

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(Te-ling-sing-chi-chow-kun 刊週報星北華)

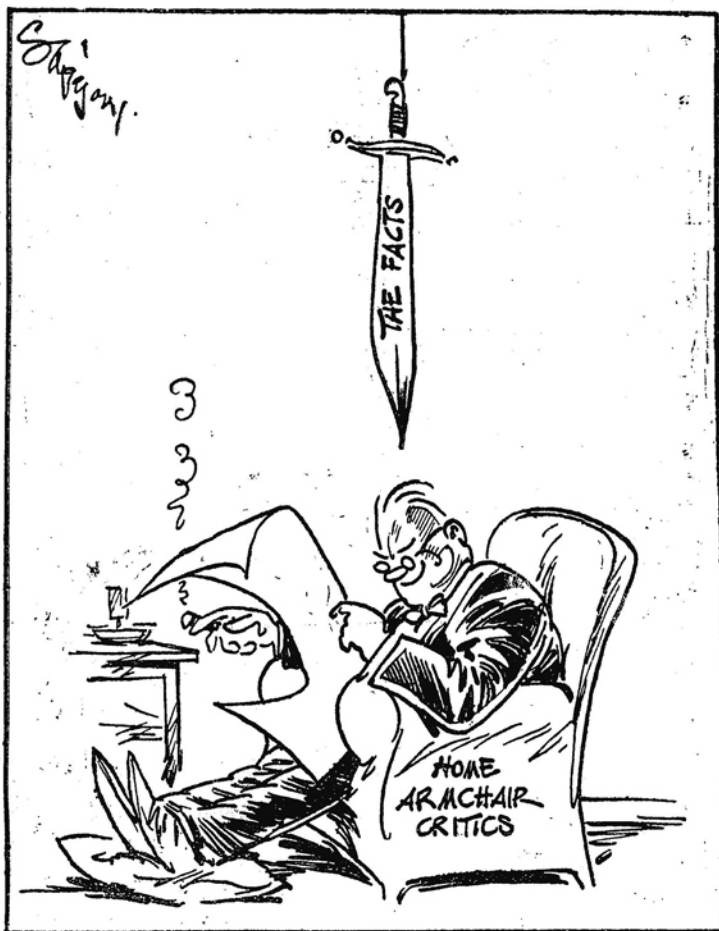
VOL. CLXII. No. 3101

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927.

TARIF 12 PER ANNUM.

CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS ..	46-58
LEADING ARTICLES—	
British Industry Hopeful ..	59
Hands Off Shanghai ..	59
Soviet Influence in China ..	59
Mr. Eugene Chen's Apologies ..	59
Suspicion of Propaganda ..	60
Mr. Chen's Plea for Trade ..	60
Theft of Hankow ..	60
NEWS FROM THE OUTDOORS—	
Bitter Persecution of Missions ..	61
In Hupeh ..	61
Story of the Siege of Sianfu ..	61
Nervousness in Huaichow ..	61
Hanchow Notes ..	61
Christmas Day at Kweilin ..	61
Woe in China Diocese ..	62
Religion of Terror in Hunan ..	62
Anti-Christianism in Kuangsi ..	62
Marriage in the U. S. Legation ..	62
Earthquake Shocks at Manila ..	62
Soldiers Defeated by Robbers ..	62
Bishop of London Visits Macao ..	62
Explorer's Proposed Aeroplane ..	62
Trip ..	62
Hongkong Letter ..	63
Disastrous Fire in Manila ..	63
Hongkong Men in Honours List ..	63
Manchow Notes ..	63
Terrible Bandit Massacre ..	63
Rapid Move of Events in Kan- chow ..	63
Suicide of Baron Ikeda ..	63
Japan's Trade for 1926 ..	63
Political Crisis in Japan ..	63
Bandit Raid on Lighthouse ..	63
Blow Dealt by Bolshevism to the Late Emperor ..	64
Hongkong Varsity and Boxer Funds ..	64
Japanese Control in Nanchang ..	64
Koreans Drowned in a Storm ..	64
Body of Japan's Emperor ..	64
Harbin's Money Muddle ..	64
COMMERCE AND FINANCE ..	65
MEETINGS—	
Chempedok Rubber & Gambier Estates, Ltd. ..	68
Sumatra Tobacco Company ..	68
PERSONAL NOTES ..	68
SHANGHAI NEWS—	
Protection of the Settlement ..	69
H. M. S. Enterprise in Shanghai ..	69
A Big Opportunity for Shanghai ..	69
P. M. C. Election Postponed ..	69
Tramway Employee Murdered ..	69
Bale of Belgian Consulate ..	69
Memorial to Late Church Work- ers ..	70
German A. D. C. ..	70
Longer Holidays for St. John's Chinese Poetry ..	70
Russian New Year Eve Ball ..	70
Pan-Pacific Union Leader ..	70
Riots and Strikes in Shanghai ..	71
Funeral of Late Mrs. C. S. Barclay ..	71
Wedding—	
Health-Dutton ..	71
S. H. N. Train Service ..	71
Shanghai Sanatorium ..	71
Late Mrs. Curtis ..	71
Interesting Talk on Chinese Music ..	72
Russian Christmas in Shanghai ..	72
New British Naval Commander ..	72
CO-OPERATION—	
Hankow ..	73
Arm Chair Critics at Home ..	73
Recent News from Kuling ..	73
British Intercolonial Trade ..	73
Enemy in China ..	73
Nirragan ..	73
Cables to Friends at Home ..	73
Mr. Lee's Recent Comment ..	73
Question of Mails ..	73
LAW REPORTS—	
H. M. Supreme Court—	
Mr. Henry Lester's Bequests ..	74
Raymond v. Omnibus Co. and Marden ..	74
H. M. Police Court—	
Rex v. Herister ..	75
Inquest—Ojager Singh ..	75
U. S. Court for China—	
Minor Cases ..	75
Mei Shing Kuei-see v. Mei Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. ..	75
PROVISIONAL COURT—	
Expulsion Question ..	75
Kousiminsky v. Kousiminsky ..	76
Kunst & Albers v. Young Van Ching ..	76
Banks v. Harrendorf ..	76
Litigants' Visits to Judge ..	76
"Grains of Small Rice" ..	76
Failure to Report Death ..	77
Twelve Days for "Old Tiger" ..	77
Italian Assessor's Objection ..	77
Judge Rebukes Constable ..	77
Truthful Defendant ..	77
SPORTS AND PASTIMES—	
A Chess Tourney by Wireless ..	78
Basketball ..	78
Heavy-Weight Championship ..	78
Rugby Football ..	78
Shanghai Football Association ..	78
Los Angeles Golf ..	78
Test Match Results ..	78
Cross-Country Run ..	78
Home Football ..	78
International Golf ..	78
Golf Results ..	78
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS ..	79-81
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS ..	81
FROM THE FOUR WINDS ..	82-83
SPECIAL ARTICLES—	
Radicals of the Kuomintang and Their Power ..	84
From the Crow's Nest ..	84
Another Aberdeen Tale (Poetry) ..	84
BOOK PAGE ..	85-86
MAN'S PAGE ..	87



THE SWORD THAT FELL

Mr. Damocles Knowall:—"Ah! They're having trouble in China again! Now, if they'd only leave it to me....."

HANKOW DISORDERS SPREAD

Nationalists Pledge Protection to Foreigners: Chinese Armed Police Patrol
British Concession: U. S. Marines Rushed from Guam: Refugees Tell
Pitiful Story: Mr. Chen Protests Foreign Business Suspension

OTHER UP-RIVER PORTS EVACUATED BY FOREIGNERS

American Missionaries Ordered from Fukien: How Nationalist Treachery Secured Hankow
Concession: American Press Sympathetic: Home Papers Urge Protection for Shanghai

Shanghai, Jan. 7.

Advices said to have been received here privately from Hankow that control of the concession had been resumed by the British have not been confirmed.

The latest naval wireless messages from Hankow dated last night, states that the concession is still in the hands of the Chinese Military.

Two hundred and fifty-eight British women and children as well as a few men left Hankow for Shanghai in two steamers early yesterday morning, according to wireless message from Hankow.

A despatch from Chungking states that outlying missionaries have been urged to leave immediately to Chungking or Wansien.

A Chenglin message says that all British women and children are being evacuated to Hankow by the next available river steamer.

Kiuking wireless reports state that there were no disturbances on Wednesday night but a riot took place on Thursday afternoon. Things looked ugly and the conces-

sion was closed and the posts manned. Chinese military police arrived just in time to hold the crowd in check. Later a crowd broke into the Bund gate but were prevented from entering. Chinese military police are on guard both inside and outside the concession. For the moment the situation appears quiet.

—Reuter.

A Word to Mr. Chen

London, Jan. 7.

The "Daily News," in "A word to Mr. Chen," hopes that he will make good the pledge to "keep the situation in hand." The paper declares that there is no reason to suppose that the Canton Government, with the forces at its command, is unable to perform that imperative duty.

If Mr. Chen and his associates are to justify the claim to be a representative and civilized administration, the "Daily News" continues, they must prove their instant readiness to perform one of the elementary functions of civilized society by defending the lives and

property of peaceable citizens, whether they are "extrateritorialists" or not, against murderous rioters.

Leaders like Mr. Chen, the paper declares, must be astute enough to realize that without foreign trade, conducted in circumstances of reasonable security, they will have throttled the goose that lays golden eggs and South East China would be reduced economically to the status of a crude, half-starved organism, incapable of anything but slow, painful and laborious evolution from the beginning.—Reuter.

Japanese Press Views

Tokyo, Jan. 7.

Although the papers here are giving prominence to the situation at Hankow, editorial comment is confined to the "Hochi" which, while expressing disapproval of the anti-British movement, considers, referring to the proposals in the recent British Memorandum, that they show "Britain's diplomatic strategy to be doomed, as long

standing grievances are not eradicated by a single act."

The Press is much interested in Mr. MacMurray's recall and considers that it indicates that Britain cannot expect America to give immediate support to her proposals.—Reuter.

DECLARATION BY MR. EUGENE CHEN

Endeavour to Lay Blame on British: Why Was the Crowd There?

Hankow, Jan. 7.

Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, yesterday issued the following *communiqué* and had the same posted within the British Concession as well as at important places in the Chinese City:—

"The fact that on the 3rd instant the British naval and marine force killed and wounded several Chinese people. As the authorities of the British Concession failed to devise means for the solution of the case, I, as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, lost no time in opening strict negotiations and lodging a vigorous protest with the local British authorities concerned and have succeeded in causing them to withdraw the said British naval and marine force.

"Meanwhile, the Nationalist Government, on the 4th instant, despatched Chinese Military police to maintain peace and order in the British Concession. The Central Executive of the Kuomintang Party, the committee of the Nationalist Government, and the provisional Joint-Commission, of the 5th instant, passed a resolution for the appointment of a provisional commission to maintain public peace and to conduct political affairs of the British Concession.

"As the Nationalist Government has undertaken completely to protect lives and property of both foreigners and Chinese residing in the British Concession, all foreigners are requested to co-operate with the authorities of the Nationalist Government in maintaining peace and order within the Concession."—Toho.

SAFETY PROMISES DISREGARDED

Hankow American Community to Send Dependents to Shanghai

Hankow, Jan. 5.

A meeting to discuss the position took place at three o'clock this afternoon between Mr. Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, and the leading members of the American community. Mr. Chen assured them that there was no reason for panic and declared that the Nationalist Government could control the situation. Later the majority of the American community decided to embark.

A meeting with British representatives with the same object resulted in a fiasco, only one person attending besides the British Consul-General, Mr. Goffe.

Only one feeling prevails here, namely, utter lack of confidence.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 7.

Altogether 60 American women and children have evacuated Hankow and are on their way to Shanghai.—Reuter.

THE WEAKNESS OF DISUNION

Pertinent Comment on Situation by French Press

Paris, Jan. 7.

Most of this morning's papers comment on the position at Hankow. Pertinax in "L'Echo de Paris" writes that the Cantonese have

hitherto confined their attentions to the British, but the principles they proclaim affect all foreign Powers without distinction. It is only for reasons of policy that they have hitherto respected the French and Japanese Concessions, he declares. Pertinax urges the Powers to defend Shanghai and the ports accessible to their warships, since trade in such centres develops in proportion as commerce becomes impossible in other parts of the country.

"Le Gaulois" expresses the opinion that disunion among the Powers at a critical time is particularly to be regretted for the opportunities thereby given to the Soviets.

Th paper adds that Russian Bolshevism is doubtless without real influence, except insofar as it inflames Nationalist passions, but it will become a permanent danger to Europe unless the Powers agree upon a common policy to check anti-foreign frenzy.—Reuter.

MR. E. S. WILKINSON'S EYE-WITNESS STORY

Deliberate Attempt to Create Incident by Inciting Foreigners to Bloodshed

It is fortunate for an early and perfect understanding of the Hankow incident that Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, of Shanghai, happened to be there on a business visit. He saw the whole affair at close quarters from beginning to end and kindly gave a representative of the "North-China Daily News" a full account of it. It is important to emphasize what Mr. Wilkinson says in his story, that it plainly was obvious the mob deliberately were egged on by agitators, many of whom were in uniform, not so much to do any damage, nor even to capture the British Concession, but to provoke the defenders into firing, for a purpose which will be equally apparent. Mr. Wilkinson came away very greatly impressed with the courage, patience and self-control of 80 to 100 men who for several hours, without a break, resisted the attack of at least 5,000, and probably very many more, and yet refrained from firing.

Mr. Wilkinson's steamer did not leave until the excitement was over and he reached Shanghai on Jan. 7. His graphic account of the happenings follows:—

The Cantonese have proclaimed a three-days holiday, ostensibly for New Year celebrations and these were to terminate with a lantern procession through or around the Concessions and an illuminated launch procession up and down the river, to take place at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. Various minor, but nevertheless awkward incidents happened during these three days, one occurring when about 100 unarmed Chinese troops entered the British Concession on Sunday morning and went to the Hankow Club compound. They behaved obscenely, endeavoured to enter the club and refused to leave when so requested. On the arrival of a small patrol of Marines, they were ejected without further trouble. This was but one incident, but it will serve to show the temper of the men.

The Trouble Begins

About mid-day on Monday, crowds began to collect round the Customs building at the end of the British Bund, placards depicting John Bull in various uncomplimentary attitudes were displayed and fiery speeches were delivered by uniformed orators. The position was sufficiently threatening for the Naval and local defence forces to be called out, but no definite action was taken by the crowd until about 2.30 p.m.

As the time passed, more and more men could be seen going about in the crowd, waving white flags and inciting the people. About 2.30 p.m., the agitators suddenly left and a number of uniformed pickets went on a tour of the Concession, riding in rickshas, but no notice was taken of them. Very shortly afterwards a dense crowd of quite 5,000 people moved forward towards the wire barricade at the end of the Bund and began throwing stones, but even then the men at the barricades still allowed legitimate traffic to pass through two openings in the wire.

The defence force showed great forbearance and it was only when one of the special police was struck

A Brief Review of the Northern Expedition of the Cantonese

Early last July plans were announced by the Cantonese of a Northern Expedition. The Southerners forced their way to the north, capturing small cities and pushing into Hunan Province, the stronghold of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. During the latter part of July the Cantonese had swept everything before them and it became apparent that it was to be a struggle between the Northern militarists and the Southerners.

On July 30, Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, fell before the Cantonese forces and Marshal Wu Pei-fu frantically telegraphed for aid in the defence of the province.

September 1.—Wuchang, directly across the Yangtze from Hankow, is surrounded by the Southern forces. Marshal Wu Pei-fu retreats to Hankow. Powers take action to defend their nationals in Hankow because of fighting between Northerners and Southerners.

September 7.—Southerners capture Hanyang and gain control of arsenal.

September 8.—Southerners bombard Wuchang. Marshal Wu Pei-fu retreats to join up with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Sun Chuan-fang hands an ultimatum to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese Commander-in-Chief, to withdraw from Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh at once. Marshall Sun concentrates his troops on the Kiangsi border.

Cantonese disregard Marshal Sun's ultimatum and invade his Kiangsi territory. Marshal Sun declares war on Southern forces. Hankow captured.

September 9.—Marshal Chang Tso-lin prepares to lend assistance to Marshal Wu Pei-fu in the latter's defence against the Southerners.

During the month of September troop movements were a daily occurrence with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin endeavouring to come to some terms of agreement in uniting against the Cantonese, whose invasion was now being viewed with anxiety not only by the Northern militarists but also by the foreign powers. Follows a brief report for this period:

The military authorities are keeping a strict watch for Southern propagandists in Nanking and anti-Bolshevik parties have been organized.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who is being reinforced from the north, has ordered a general counter-attack. Both sides are moving for good positions.

In the face with a stone that he hit out at the men around him with his baton, this being the first incident which possibly could have been urged as likely to increase the temper of the crowd. An advance-guard of small boys, supported by a number of coolies some distance farther back, took up the stone-throwing with greater vigour and soon it reached such a pitch that it was decided to call on the Fire Brigade. An engine was brought into position close to the barricade and then the temper of the crowd became very ugly, the people apparently being incensed at the sight of Chinese firemen manning the hose-lines, and as a consequence the order to turn on the water was withheld.

A Barrage of Stones

The stone-throwing all the time was increasing and it is no exaggeration to say that one could hear the noise of the stones falling on the steel helmets of the defenders like the rattling of drums. The men were kept ducking this way and that and doing whatever they could to avoid the stones thrown at close quarters. Every now and again one would have his face laid open by a stone, but he simply would fall back to have a piece of plaster put on and then would resume his place in the line.

Eventually the officer in charge considered it wise to withdraw the line of marines from the barricade to the open square of sandbag defences in the centre of the Bund. This was answered by a rush by the mob, who tried to remove the hose-lines, so the Marines again advanced and drove them back. The Chinese, however, succeeded in pulling up the barbed wire barricade, thus leaving the whole front

October 1-9.—Reports of fighting in Kiangsi and Hupeh are numerous but vague. Both sides resort to a scientific war of propaganda and censoring each other's telegrams.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang claims several victories over the Southerners, who are being personally led by General Chiang Kai-shek. Wuchang is still besieged and appalling conditions exist within the city, where many have died of starvation.

In spite of Southern assurances to the contrary, foreign steamers have again been subjected to rifle fire from the banks of the Yangtze.

October 9.—Wuchang surrenders to the Southern forces.

During October numerous Kuomintang activities threatening the peace and order of Shanghai and adjacent territory gave the Cantonese advance northward a new aspect. Uprisings were planned in Chekiang Province, where Governor Hsia Chao betrayed Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, failed, and disappeared. Gen. Chen Yi was appointed to succeed him. In Shanghai, Kuomintang agents were especially active and special martial law was enforced. They wrecked two trains and attempted to seize the Chinese police station at West Gate. A simultaneous uprising was planned to take place in Chapei, Woosung and Nantao but the native police foiled their schemes.

The Southern cause was further advanced during the early part of November by the capture of Kiangsi. Cantonese forces surprised the city and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang retreated with his troops from Kiangsi. The Allied, or Northern, forces, began concentrating their troops for defence of the three remaining provinces against the Southern advance, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Anhui.

During the latter part of November the Southerners advanced into Fukien Province towards Foochow without meeting any serious resistance.

The proposed invasion of Kiangnan and Anhui by Shantung troops in an effort to stem the advance of the Cantonese was vigorously opposed in Shanghai. Meetings of protest were held and fiery speeches made while inflammatory literature was circulated.

Dec. 4.—A general strike and anti-foreign boycott was to take place at Hankow. The Customs Service was in danger of being seized after all Chinese employees had walked out.

British residents at Hankow appealed to the Foreign Office for additional protection. Naval parties were landed and marines rushed to the scene from Shanghai. There is little doubt but that the Bolsheviks were behind the movement. Responsible Chinese Hankow merchants deplored actions of Cantonese. The general strike did not take place owing to a truce between some of the employers and the labour unions. The situation, however, was very serious.

Dec. 12.—The visit of Mr. Lamson, British Foreign Minister to China, to Hankow and his conferences with Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was viewed by the press as a wise move. The Hankow situation improved and all naval landing parties departed.

During December the Cantonese captured Foochow, the Provincial Capital of Fukien Province, and the defending Allied troops were incorporated into the Southern army. The Southerners also scored other victories in Southern Hunan Province.

The latter part of December saw the Southern forces practically in sight of Hangchow with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang hastening to protect the province. Cantonese issue bonds totalling \$35,000,000 to replace currency in Hupeh.

Dec. 17.—Peking Russians are advised that with Comrade Chicherin's return to Moscow the Soviet will send Comrade Karakhan as Ambassador to the Southern Government, after which the Embassy in Peking will be regarded as a secondary affair.

House of Commons debates on the recognition of the Canton Government.

Dec. 21.—Anti-British speeches are made by various Cantonese associations at Hankow. Among the speakers were Comrade Borodin, Dr. Hsu Chien, Comrade Sun Fo and Madame Sun Yet-sen. Anti-British propaganda increased by agitators working in conjunction with Bolshevik advisors to Cantonese Government. Feeling high.

Jan. 3.—Agitators hold meetings at various points around British Concession, causing mobs to gather and necessitating the landing of British Marines. This action leads to the rioting which is described in Mr. Wilkinson's article in another column on this page and which is fully described in this week's various news dispatches.

stand lining the Bund roadway and from behind it rained stones on the defenders at close quarters, so orders were given to demolish piecemeal as the chance occurred. It was nearly down when the mob closed in to the line of the original wire barricade, seized the remains of the ricksha stand and started a bonfire near Ewo No. 1 Jetty, but fortunately their incendiary efforts stopped short at this.

Chinese Officers' Warning

During the afternoon communication with the Chinese military authorities had been opened and they had promised to send a force to restore order, but, with the exception of the handful of men previously mentioned, none were seen until after 6 o'clock, when a squad of perhaps 20 men arrived. Through an interpreter, the officer in command of these men informed the British authorities that the mob was entirely out of control and that, if a single shot should be fired, not a single foreigner in Hankow would be left alive. He suggested that the Chinese police should be allowed to take control and that the British defence force should retire. This proposal was accepted and all the Marines and sailors were withdrawn to the sandbag defences.

Despite the obligation they had accepted, the Chinese police apparently did nothing and by 7 o'clock the mob had so far advanced that the sandbag fort was almost entirely surrounded. About this time, Mr. Goffe, the British Consul-General, got into touch with a Chinese military officer, who went into the Ewo building to hasten the arrival of troops. These, apparently, actually all the time had been close at hand, for within a quarter of an hour they marched in. At this time the situation, from the defenders' point of view, was almost hopeless, as they were practically surrounded and stone-throwing was going on as vigorously as ever, despite the supposed truce.

The only further action by the British was to withdraw their Lewis guns mounted on a motor truck, to position diagonally across the Bund in front of the Ewo building, in order to be clear of the surrounding mob, whilst the Marines fell back from the sandbag defences and took up positions by the wagon.

The Chinese troops were posted inside the Concession, from the Ewo Road to the foreshore, to hold back the crowd. Several of their officers then mounted the sandbags and harangued the crowd, telling them that, if they would go back, the foreigners had agreed to retire to Ewo Road. For about 15 minutes, the crowd would not budge, but finally they were persuaded and about 7.45 p.m. there was a general retirement. By 8 p.m. the whole Bund was clear and was held by a line of Chinese troops at the level of Ewo Road. The interpreter then asked the British to retire altogether from the Bund, in order to avoid further trouble.

Carefully Arranged Plan

It was after these happenings that a clash with the mob occurred in the rear of the Concession, in connexion with the lantern procession, but everything on the Bund remained quiet. I noticed, however, that the illuminated launch parade immediately commenced to pass the Bund, going slowly down river and returning about 9 p.m., with all the sirens sounding.

Mr. Wilkinson concluded:—

Piecing all these events together, it was obvious to an onlooker that the whole proceedings were carefully timed and arranged by the agitators, who disappeared immediately before the actual attack on the Concession began and who re-appeared immediately after its conclusion. One standing by from mid-day to 8 p.m. could not fail to be impressed with the wonderful patience and spirit of the defence force. It was a terrific test of temper and endurance, for the sailors, Marines, and others had to stand for hours, being bombarded with stones without being allowed to make an effective reply. It had to be seen to be realized. It was a wonderful proof of their discipline that not one man lost his temper, in spite of many being wounded and all of them receiving every possible provocation. The local defence force was in charge of Mr. G. V. T. Marshall and displayed the same coolness and even-

WITHDRAWAL FROM WEST CHINA

Peking, Jan. 7.

The evacuation of British men as well as women from Chengtu, elsewhere in Szechuan and from other parts of Southern and Western China has begun in some places, and all preparations for evacuation have been completed in others.—Reuter.

beyond the sandbags entirely open. At this moment, a heavily-built Chinese, with the typical mannerisms of the "Dare-to-Dies," came through the crowd and, advancing to within a few feet of the line of Marines, dared them to kill him, affording definite proof that the intention was to provoke a firing incident.

This man soon was bundled away from the front line and a few moments later there occurred one of the most serious incidents of the day. There was a sudden rush to

what a pitch the mob had been worked up. The Chinese must have assumed our men had loaded rifles, for all the time they had been daring them to fire, and in any case they could see the fixed bayonets, but hundreds of them, armed with stones and bamboo poles, rushed at the little force.

Fight on the Foreshore

For five minutes there was a very brisk fight. Our men used batons and their fists whilst they could, but in some cases they were forced to make play with their bayonets. One of the sailors tripped and fell and before his comrades could get him out he had been badly mangled, his face and head being cut open, besides being bruised and battered about the body. Another sailor bayoneted through the leg with his own weapon, which was wrenched away from him and subsequently carried off. Not a few Chinese were wounded in this affray and were taken off by their own people, whilst those of our own men who went down were taken to hospital.

This blood-letting seemed to prove to the mob that the defenders could look after themselves even without firing and for a while there was a lull, during which six or seven Chinese military police came on the scene, but even their presence could not keep the mob quiet for long and the Marines were sent to clear the foreshore and establish a line across the Bund and the foreshore down to the river, with two or three Lewis guns in the centre. The mob became more excited and determined between 5 and 6 o'clock, when darkness began to fall and stone-throwing was renewed. Things grew more awkward when a number of them gained the shelter of a ricksha

temper as did every naval unit, from the bluejackets to the officer-in-command. Everything was quiet when the same night. The whole of the obviously was deliberate provocation in an attempt to make our men fire, with no more than 80 or 100 men opposed to quite 5,000 and probably more.

CHINESE POLICE PATROL CONCESSION

All Affairs Under Provisional Council

Hankow, Jan. 7.

The Nationalist News Agency issues the following:—

"The situation here is quiet. Beginning from to-morrow soldiers and pickets are to be withdrawn

Fleet, has been ordered to Shanghai to observe and report on conditions." Navy Secretary Wilbur said that Admiral Williams will use his own judgment with regard to the number of ships he will take with him.

Manila, Jan. 8.

Admiral C. S. Williams, on board the Pittsburg, sails at 6 to-morrow morning for Shanghai.—Reuter

British C. I. C. for Nanking

Hongkong, Jan. 8.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt has left for Nanking on H.M.S. Despatch.—Reuter.

Situation Unchanged

Hankow, Jan. 8.

Conditions here to-day were the same as yesterday.

BRITISH KIUKIANG CONCESSION EVACUATED

Intolerable Situation Attended by Looting: Mob Uncontrolled

Shanghai, Jan. 8.

According to private wireless messages received here to-day from Kiukiang, the position there having become absolutely intolerable, the British Concession has been evacuated.

Looting was general at Kiukiang, these messages report, and the Chinese authorities were utterly unable to control the situation.

All Kiukiang British residents are safe on board British men-of-war. Jan. 9.

Passengers arriving here to-day from Kiukiang state that the Kuomintang flag has been hoisted over the British Consulate there and that the British Consul is on board H.M.S. Wyvern.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH POSTERS REMOVED

Police Put Ban on Public Gatherings

Hankow, Jan. 9 (9.15 a.m.)

No troops remained in the Concession yesterday and pickets were withdrawn yesterday afternoon. At present the Concession is very quiet and is being patrolled by police armed with rifles.

Last night orders were given by the Police Bureau in the British Concession to remove all anti-British posters from the walls of buildings.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRESS VIEWS

Sympathetic Comment in America: No Hope of Intervention

New York Jan. 8.

From a general analysis of the lengthy despatches printed in all the newspapers from their Far Eastern correspondents it would appear that while America is sympathetic to Britain and admires what she considers the masterly handling of a ticklish situation by British naval officers as she is unalterably opposed to any policy of intervention, chiefly owing to a natural unwillingness to transfer the odium at present directed against Britain to herself.

British Tact and Forbearance

Jan. 7.

The whole of the press is following with intense interest the dramatic developments in China, to which even Mexico and Nicaragua take second place. The remarkable tact and forbearance of the British naval authorities in such difficult circumstances are emphasized on all sides.

The majority of the newspapers point out that the Hankow disturbances are a strange commentary on the liberal tone of the recent British memorandum.

The New York "Herald-Tribune" says: "The State Department has been reserving its answer to the British Note and by a curious coincidence the riots broke out almost at the moment when the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was introducing a resolution which would orient American policy more or less in the British direction. The resolution will now be examined in the lurid light of confounding light of Hankow. Intervention looms more and more large as the tale of incidents mounts up."—Reuter.

Comment by the "Times"

London, Jan. 8.

The "Times" says that the Nationalists' methods, aims and tactics have been most vividly revealed at Hankow and it is of utmost importance that the British Government should decide without delay how it proposes to meet them in Shanghai. Conciliation has been practised with great consistency and, lately, with assiduity.

Referring to the recent labour manifesto, the paper says that the real complaint against the Government now is not that it protects its nationals, but that it does not protect them effectively, and by lack of adequate preparation has drifted to the present humiliating position at Hankow.

It is incumbent upon the Government, the "Times" continues, to provide effective defence for the great concession of Shanghai against Nationalist invasion of the Hankow kind.

It is the task for British diplomacy, the paper asserts, to force upon the Cantonese Government at

nation would like to be assured that more vigour and resolution will be shown in the defence of Britain's position at Shanghai than have hitherto appeared in her Chinese policy.—Reuter.

Food for Reflexion

Paris, Jan. 8.

The morning papers here give prominence to the critical situation in Hankow and other centres in China. The "Journal Industrielle" writes that the present happenings give food for serious reflexion as regards the future of France's interests in the Far East.

The "Petit Journal" declares that the Cantonese authorities seem already to have lost control of the Southern extremists and thinks that the latter will now probably try and push to the bitter end a campaign whose aim is to "shake off the yoke of the foreigner."

According to the "Eclair" the expectant attitude adopted by the French Government calls for the greatest vigilance in view of the unexpected developments that so often mark domestic struggles and revolutionary movements in the Chinese Republic.

The "Temps" hopes that Britain will not commit any tactical error which might provoke open conflict.—Reuter.

Grave Concern in Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Although Press comment on the Hankow situation continues to be noticeably absent, official circles regard the matter with the gravest concern as they feel it may encourage similar incidents elsewhere against other foreign interests, including Japanese.

The question was seriously discussed at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, although it is understood nothing was decided regarding what attitude Japan should adopt if faced with a similar proposition such as faces the British at Hankow.

Broad-minded Japanese, however, sincerely regret the anti-British sentiment in a certain section of the vernacular Press, in connexion with the British memorandum, and they do not hesitate to say that "it is essential that Britain and Japan should co-operate to resist all attempts by Chinese and others to estrange the two countries."—Reuter.

ANOTHER TIENSIN CANARD

No Knowledge of Alleged Scheme At Wechiaopu

Peking, Jan. 9.

With reference to the report that the Peking Government is contemplating taking over the Concessions at Tientsin, the Waichiaopu has no knowledge of any such suggestion, and it is pointed out that no Government is functioning at Peking at present, as the Cabinet has not yet been re-formed.

Most Britons at Peking express the opinion, however, that in view of the "extreme weakness" shown in the abandonment of the Hankow Concession, some hotheads may desire to follow the footsteps of the mobs at Hankow.—Reuter.

HANKOW REFUGEES' STORIES

Boatloads at Women and Children Arriving Fortitude in Distress

The first boatloads of foreign residents from Kiukiang, Hankow and a few intermediate ports arrived in Shanghai early on Saturday afternoon, the refugees bringing with them in many instances scarcely more than the clothing which they wore and all holding vivid impressions, which they tried to cover up with a show of cheerfulness, of the harrowing experiences through which they had so recently passed.

Of these the Indo-China str. Tuckwo arrived first at the old Ningpo Wharf in Hongkong and about an hour later the Loongwo berthed at Hunt's Wharf in the same vicinity. Anxious groups of friends and relatives were waiting on the piers for the refugees who swarmed out on the decks when the boats heaved into sight and might have been merely the usual if somewhat more numerous passenger throng on river boats except for the air of tension which seemed to lie beneath smiling exteriors. The



ARRIVALS FROM HANKOW ON BOARD THEIR STEAMER

from the British Concession, and substituted by Chinese police.

"The affairs of the Concession are in the hands of a Provisional Council comprising representatives of Ministries of the Nationalist Government."

"During the two days' intervention, soldiers and pickets found it necessary to make only a few arrests. One was of some Chinese trying to steal coal from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's compound; another was of a house-servant attempting to steal his employer's trunks. Both cases might have occurred in normal times."

Banks Closed Down

The situation is very tense. The concession is completely controlled by the Nationalists and business with the Banks is totally closed down, despite Nationalist assurances of keeping law and order. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

Reuter's correspondent, Mr. J. E. Henry, with others, is confined to the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s premises by pickets but expects to be liberated soon.

The situation in the other concessions is not clear although evacuation of women and children is advised.

Business at a Standstill

Later.

The day passed off quietly to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

All business with the banks is at a standstill as the latter remain closed down. On this account Chinese merchants are expressing anxiety regarding the economic and financial outcome.

The authorities are anxious to secure the resumption of business, but this is unlikely in view of the feeling of insecurity which prevails.

More Assurances

The str. Kutwo left for Shanghai last night carrying the evacuated American women and children.

All the administrative offices in the British Concession are now in the hands of the Chinese, who control the Police and Municipality buildings.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning gave assurances for the safety of all foreigners.

Foreign Customs employees were not allowed to enter the Customs Building yesterday morning owing to a misunderstanding but they were later allowed to go in.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL C. I. C. TO SHANGHAI

To Observe and Report on Conditions: Vice-Adm. Tyrwhitt Also Coming

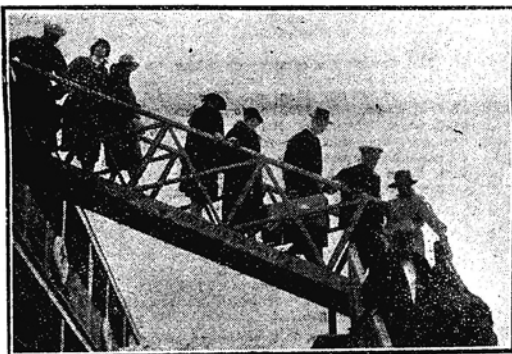
Washington, Jan. 7.

Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic

Soldiers and pickets have been withdrawn in favour of Government and Municipal Police.

Intense efforts are being made for the resumption of business with the Banks.

There were no incidents throughout the day.



HANKOW REFUGEES LANDING IN SHANGHAI

QUOTATIONS FOR WAR RISK INSURANCE

Only Monthly Rates Quoted for Shanghai and Hankow

Cable advices received in Shanghai on Saturday are to the effect that rates for war risk insurance on the London market are two per cent. for one month for Shanghai, and five per cent. for one month for Hankow. Longer periods than one month ahead are not being entertained by underwriters.

CHEN PROMISES CONSIDERED AN ASSET

Some Confidence that Mr. Eugene Chen Will Carry Out Undertaking

London, Jan. 7.

Authoritative circles in London consider the promises of Mr. Eugene Chen to maintain law and order in the British Concession at Hankow as an asset. The opinion is expressed that it is "up to" Mr. Chen to prove the Cantonese Nationalist movement law-abiding and worthy of recognition by the Powers; therefore some confidence is felt that he will carry out his undertaking.

It is understood that the higher authorities in London entirely approve the action taken at Hankow, which was taken on the entire responsibility of the local British authorities, who, competent authorities are of opinion, acted wisely in choosing as an alternative an attack

The Bureau stated that no public gatherings would be allowed.

Commencing from January 7, Mr. Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Communications, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, assumed office as members of the "Council for



SOME OF THE LITTLE PEOPLE WHO ARE VISITING US

the Provisional Administration of Hankow the issue whether they are the British Concession."

Sikhs who are members of the British Municipal force have been notified that they also are an "oppressed race" and will be cared for by the Nationalists.

The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. O'Malley, is expected here on Mon-

acting for purely Chinese-national interests, of for some other object; and if they are merely puppets in a world revolution directly and primarily against the prosperity of Great Britain, this very large issue must be squarely faced.

The "Morning Post" says that the

officers' quarters and portions of the upper decks were reinforced with steel sheets along the railing to lend to this atmosphere.

Disembarkation was rapid, owing to the presence of hand luggage mainly and passengers were whisked off into the waiting cars of friends or relatives or representatives of firms who were awaiting to be of service. B.W.A. ladies had organized to give whatever assistance they could in finding lodging for those who had no other arrangements. About 60 persons in all were taken care of by the B.W.A. who had lists of houses supplied by their own members and by the China Association and British Chamber of Commerce for those refugees in need of a place to stay.

Trying Times for Many

Most of the passengers were women and children and all had stories to tell of the trying times through which they had just passed. Passengers on the str. Tuckwo explained that they had been given notice to evacuate Kiukiang on Wednesday about 3 p.m. and that by 7 p.m., they were expected to be on board the waiting steamer. Only the barest necessities were allowed in the way of luggage and even this had to be put on board for the most part by the passengers themselves who found the coolies at the wharf showing the same disagreeable spirit which had necessitated evacuation of the city. Through the aid of bluejackets, however, off H.M.S.S. Wyvern and Scarab the foreign community of Kiukiang were finally loaded on the str. Tuckwo and moved out stream to await sailing the following morning.

Before departure, however, many of the passengers had suffered from looting by the mob which was entirely out of control in various parts of the city. Many of Saturday's arrivals were old China hands who had passed through trying experiences before the present one, but all were unanimous in declaring that they had never felt the same anxiety about the rioting masses of Chinese who were threatening them before this. Few expected ever to see any of the possessions left behind again and all those who had occasion to be on the streets of Kiukiang during the time immediately prior to departure described the character of the mob as "out for blood".

About 100 Kuling foreigners were expected to have arrived in time to catch the Tuckwo, according to passengers on board who had friends among the Kuling refugees, but as these did not all arrive in time, considerable anxiety was expressed on their account.

Missionaries from Kiangsi

Missionaries who had been stationed in the northwestern section of Kiangsi were aboard with as many of their possessions as they were able to get together at somewhat longer notice than had been the portion of the Kiukiang people. These workers gave disheartening accounts of the existing conditions in the province and explained that their property had been entirely demolished by the army and mobs before their own departure. A small group of C.I.M. missionaries who received word from the Shanghai mission to do so stopped off at Chinkiang where they hoped to find temporary refuge from prevailing anti-foreign conditions. Besides this stop the Tuckwo made one at Nanking to unload cargo. Large numbers of Chinese who had booked passage at the first sign of serious trouble for the foreigners were also on board the Tuckwo in third class. First class accommodation was taxed to the utmost on both the Tuckwo and Loongwo, the former having about 70 refugee passengers and the latter about 135.

Before the Kiukiang foreigners left that place, according to several of Saturday's arrivals, foreigners had been suffering from a boycott which prevented all food supplies from leaving the native section of the city for several days previous. Servants were beginning to strike in British homes and the same strike had already taken place in several American homes on the day before the Tuckwo left, which would indicate that the anti-foreign spirit was rapidly developing to include all nationals. Most of the passengers were emphatic in their belief that

no foreigners were left in Kiukiang and that the properties left behind were already demolished and looted.

Officers' Consideration

An anti-climax to the grave atmosphere on the Loongwo was provided in the presence of so many children whose small faces did not reflect quite so much anxiety as did their parents'. There were four tablefuls of these kiddies, numbering about a dozen at each table, and much amusement was caused by their small needs throughout the passage from Hankow. The officers are said to have been attentive to these needs long with their other arduous duties, and the passengers with children expressed great appreciation of their courtesy.

The passenger list of the Loongwo was as follows:—

Mrs. P. C. Olive and 2 children, Mrs. Butts and 2 children, Mrs. Cattell and 1 child, Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. A. P. Butts and 2 children, Mrs. B. B. Markham and infant twins, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Cannon and daughter, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Tweedle, Mrs. G. F. Driffin and 4 children, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Ledson, Mrs. Leslie and daughter, Miss Wither and 2 children, Mrs. B. B. Markham, Mrs. Robb and 2 children, Mrs. A. H. Turner, Mrs. G. B. Atkinson and daughter, Miss Cannon, Mrs. Choudelickoff and son, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. H. H. Markham, Mrs. L. W. Markham, Mrs. Irving and child, Mrs. Craddock and 2 children, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. C. V. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Boyd and 2 children, Mrs. Badore and child, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Irene, Mrs. C. Markovitch, Mrs. Jones and child, Miss I. Underhill, Mrs. Cheshire, Miss Doreen Weir, Miss Edna Nicholson, Mrs. G. Nicholson, Mr. W. Markham, Miss Nell Markham, Mrs. B. B. Markham and 2 children, Mrs. Copley and child, Mrs. McNeale and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen and child, Mr. Hemingway and child, Mr. Driffin, Mrs. Nell and 2 children, Miss Turbett, Miss Hill, Mrs. A. H. Markham, Mrs. B. B. Markham, Miss A. and Master A. Wright, Mrs. Lovatt and child, Miss M. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Harper, Mrs. W. B. Rigden, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Tully, Mrs. Burdell and 2 children, Mrs. MacEwen, Mrs. Ridgway and 2 children, Mrs. Humphreys and 2 children, Mrs. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and 2 children, Mrs. C. G. Asker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bull and Mrs. Cooper Davis.

Those who arrived on the str. Tuckwo were:—

Misses Cruikshanks, Edwards, Peake, Henderson and Doris Jameson, of the China Inland Mission; Messrs. Longva, Vaskoff, Nicholas, Verward, Mrs. Kapp, Mrs. Almsen and 3 children, Mrs. De Jaurias and Miss Anipenko, all from Hankow.

The following is a list of members of the Christian Mission in Many Land:—Mrs. G. G. Harper, Mrs. W. B. Rigden, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Tully, Mrs. Burdell and 2 children, Mrs. MacEwen, Mrs. Ridgway and 2 children, Mrs. Humphreys and 2 children, Mrs. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and 2 children, Mrs. C. G. Asker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bull and Mrs. Cooper Davis.

Those who boarded the ship at Hankow and transhipped at Kiukiang were:—Mr. and Mrs. Strumble, Messrs. Orlov, Sembrovsky and Dorovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Vandenberg and 2 children, Mr. Almsen, Mrs. Wallace, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Karris, Miss Kabatchoff, Mrs. Eastwood and nurse, Mrs. Ogden and 2 children, Mrs. Boezi, child and nurse, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Stoneman and child, Mrs. G. G. Asker, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Paure and 2 children.

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai by the str. Tuckwo there was only one foreign lady, with her three children, from Hankow, the rest of the passengers being taken on at Kiukiang.

The steamer left Hankow on Tuesday night, the trouble having started the middle of Monday morning. There was absolutely no indication early on Monday, said this lady, that anything unusual would take place, and indeed she had no idea anything had occurred until she returned from her morning walk with her three children, all under five years of age, and found enormous crowds of Chinese filling the streets right up to the barricades. She immediately hurried home by ricksha, leaving the amah to bring the pram empty.

Her house, situated on the corner of Ewo Road and the Bund, afforded an excellent view of everything that took place. Small boys throwing stones, were chiefly to be seen, for the road was being mended there and stones were plentiful. The marines and sailors stood this treatment marvellously for some hours despite the fact that many of them were struck and cut by the sharp flints. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock however, it was decided to make a feint bayonet charge with

the idea of intimidating the crowd. During this one Chinese was killed and another seriously wounded. They were both carried away on stretchers.

Municipal Coolie's Phlegm

One amusing incident that occurred during the time, although the humorous side was not apparent just at the moment, was that a municipal coolie happened to be engaged cleaning one of the tall standard road lamps when the crowds suddenly appeared and commenced the trouble. The coolie was in no wise concerned but remained in his place, slung on a leather strap for some two hours, alternately watching the crowd below him and dusting the bulbs, although his interest it was noted seemed more with the concession's electrical fittings.

During all the demonstrations in the concessions both on Monday and the following day it was apparent, so this lady from Hankow said, that there were Russians behind the

At Kiukiang eggs and such farm produce was taken on and there was plenty of food, the butter, only, being a little short. The service of the Chinese staff was splendid.

Calls were made at Wuhu, where looting has been taking place among the Chinese shops, but no passengers were taken on; and at Chinkiang and Nanking, a few missionaries disembarking at Chinkiang and cargo being discharged at both.

Although there was no excitement on the way, or very little, except at Kiukiang, it took a long time to reach Shanghai, the boat being due in on Friday, and the longing to reach some place of safety where there were no trouble, as yet at any rate, must have made the days seem longer still.

And That Was That!

There was another case of one of demonstrators who appeared to be concentrating on one particular sailor. The latter did not fail to notice it and, after submitting to a rain of stones for some 20

SOME FACTS ABOUT HANKOW

Hankow, known to the Chinese as "Mouth of the Han," is the great commercial centre of the middle portion of the Chinese Republic and was opened as a treaty port for foreign trade in 1858. It is on the northern side of the Yangtze River at its junction with the Han River, about 600 miles west of Shanghai. Within recent years the port has made rapid advance in wealth and importance. The opening up of the upper waters of the Yangtze to steam navigation has made it a commercial entrepot second only to Shanghai. During the greater part of the year Hankow is accessible to any draft steamer. However, during parts of the autumn and winter, when the river is low, large steamers are not able to navigate farther up than Nanking and only shallow draft vessels are able to proceed to Hankow. In February last year the Yangtzekeiang at Hankow fell 40 feet below the level of the banks; in July and August it rose two or three feet above the level of the banks. It is the terminus of a railway between Peking and the Yangtze, the northern half of the trunk line from Peking to Canton. There is daily communication by regular lines of steamers with Shanghai, and smaller steamers ply on the upper section of the river between Hankow and Ichang. The principal article of export continues to be black tea, of which staple Hankow has always been the central market. The exports which come next in value are wood-oil, hides, beans, cotton yarn and raw silk.

The British Concession, on which the business part of the foreign settlement is built, was obtained in 1861 by a lease in perpetuity from the Chinese authorities in favour of the crown. In 1895 a concession, on similar terms to that under which the British was held, was obtained by Germany, and this was followed by concessions to France, Russia and Japan. The German and Russian concessions were taken over by the Chinese during the great war and converted into special administrative districts.

At present, there are three concessions, the British (the largest), French and Japanese, all fronting the Yangtze River. The British Concession has an area of 115 acres, a foreign population of 712 and a Chinese population of 7,238. The total foreign population of three concessions is 1,158 and the total Chinese population is 13,789. The total population of the Wu-Han cities, of which Hankow is the largest, is estimated at 2,000,000.

By "Wuhan" cities it is understood among the Chinese circles to mean the three cities of Wuehang, Hanyang and Hankow. The syllable "Wu" is taken from the first character of the name "Wuehang," in Chinese, and the other "Han," the first character of the names of Hanyang and Hankow. As these three cities are adjacent to each other, and situated in a triangular position on either side of the Upper Yangtze river, the name "Wuhan" is always given as an abbreviation to these places.

crowds egging them on, and several were noticed walking about the outskirts. By Monday night things had become so serious that a move into the Hankow Hotel in the French concession for the night was deemed advisable and the inmates of the A. P. C. houses beyond the Race Course were also called into the concession.

On Tuesday night, as said, the Tuckwo left Hankow with only this lady and her children, and Chinese passengers who had booked their passages before the trouble arose, and sailed for Kiukiang. Here many passengers were taken on and a long wait was made for refugees from Kuling, some of whom, however, missed this ship and will presumably come down by the next. The wharf coolies in Kiukiang were very averse to letting any baggage go on board the Tuckwo and sailors from this steamer had to do all the carrying, guarded by British sailors from the two gunboats in the port.

The ship was by now overflowing with passengers, many foreigners having gone into the Chinese first class quarters. The Tuckwo, however, is one of the largest passenger steamers on the line and by using the Chinese first class as well as the foreign accommodation there was not much discomfort, considering there must have been at least 80 foreigners on board, inclusive of children.

minutes, he walked up to his assailant and remarked:—"Look here, my lad. If you throws another of them stones at me, I'm going to give you one in the slack of your trousers." Dimly comprehending, the Chinese drew off, but five minutes later he threw another stone. The sailor coolly ducked it, then walked over, turned the man round, and, with the remark, "You know what I said I'd do," he did it.

Sunday's List of Refugees

The following is the full list of refugees, women and children to arrive on Sunday in the I.-C.S. Kutwo, which includes 49 Americans—among whom are 18 relatives of U.S. Naval men—the remainder of the total being in the main British, although there are several Danish and Finnish citizens. On the passenger list were 17 from Kiukiang, the remainder having come through from Hankow.

The following were the U.S. Naval relatives:—

Mr. F. Lohmuller, Mrs. R. A. Miller and child, Mrs. C. H. Sweeney, Mrs. J. W. Mulkey, Mrs. B. Jennings and son, Mrs. H. A. Wyse, Mrs. I. V. Green, Mrs. McNew, Mrs. (Cmdr.) J. B. Pollard and daughter, Mrs. (Lt. Comdr.) A. G. Robinson, Mrs. (Lt. W. R. Read, Mrs. R. M. Alexander and son, Mrs. MacDonald and three children, Mrs. D. Stewart.

Others include Mrs. T. A. Tudhope and son, wife Commisars C. P. O. (British), Mrs. P. Mouriers (C. P. O.), Mrs. R. Johanson (Danish), Mrs. J. L. Romlagt (Danish), Mrs. A. Hutchinson

and two children. (British, Socny), Mrs. S. G. Gracy and four daughters, Mrs. A. B. Maury and four daughters (Gillies), Mrs. J. D. Nichols and Mrs. Donald Smith and four children (Socny), Mrs. Callahan and son (I.B.C.), Mrs. J. Stanley (Universal Garage), Mrs. Lee.

The following missionaries were on the passenger list:—Mrs. A. N. Cameron (M. A. Home), Mrs. T. A. Shaw and three children, Mrs. W. F. Strickland, Mrs. F. Leo and three children and Miss Laid Lindsay (all of the Adventist mission).

The following board the vessel at Kiukiang:—Mr. and Mrs. Melville and two children, Mrs. Gollon and child, Mrs. Tull and two children (British, Kiukiang Brethren Mission), Mrs. Lennox, Mrs. Savage and three children (British, N. W. Kiangsi Mission), Miss Keronen and Miss Finlman (Finnish, C.I.M. Association) and Mrs. Symon (British).

AMERICAN WOMEN

ARRIVE

Admiral's Wife Shot at on Golf Course Prior to Riot at Hankow.

Forty-nine American women and children and nine of other nationalities left Hankow on Thursday evening (Jan. 8) and arrived in Shanghai at noon on Sunday, having been joined at Kiukiang by 17 other refugees from the hinterland. Although this second lot from Hankow were not amply provided with all that they had been accustomed to, they were, nevertheless, in much better condition than were the party of 300 who arrived on Saturday.

Conditions in Hankow, according to the passengers, were about the same as before, the Chinese flag flying on the Customs House and the Municipal Building. One of the ladies saw Chinese mobs pull the British flag down from the Consulate.

"We got short notice to leave," said Mrs. J. D. Nicholas on Sunday. "At noon I was told to be on board the ship within three hours and at 2 p.m. I was at the waterfront with my trunk and silver. Everything else I left where it was. What will happen to it, no one knows." At 7.30 o'clock Mrs. Nichols and many other passengers were ready to retire, all worn out with the journey.

Frenzied Chinese Mob

Interviewed on Sunday night representative of this journal, Mr. B. Pollard, wife of Cmdr. Pollard, U.S.N., said that such an experience was one to be lived through but only once in a life time. She had been in no great danger that she had felt, but she realized the situation (her home was in the ex-Russian Concession) which had confronted the British women and children, who had to leave on such short notice. She had an inkling of what was coming and was more or less prepared.

"The Chinese mob," continued Mrs. Pollard, "were frenzied beyond control in the British Concession, but were quieter in the Special Area. It was one of the marvels of China that someone did not begin shooting. The fortitude and patience of the defenders cannot be praised too highly; their actions were the actions of men."

A Place for Everyone

"When the news of evacuation came to us, we were told to take three days' provisions with us. We got to the ship and found that not half enough bunks existed to care for us. But the Y. M. C. A. assisted us, as did some of the sailors and we got together enough camp cots so that every one could find a place to sleep. We thought that we would remain in the harbour for several days; it was for this stay that we brought along food, and we were greatly surprised to find that we were to leave for Shanghai shortly."

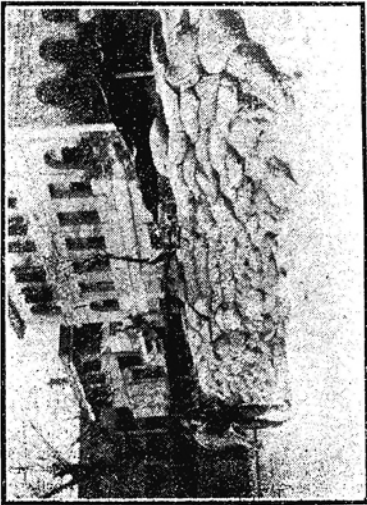
"Some of the women had time to pack but a few things and many arrived on board ship with only several bags. I understand that the American Women's Club has provided for them amply."

"On the ship nothing was left undone for our comfort by the officers, and we had the freedom of the vessel. It must have been by courtesy of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., that we are here. No one asked us for tickets or for money for fares—they would have had a difficult time to get any, because we were all 'broke,' as the banks had been closed for several days before we left."

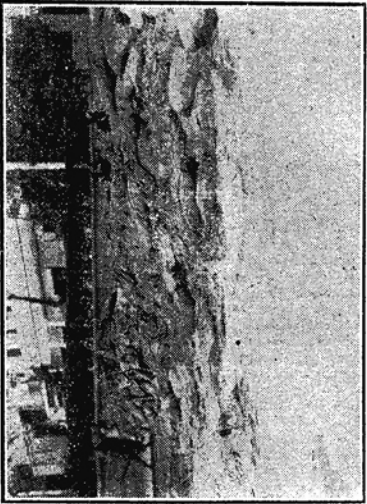
Mrs. Hough's Experience

Asked as to whether she had any thrilling experiences in Hankow, Mrs. Pollard replied that she personally had none, but that

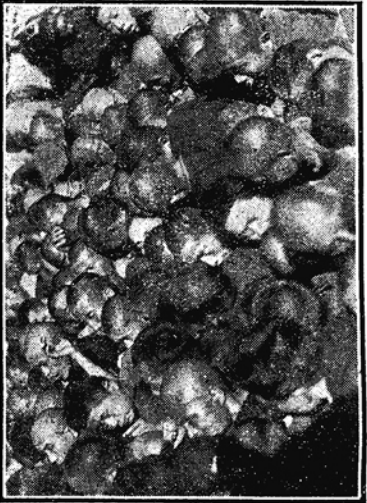
PICTURES THAT TELL A VIVID STORY OF THE RIOTING AT HANKOW



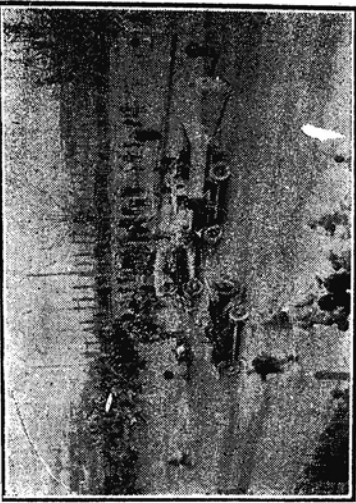
SANDBAG BARRICADE GUARDED BY BLUEJACKETS FROM H. M. S. BEE



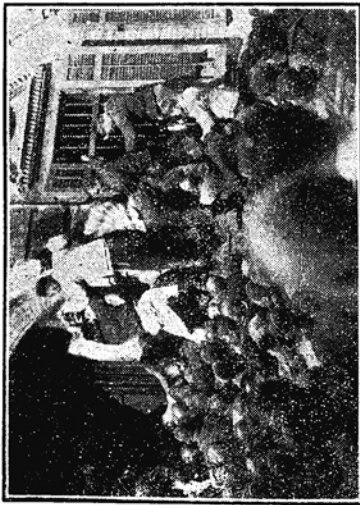
SAME BARRICADE ON TUESDAY AFTER CANTONESE ENTERED CONCESSION



MOB WHICH ATTEMPTED TO FORCE BLUEJACKETS' LINE



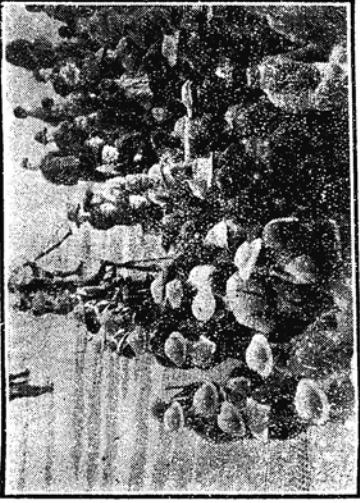
PEAK CROWD AMONGST THE BARRIERS



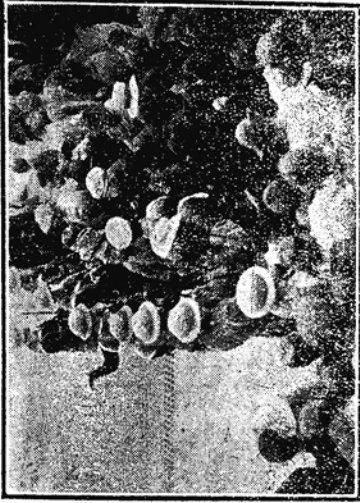
A FEW OF THEM ATTACKING A FOREIGN STORE



BLUEJACKETS HOLDING THE FORESHORE



MOB WHICH ATTEMPTED TO FORCE BLUEJACKETS' LINE



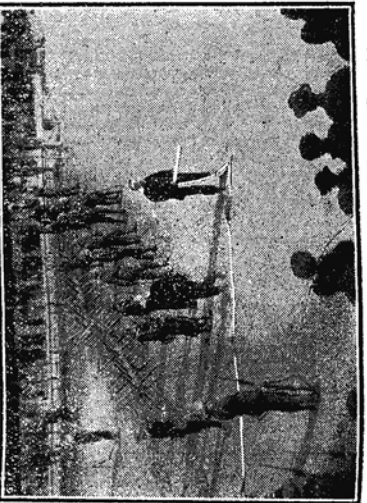
SAILORS BEING PRESSED BY CROWD



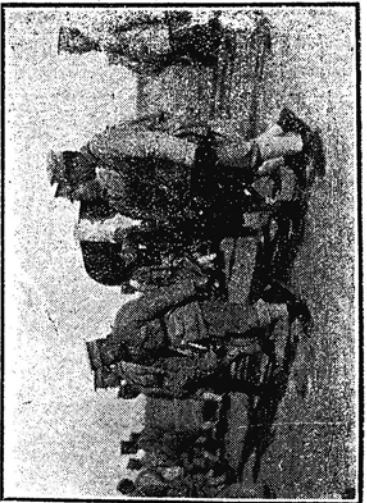
CANTONESE SOLDIERS ON SENTRY DUTY ON CHINESE SIDE OF THE DEFENCE



A FEW MORE AT THE SAME JOB



VOLUNTEER FIREMAN READY TO PLAY HOSE ON CROWDS



CANTONESE MACHINE GUN SECTION READY TO ASSIST MOB

Photographs by Arvid L. Vargen for the International Newsreel Corporation of New York.

Hough, wife of Admiral Hough, whilst on the Race Club golf course had been shot at, whether intentionally or not she did not know. Several other parties had had similar experiences, the shots all coming from the same general direction.

The Cantonese were ousting people when they so desired. If the army wanted a house, they gave a few hours' notice and they moved in at the expiration of the time limit. They did just what they wanted.

Mrs. Pollard credited her servants with a sincere desire to remain in her service, but they told her that if a general strike were declared they would have to leave her or possibly have their heads cut off. They were in possession of her house when she left, in which were two weeks' provisions. Her piano and all the furniture were there, but she had small hopes of seeing them again.

American Women Stoned

There were several instances of American women being stoned, added Mrs. Pollard, while Mrs. Calhoun, she said, who lived in the International Bank Building in the British Concession, had some difficulty in getting to the ship.

A committee from the A.W.C., including Miss Viola Smith and Mesdames Bruce, Procter Smith, V. Dyson, E. L. Hall and Giovannini, met the ship, as did Mr. C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General, and Mr. Spicer.

LEFT WING IN THE ASCENDANT

Hankow Incident as Pawn in Extremist Plot to Oust Gen. Chiang

An interesting tale of political plotting comes from Hankow with the refugees, many of whom are Chinese and some of whom are even members of the Kuomintang. The British, according to these tales, are the innocent victims of a grave Communist plot engineered by Mr. George Hsu Chien, formerly a Christian and now the organizer of anti-Christian Christmas weeks, to make himself an important member of the Nationalist Government by a coup d'état support by a mob uprising.

According to this information, Mr. Hsu Chien returned to Canton from his incarceration in Peking where he had been under arrest for having engineered a student uprising against Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. He found that although the Nationalist Government liked his oratory they could find little work for him to do. Mr. Hsu Chien, in Hankow, apparently found his own field. He is not supposed to be a Communist but is one who is described as tending toward the left. He made himself popular with the left wing groups and during Christmas week, participated in the anti-Christian demonstrations.

The Move on Chekiang

Just previous to the New Year holiday politics in Hankow were not so pleasant. In the first place, General Chiang-Kai-shek was suffering from homesickness, as the Chinese put it. As he is a Chekiang man, from the environs of Ningpo, he is reported to have felt that the time had arrived for him to return to the native heath. He wanted to be in Ningpo for Chinese New Year. But the Political Bureau had decided otherwise. They were of the opinion that the time had not yet arrived for the Chekiang campaign, that they must first consolidate their position in the Yangtze before they attempted to make new strides in other parts. They therefore vetoed plans for the Chekiang campaign. General Chiang Kai-shek therefore sulked and remained in Nanchang, declining to come up to Hankow and Wuchang to talk about things in general.

General Chiang Kai-shek and Comrade Boreidin have not been good friends since last March when the General attempted to oust all the Russians and Communists from the Nationalist Government. It is true that in May, they came to terms, but neither trusted the other and during the war, hatred was added to distrust because it was so arranged that the real fighting and the greater glory fell to the lot of General Tang Seng-chi rather than to Chiang Kai-shek. Comrade Boreidin's criticism of General Chiang is that his methods, accord-

ing to this information, are too Chinese; that he schemes and plots and arranges things too much after the classical Chinese style. It is said that this style does not conform to the fundamental revolution which is being effected by the left wing of the Kuomintang. Therefore, General Chiang should be made to go. However, as he commands troops, this is not discussed with much loudness.

Left Annoyed with H. M. Minister

Furthermore, the left wing were more than annoyed that Sir Miles Lampson showed such a conciliatory attitude. They expected stern stuff but when they found that he was patient and conciliatory, they were disappointed. It spoiled their propaganda. Then they anticipated that he might be successful, for it was suggested in high circles that he should be asked to return to Hankow and that some understanding be reached. There was even a pro-British group within the Government, which felt that here was an excellent opportunity to drive out the Russians and to free the Kuomintang from Comrade Boreidin's dictatorship. Therefore, the left wing determined upon a coup d'état.

It was never expected, according to this information, that the mobs organized simply to demonstrate would become so violent and to drive the British out of the Hankow Concession. It was never thought that they would perform acts of war against the British. But when it was found that the foreigners would not defend themselves, the agitators egged the mob on to attack. There can be no question, according to this information, but that everything was well organized. Women and children were placed first, so that if the British, worn out by insults and attacks, fired into the crowds, May 30 and Shameen would be reproduced for publicity and propaganda purposes and the left wing would have their opportunity to appeal to the nation for support. This information comes from a Chinese reliable source and is here given for what it may be worth.

A HANKOW AMERICAN TRIBUTE

Defenders' "Heroic Behaviour" in Face of Tremendous Odds

There is so little to cheer in the news that has been coming down from Hankow during this last few days, that the following very generous tribute to the courage of our marines and sailors during the riots of January 4 is all the more welcome, especially as the "Hankow Herald" from which it is taken, is an American newspaper, edited and staffed by American citizens. After describing the events leading up to the riots, and the earlier stages of the trouble, the paper goes on to say:

J. J. Reed of H.M.S. Woodlark was knocked unconscious by bamboo poles wielded by 15 or 20 coolies who attacked him. J. Charlock, of H.M.S. "Maguilla" went to his assistance as Reed was being pounded while insensible on the ground. One of the coolies took Reed's rifle from his helpless hands, and plunged the bayonet into Charlock's thigh, which brought Charlock to the ground. F. H. Hunt, of H.M.S. Woodlark, was another casualty, having been beaten unconscious by the mob, his helmet torn away and his head badly bashed. All three were removed to the Catholic Mission Hospital, where they are now being cared for.

Not a Rifle Loaded

A great number of others sustained injuries which were treated at the British Volunteer Headquarters, but throughout the entire affair not a British rifle was loaded, and not a British bayonet was used. The men had orders not to injure the Chinese, and in the carrying out of these orders suffered badly. Holding their rifles in their hands they pushed to crowd back, being beaten with poles and pelted with bricks and stones, and gradually forced the thousands of infuriated coolies outside the barrier on the Bund.

By this time coolies at the rear of the mob had torn up and removed the barbed wire barricades which had been coiled at either side of the road, so that it was impossible to block off the street. Resistance was maintained against

the crowd with a single line of bluejackets, marines and police, which, in the face of the odds against them, was truly heroic.

The behaviour of the marines and sailors in the landing forces is worthy of special mention. Their courage was magnificent and their self control deserves the highest admiration and praise. It seemed many times between the hours of half past one and four o'clock that their officers must give the order to fire in order to save the Concession from being invaded and to prevent the men defending it from being torn limb from limb—but the word which would have brought death into the ranks of the mob and dispersed them immediately was never given. Had any but the coolest and most experienced had charge of the defending party, there would have been many deaths to record this morning among the crowd that gathered on the Bund.

CINEMA PICTURE OF HANKOW RIOTS

Interesting of Account of How Moving Pictures Were Taken

Some interesting sidelights on the riots at Hankow on January 3 and 4 as seen by an unbiased Chinese have been brought to Shanghai by the Chinese assistant of Mr. Arvil Verges, Shanghai correspondent for the International Newsreel. "Newsreel Wong" is his name, or at least that is what he is commonly known as in most of the provinces of China

mob and his camera knocked to the ground. Quick as a flash one of the marines, who was in actual contact with the mob trying to push the rioters back with his gun, came to the unfortunate Wong's assistance and secured the camera and at the same time freeing the Chinese from the assailants who were crying out that Wong was a traitor, a running dog of the British imperialists, etc.

As for the spirit shown by the marines, Wong has nothing but praise. The men, he says, took the matter as calmly as though they were going through so many of their experiences, and though it seemed on many occasions that they would be forced to fire, not one rifle was fired. The men obeyed their officers to the letter, this being their salvation as well as that of the concession, for had the crowd entered at that time there is little doubt that the lives of the foreign residents would not have been worth a great deal.

All Round Assistance

Though in the midst of great difficulties the sailors, it is said, helped the little cameraman, realizing that the picture being made would be the only actual record of the incident which was making history in China. When Wong, on one occasion, wished to get to the second floor of the building of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson he was given the needed assistance and the persons living in the neighbourhood took him into their homes in order that he could change his films.



MR. H. E. SMITH, MEMBER OF THE HANKOW VOLUNTEERS, WOUNDED

where he has worked with Mr. Verges gathering motion pictures for the newsreel service.

Wong was the only Chinese with the British marines when they were holding the infuriated Chinese mob's back at the height of the riots and was able to get the only motion pictures showing the British bluejackets in action.

It happened in this manner. Wong was aboard H.M.S. Bee, in an attempt to get some information as to when the crisis would come, when the order was given to land the marines. He had made friends with the officers and men aboard the vessel and attached himself to the landing party.

The marines first took up their position near the Customs House in the early afternoon of the third where the mob was already gathering and were gradually working themselves into a state of frenzy, urged on by the students, who were careful to keep well in the background when they thought there was any trouble, but who were in the midst of things and hurling their mud epithets at the guards when their position was secure.

Assaulted by Mob

Just at the time when the mob had reached the height of their craze someone threw a giant cracker toward the Customs house and the marines and Wong took cover behind a sandbag barricade where they were bombarded with stones, several of them being struck and badly cut. During this time Wong was grinding away at his camera and has one "shot" a brick actually hitting one of the marines as well as one showing the air literally full of flying missiles.

While trying to pick a vantage point, Wong was assaulted by the

AMERICAN WOMEN EVACUATE ICHANG

Situation in Southwest China coming Steadily Worse

Peking, Jan. 10.

The situation in the interior of South Western China is steadily becoming worse.

In addition to the British, many Americans are leaving the towns in the interior.

All American women and children are evacuating from Ichang.

There were anti-foreign disturbances in Changking last week. Cantonese soldiers and mobs desecrated the foreign cemetery, smashing and overturning tombstones.—Reuter.

More Gunboats to Come

London, Jan. 10.

It has been decided to send to China the river gunboats Aphis and Ladybird, which hitherto have been maintained at Malta.

The gunboats, which formerly were with the British flotilla in the Danube, are similar to the "Insect" class, which has been prominent in recent events on the Yangtze.—Reuter.

CYNICAL MESSAGE FROM MR. CHEN

London "Daily News" Inquiry and the Implication in Reply

London, Jan. 10.

In response to the invitation of the "Daily News" to explain the attitude of the Cantonese Government towards the foreign population at Hankow, Mr. Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, cabled: "The extension of Nationalist control to the British Concession at Hankow is in itself ample guarantee that the lives and property of British and other nationals shall and must be protected by my Government. Whilst the Concession remained under purely British control it was not the duty of my Government to attend to the protection of foreigners there, but now that the Concession ceases to be a piece of unredemmed China my Government regards the effective protection of Englishmen and other foreigners at Hankow as vital to the interests of Nationalist China."

In a leader, the "Daily News" describes the message as a somewhat cynical document and recalls that the Cantonese Government has previously shilly-shallyed regarding its responsibility to protect the foreigners from Cantonese excesses.

The paper condemns Mr. Chen for handing over the task of expropriating the Concession to a howling mob. The act was merely one of barbarism, the "Daily News" asserts, condemning Mr. Chen's "placid acceptance of the accomplished fact."

The paper says that as a just tribute to the high moral purpose of Nationalist policy, the document has a certain air of impudence not unworthy of Mussolini methods.

The real significance of the message, the "Daily News" declares, rests in the implied intention to recover as soon as possible—in whatever manner presents itself—all the foreign concessions in China.—Reuter.

NO BUSINESS BEING DONE

Nationalist Anxiety for Trade to be Resumed

Shanghai, Jan. 10.

Wireless messages despatched from Hankow yesterday evening state that the Council for the Provisional Administration of the British Concession (comprising Messrs. Eugene Chen, Sun Fo and T. V. Soong, respectively Nationalist Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Communications and Finance) have undertaken the preservation of law and order there.

The local authorities (Chinese) easily dispersed a meeting there on Sunday.

The situation has been quiet in the Concession for the last two or three days. Due possibly to rain, a few foreigners were able to move about on the Bund on Friday. On Saturday there was no rain but the same state of affairs existed.

All the posters in the Concession have been removed.

Mr. Eugene Chen has been pressing for resumption of trade in the Concession, but local opinion is only in favour of making a very cautious test of the state of affairs. The banks are not opening on Monday and only a very small amount of trading will take place.

Large numbers of the Chinese population are in the Concession, but few agitators. Outwardly things are quiet but a general atmosphere of expectancy is felt.

In the native city and Wuchang, however, the sentiment is rabidly anti-British. The general demeanour of the Chinese is one of restrained hostility.

The Usual Propaganda

The British Consul at Ichang issued an official denial on Saturday of a local report that 65 Chinese civilians were killed or wounded by British sailors at Hankow.

A similar report is in circulation at Shasi, where the alleged casualties are placed at 100. A result has been the organization of a big anti-British demonstration. The very few foreign women and children there have been evacuated.

Two other steamers with women and children also left Hankow on Friday for Shanghai.

According to the same wireless messages, the Kiukiang Concession appears quiet and almost deserted.—Reuter.

CHEN ASSURES PROTECTION OF BUSINESS INTERESTS

Circumstances Made Occupation of British Concession Necessary

Hankow, Jan. 10.

The Nationalist News Agency issues the following:—"At two separate conferences to-day with groups of representative American and British business men Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave vigorous assurances that business interests here would be conserved.

"Among other things he said, 'I have the authority of my Government to say that you will have complete protection and safeguarding of your interests and you have nothing to fear.'

"Mr. Chen stated that intervention by the Nationalist Government in the British Concession was the result of a series of circumstances made it vitally necessary for the Government to intervene to prevent the British Concession becoming a derelict area."—Reuter.

JAPANESE PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

Press Apprehension that Japan's Turn May Come Next

Tokyo, Jan. 10.

"John Bull will not allow himself to be bullied," is the verdict of the "Asahi," which wants the Chinese not to imagine that the capture of the Concession at Hankow means Britain's subjection.

The "Asahi" and the "Nichi Nichi" reflect what appears to be a growing apprehension that Japan's turn may come next.

The "Asahi" advocates that the Powers should co-operate as this would be the best mutual safeguard, though it does not intimate what form this co-operation should take.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY JUSTIFIED

Mr. Chen's Real Purpose Defeated at Hankow

London, Jan. 9.

The situation in China continues to be the subject of newspaper comment.

The "Observer" says that what has taken place in Hankow justifies the British policy sooner even than had been expected. The paper considers that Mr. Eugene Chen wanted the British to take vigorous action. He could then have scored a spectacular victory and win the applause of the Kuomintang extremists. His purpose has been defeated by the refusal of the British troops to fire. Mr. Chen, by agreeing to take over the protection of the Concession, cut his loss, so to speak, seeing that his calculated provocation had proved abortive. Mr. Chen, the "Observer" adds, needs (1) money for the military campaign, (2) the support of

the Kuomintang for the political campaign, and (3) the respect of the Powers for consolidation of the position that he thereby hopes to achieve. "The great need is for Sir Austen Chamberlain not to swerve from his Memorandum in spite of the absence of the support to which he is entitled from the Powers."

The "Sunday Times" is impressed by the fact that the Stock Exchange remains unperturbed and that "all the financial obligations secured on the Customs are being fully met." The paper refuses to believe that the Chinese world-wide reputation for commercial integrity and fair dealing will desert him and that he will follow in the footsteps of Russia.—Reuter.

The Old, Familiar Hearst

New York, Jan. 8.

The Hearst newspapers throughout the United States are dogmatically championing the cause of the Chinese "against foreign aggression." The same newspapers are enthusiastically advocating a "two-fisted vigorous policy" on the part of the United States in Nicaragua.—Reuter.

MORE STORIES FROM UP RIVER REFUGEES

Baggage Coolies' Extortions: River Pirates and a Police Officer

All British men remaining in Hankow are interned inside the

board the Tungwo and these ladies arrived with almost no luggage. Questioned about the belongings left behind one of these refugees said, "Hankow is finished as far as we British are concerned and I don't expect to ever see anything that I left behind again."

The Tungwo had had luck from the start, according to the first officer, as she struck a junk shortly after leaving Hankow, then had to anchor in pouring rain, causing a delay of several hours. Another stop was made in Nanking where a doctor was taken on board to attend a maternity case and Mrs. Ramsay suffering from a spinal affliction. Supplies of bread were also taken on at Nanking to relieve the passengers of the tedium of a biscuit diet.

Two members of the Hankow foreign police force were among the passengers.

Not only were the refugees subjected to inconveniences while they were evacuating the Concession, but the bandit gangs and bad characters of the river plied their trade well as the destitute made their way to the refugee ships lying in the stream. An instance of this was told yesterday by Mr. H. Gray, an inspector in the police, who arrived on board the Tungwo.

Mr. Gray was one of the four foreign officers in the police and after the Concession was taken over was held a captive in his own station



ADMIRAL C. S. WILLIAMS

U. S. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, EN ROUTE TO SHANGHAI

A. P. C. Compound, with supplies enough for 12 weeks and fully armed, according to reports given by passengers who arrived on the Indio-China str. Tungwo which sailed from Hankow on last Thursday morning and reached here shortly past 3 p.m. on Monday after considerable delay en route.

The Tungwo carried 80 passengers, of whom 23 were children. Besides the usual discomforts which were necessarily experienced on the voyage in which first class accommodations usually allotted to 12 passengers stretched to accommodate 80, there was anxiety on board regarding two sick ladies for whom ambulances were waiting at the Old Ningpo Wharf, where the steamer berthed.

Like the refugees from Hankow who arrived Saturday and Sunday, Monday's lot had boarded the steamer at short notice on Wednesday evening and were able to bring only hand luggage. Stories were told by these passengers about the difficulty of getting their baggage on board, picketing coolies being on the Hankow wharf and insisting upon carrying the foreigners' luggage at outrageous charges. One foreign lady said she had paid \$20 for five small pieces and that a lady accompanying her had paid \$40 simply because she had it.

From French Concession Too

British living in the French Concession were told on last Wednesday night that they would have to leave within an hour in order to catch the launch waiting to take them on

for a day. He finally made a dash for liberty and succeeded in getting on to the Tungwo.

Shortly before the ship set sail on Thursday night Mr. Gray, from the decks of the Tungwo, noticed that a woman passenger had just boarded from a sampan. Her handbag had been left in the boat.

Wishing to be of assistance he took it upon himself to go to the sampan and get her grip and in so doing had to enter the Chinese quarters along the water edge. On arriving there he was accosted by about 40 ugly-looking Chinese boatmen who came along in two sampans.

Before the officer could get the handbag on board several of the number stepped up and demanded from him \$300 before he could get the valise. Having only \$90 on his person he was shortly relieved of it.

Fine Spirits Preserved

The gang then made off in their two sampans. The handbag was finally recovered from the sampan coolie who seemed to be of the more honest type. During the incident there was not a person in sight and the pirates rowed on into the darkness with their loot.

The officer was able to borrow \$10, the only money with which he arrived in Shanghai.

On board the Tungwo were several other refugees, all women who were forced to evacuate the Concession with no money, all they had on arriving in Shanghai being what they could borrow in small sums.

In spite of this the spirits of the women were far from broken and there was a spirit amongst them which was truly extraordinary. What was one's seemingly belonged to all, each sharing his belongings with fellow passengers and doing all in his power to make the other person as comfortable as possible.

Rumours Denied

Rumours were current in Shanghai Monday that the Hankow branches of Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ltd., had been looted by Chinese. There was some ground for such belief when one hears the reports of refugees being robbed or "gouged" by hooligans. Inquiries at the Shanghai offices of both companies disprove this rumour, as the firms in question received telegraphic advice that their premises were intact.

The following is the complete list of passengers to arrive on Monday by the I.-C.S. Tungwo:—

Messdames C. S. Cheetham, W. E. Marston, W. A. Pearce, Owen Warren, M. R. Sinclair, Mackenzie, B. Turnbull, Brown, Nicholson, Withersgreen, G. Berry, P. D. Weeks, W. S. Dupree, M. K. Milton, W. A. Price, R. P. H. Davis, Dunn, M. Olsen, Bakeman, Penkiesky, Machin, Crawford, M. McLaughlin, Evans, Brown, Brownie, Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Miss Dover, Mrs. and Miss W. C. Jackson, Miss G. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. K. Vatsens, Miss Katherine Kreick, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Miss Ratcliff, the Misses L. and V. Lewis, Miss G. L. Rowland, Mr. John Harper, Miss Mary Gosman, Mrs. Mottram and two children, Mr. Malashkin, Mr. H. Mulhech, Mr. H. Gray, Mrs. D. B. Ritchie and child, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Miss M. Simpson, Miss Avasia, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman.

SHANGHAI VISITOR ASSAULTED

Another Passenger Tells of Hankow Conditions

Passengers who came in Tuesday stated that the handful of British men, who were last heard of in the A.P.C. godown, were still there. They were optimistic and defiant. It is understood that they are adequately outfitted and equipped and ready for a long siege, if the Cantonese decide on such a venture. Meanwhile they are acting under the instructions of the first day, "Don't Fire."

Several machine guns are still on the flat roof of the godown, ready for business, should need arise.

Mr. Goffe, H. M. Consul-General, has his office in the building and the Union Jack flies above. As one said, "As long as the Consul-General is here and the flag, Hankow has not been evacuated."

That the Chinese do not discriminate between women of various nations is the opinion of some of the refugees. It was told yesterday that the wife of one of the leading Russian advisors, was assaulted on the roads and became quite hysterical before rescued from the mob. Another report has it that large and gay parties are held nightly in the mansion, which Yang Sen had built for himself, but which is now occupied by the Russians.

High Priced Privileges

The rowdies, according to some of the passengers, did not always insist on carrying foreigners' baggage, but permitted the owners to carry the pieces themselves. When they arrived to the pontoons the pickets then charged them \$6 for the privilege of having permitted them to carry their own luggage.

A Shanghai passenger, who went to Hankow in the Luenho, was subjected to severe treatment on arrival and had to be rescued by a party from H.M.S. Woodcock. With a bag in either hand and his coat thrown over an arm, he walked toward the pontoon. Once thereon he was assailed by the roughs and was badly maltreated. They cuffed him and beat him with sticks and scratched him. He was in danger of his life for a few minutes until the landing party got him back to his ship.

To Rescue a Mate

One of the heroes of the Hankow defence arrived yesterday in the Luenho, being none other than Str. Charnock, who was sorely wounded by a bayonet on the first day of the trouble. Str. Charnock was confined to his cabin during the trip on the ship, having with him A. B.

Flaxington who fell and broke an ankle on Christmas Day.

The hero was very modest and did not want to speak, but finally the story was dragged from him bit by bit. He was, it seemed, detailed for duty shortly after noon on Monday and went at once to the barbed wire barricade. Here he turned back Chinese for hours, all the time being cursed, reviled and stoned and abused.

"In a moment of respite," he continued, "I looked toward the river, where several details had been posted along to protect, our flank when I saw one of my buddies down and about 30 or 40 Chinese beating him with sticks and the butt of his own rifle. I jumped for him, but he was unconscious when I got there. I reversed my rifle and gave them the butt and managed to clear the crowd somewhat. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw that chap with my buddies' rifle come for me. I swerved. I could not get my weapon round to protect myself and he ran me through the left thigh, about seven inches above the knee.

Evacuation from Hospital

"The Chinese got off with the rifle, but I managed to hold mine until others came to my assistance. I still clung to it as I was taken to the Catholic Hospital. Here I was operated upon. To make the rifle useless I removed the bolt."

Str. Charnock then went on to say that they had to evacuate the hospital on Wednesday night, both he and Flaxington being stretcher cases, at about 9.30 p.m. The Chinese military, forming a guard, escorted them, according to Charnock, to the water front, whence they were conveyed to men-of-war. It was later ascertained that about 20 civilian patients were also ordered out. He thought that some of them had arrived here already.

Both patients are now in General Hospital.

Luenho's Passengers

The following is the full list of passengers from the I.-C.S. Luenho, which arrived at Huists' Wharf at noon on Tuesday:—

Mrs. Busson and child, Mr. Allison, Mr. Baker, Mr. A. E. Green, Mr. Casselle, Mr. A. P. Smith, Str. Charnock, A. B. Flaxington, Mrs. Pownall, Miss Loggin, Miss Ridley, Mr. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Berhad and two children, Miss F. Zelenksy, and from the Redcroft School, Miss and two Masters Strange, two Masters Moore, Master Rex Wrench, Miss K. Pearson, Miss A. Wilson, Miss Nadia Marshall, Miss Cornaby, Master Cornaby, Mrs. Cornaby and Mrs. Cornaby, and Mr. and Mrs. Price and son, Miss Davis, Mr. Fuchnew, Miss Souza, Mrs. Tobias, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Turner and two children, Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Souza and gras child, Mr. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Byrne, Mrs. Admiral Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon.

The C. N. S. Shenking with about 50 refugees also arrived on Tuesday, Shanghai women being on hand to care for those in need.

Missionaries from Nanchang

Eight missionaries from Nanchang managed to elude the Cantonese last Friday morning. reach Kiukiang, be shipped off to Hankow and then re-transported to Shanghai, arriving on Tuesday. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Pownall, Miss Loggin, Miss Ridley, Mrs. Kauderer and daughter and Mr. Alderson.

According to Mr. Hopkins, they were greatly surprised when they received a telegram from Kiukiang insisting that they leave Nanchang on Thursday. The missionaries had lived through the capture of Nanchang and two recaptures and had thought little of any further trouble, the Cantonese being in control there. The soldiers were in the mission compounds, quartered in churches and schools and other buildings. Every one was accustomed to them and no one appeared afraid of them. But when the message came, the band of workers did not hesitate, but made preparations to depart before dawn on Friday.

After avoiding the soldiers in their compound, the little party crossed the country, went over the river and after several hours, arrived at the terminus of the Kiukiang railway.

They rode in the kitchen car and cooling car and experienced no discomforts from soldiers to Kiukiang.

At 5 p.m. they arrived at their destination. They carried all baggage excepting the ladies' possessions which two coolies carried. Making for the mission com-

pound in the Concession they were stopped by soldiers who said that they could not enter. Finally consent was given by the first group, but were turned back by a second.

The carriers stopped here. An officer forced Mr. Hopkins to give the bearers \$3 each, and then refused to permit them to remove their luggage.

Hostages!

On the way to the waterfront crowds of pickets, coolies, etc., shouted three or four times at them "kill, kill." Men below waved at them and as they hurried on they found a launch awaiting them. They were taken to a warehouse and after being given tea, went in another launch to the str. Tung Wo. This vessel carried them to Hankow, the Luenho bringing them to Shanghai.

Mr. Hopkins said that it was known that some C.I.M. missionaries were held as hostages up country—probably to prevent a reprisal which the Chinese expect. He saw a telegram sent by Chiang Kai-shek telling his subordinates to treat these captives well.

Mr. Hopkins declared that Nanchangfu is the real seat of the Cantonese Government, that all policies are settled there and that it is the seat of military power. The army, in addition to the usual Cantonese, has been greatly augmented by groups of enthusiastic Hunanese volunteers, who like the Cantonese, are serving without pay.

Each is an enthusiast, Mr. Hopkins concluded, and believes in world revolution—that India is next to revolt, then Burma and then the Philippine Islands. Within 100 years they expect to blot Christianity off the face of the world.

THE TREACHERY OF THE NATIONALISTS

How the British Concession was Handed Over

From later reports that have come down from Hankow further information is given regarding the incident which led to the occupation by the Chinese of the British Concession there. It seems that after Monday's (Jan. 3) demonstration on the boundary of the Settlement against the marines and volunteers holding the barricades, a meeting took place in the evening attended by the British Admiral, the Chairman and Secretary of the Council, etc., and a representative official of the Nationalist Police from the Native City. In the course of the discussion, this official asserted that it would be impossible to restrain the crowd from demonstrating against the Concession as long as foreign soldiers manned the barricades and by their presence provoked demonstrations by the Chinese outside the barriers. This official stated that the task of keeping the peace amongst the people on the Nationalist side was rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible, by this disposition of troops within the Settlement. But that if these troops were withdrawn there would be nothing on the boundary to focus the attention of the mobs parading the streets and they could then be very easily dealt with by the Nationalist police or troops, who would absolutely guarantee to keep peace and good order outside the Settlement.

The Ruse Works

There appeared to be some force in this argument and it was eventually agreed to withdraw the troops from the barricades on Monday night and leave the handling of the Chinese to Nationalist Police outside the Concession, the barricades to remain intact. Early on Tuesday morning, however, it was seen that the sandbag breastwork at the end of the Bund was being pulled down and in a very short time it was discovered that other groups of Chinese were dismantling the barricades on other parts of the boundary.

Simultaneously with this action, crowds of apparently peaceably disposed Chinese began to wander into the Settlement to which, of course, at normal times they have free access. Soon the thoroughfares were thickly crowded with the mob and then, apparently by preconcerted plan, agitators began to mount convenient places and work the mob up into a state of frenzy. The volunteers had been disbanded, the

marines had returned to their ships. It was too late to counteract the effects of what now appears to be an act of treachery on the part of the Nationalist representative, which in a few hours led to the ignominious flight of British and Americans from Hankow.

REPORTS FROM MANY PLACES

Further Refugee Stories from Missionary Centres

The str. Luenho arrived on Tuesday bringing more refugees from Hankow and Kuling, including a number of school children from the latter place. Kuling residents had boarded the steamer at Kiukiang, having been advised that there was danger of communications being cut off between that place and the former. Hence it became necessary for residents to leave, although the passengers questioned yesterday declared that there were no signs of disturbances in Kuling itself.

Mrs. H. H. Hough, wife of the American Admiral, was among those on the Luenho from Hankow. She left after the greater number of women and children from the British Concession had gone off, and reported that conditions were showing a somewhat quieter tone than when the first exodus took place. Mrs. Hough, herself, however, had an experience a few days before which has been the occasion for numerous press notices in the States. She was fired upon while doing a round of golf on the Hankow Course, and while she had no idea whether or not the firing was definitely intended for her as a part of the anti-foreign display she assumed that it was not and went calmly on around the course. There is no doubt in her mind, however, that it will be wiser for women and children to remain out of Hankow for a reasonably long time, and she said in concluding, "I should say that all those who can go home had better do so." Mrs. Hough is herself leaving the end of the month for Europe.

Another side of the Hankow and Kiukiang situation is presented by members of the American Church Mission there, word from whom has been received locally that mission workers are remaining in their places and accepting the assurances of the Cantonese authorities that their persons and property will be protected. In Kiukiang this mission has its headquarters within the native city and a letter written two days after the trouble began there indicates that, while foreigners had best keep off the streets, there were practically no disturbances in the section where this mission's work was situated.

A letter from the same organization in Hankow, dated January 8, and written by a missionary who has lived there for many years says, "Another quiet day in the British Concession. The Kungwo arrived this morning and is anchored mid-stream. The Bishop (Roots) and I have just been down to the Luenho which is at the hulk and leaving to-night with 60 passengers. It is rumoured that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will open on Monday (January 10)."

The Looting in Wuhu

A letter written on January 3 to local missionaries described the looting in Wuhu as having started as the result of failure to raise \$200,000 from civil authorities in that city by Chen Tiao-yuan whose men took control several weeks ago. \$100,000 were reported to have been raised with the understanding that more would follow provided that it went to the support of soldiers and not to the Shanghai (?) Tapan. Following the receipt of a wire to this effect in Anking the order was given for looting in Wuhu beginning at 8 in the evening and continuing until about 3.30 a.m. All the big Chinese shops on the malco were reported to have been raided by the soldiers along with 70 per cent. on Second and Main Streets. The North Gate branch of the Bank of China was relieved of \$20,000 according to the report, the Post Office of \$12,000 and a total money loot of \$800,000 was reported as having found its way into the hands of this wholesale looting party. Foreign shops were not molested, there being a leader of each looting party who would call out to the men to desist whenever a shop appeared to be foreign.

During these scenes of havoc thousands of Chinese were terrified to the passive point, and a great number of them sought refuge in the foreign refuge shelters where they felt they would be safe in person at least. One such shelter alone harboured 500 of the Chinese populace during the period of looting.

BRITISH PREPARE TO EVACUATE CHANGSHA

Manchester "Guardian's" Tribute to British Coolness

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Jan. 11. British residents at Changsha are preparing for evacuation although there is no immediate emergency.

British merchants in Hankow are divided among themselves upon the advisability of attempting to resume business in the Concession under the Red regime.

London, Jan. 10.

Reuter learns that the British attitude towards China at the mo-

TO THOSE UP COUNTRY

More necessity than ever exists at the moment for a full statement of the position in China. Nothing is more likely to attract the attention of readers at Home to the position than photographs accompanying the descriptive articles we are publishing in the "North-China Herald," and we have no hesitation in asking our readers to assist us towards the common end we have in view by forwarding to us any photographs which they may have taken of incidents which bear upon the general political situation. These should be addressed to the Editor of the "North-China Herald" accompanied by any notes regarding the subject.

ment is one of watchfulness rather than of diplomatic action.

Moreover, there is no movement in the direction of recognizing the Cantonese Government.

Manchester Guardian's View

The Manchester "Guardian" describes the British handling of the situation at Hankow as one of the most splendid tributes to British coolness and good sense.

It says as far as the news available enables one to judge British tactics were absolutely right whether taken as a move in a diplomatic game or simply with an eye to the situation at the moment.

A single shot might have precipitated a disaster which would have placed the most insuperable difficulties in the way of a peaceful settlement.

"An inestimable gain is that we have forced the Cantonese Government to declare its hand and assume responsibilities to which it claims the right. We have put Mr. Eugene Chen in the position of having to keep his promises or abandon the Cantonese claim to be able to govern. If further steps for the protection of British lives are required they will doubtless be taken by the men on the spot."—Reuter.

No Change at Hankow

Shanghai, Jan. 11.

Wireless advices from Hankow late yesterday stated that the general situation on the river was unchanged.—Reuter.

Japan Still Considering

Tokyo, Jan. 11.

The Cabinet met this afternoon to discuss the Chinese situation, but nothing definite was decided regarding Japan's policy.

There will be a meeting to-morrow for the same purpose.—Reuter.

S. M. C. Proclamation Welcomed

Peking, Jan. 11.

The British community generally heartily welcomes the Shanghai Municipal Council's proclamation and also cordially approves of the decision of the Hankow firms and banks not to open till there is a

clear understanding of the position and safeguards are received.—Reuter.

U. S. MARINES DISPATCHED FOR SHANGHAI

Detachment of Three Hundred Being Sent from Guam

Washington, Jan. 10.

The Navy Department has announced that a detachment of 300 marines, stationed at Guam, are being immediately transported to China.—Reuter.

Manila, Jan. 11.

Marine officers at Cavite understand that the Guam contingent of Marines are sailing to Shanghai on board the U. S. S. Huron, which has been held there since January 7.

No orders have been received at Cavite, where 182 Marines are stationed.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION PROMISED FOR LOSSES

Merchant's Hesitation to do Business May do Permanent Injury

London, Jan. 12.

Mr. Eugene Chen has cabled to the "Daily Mail" declaring that the duty of the Nationalist Government is effectively to protect the lives and property of British subjects and other foreign nations in Hankow and in other parts of China subject or to be subject to Nationalist control.

His Government would not fail to award compensation for any loss sustained should special circumstances interfere with the discharge of this duty in any particular case; and he declares that it is necessary for British statesmanship to view the Nationalist control over the concession area as the outcome of a set of circumstances which made it the only alternative to armed British forces shooting more Chinese and the consequent general strike that would have paralyzed life and destroyed property values in the concession.

"The event may be viewed in a deeper sense as an act determined by objective forces which in larger affairs operate independently of men's will and foresight.

"Envisaged thus, the act would become a cornerstone of political realism upon which British character may begin to build a new structure of purely economic instead of politico-economic relations between England, whose life-blood is foreign trade, and Nationalist China, whose markets are open to the nationals of Powers that cease to treat this country as a semi-Colonial dependency.

"British merchants in Hankow have also a responsibility of their own. Their refusal to resume business in spite of the actual restoration of conditions enabling them to do so in safety may make for permanent injury to British trade and property in Hankow.

"This deliberate suspension of business is perhaps part of some undisclosed plan which is further evidenced by the determined attempt of the British voluntarily and unnecessarily to coop themselves up in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's building in circumstances—some sleep on floors though warm beds await them—suggestive of a desperately beleaguered garrison.

British Cabinet to Consider

A Cabinet meeting this afternoon will consider matters arising out of the situation in China.—Reuter.

Japanese Sympathy

Tokyo, Jan. 12.

Although hitherto the Press has refrained from much comment on the Yangtze situation, the leading papers are now expressing sympathy for Britain, whose perseverance and fortitude as displayed at Hankow and Kiukiang are highly praised and are considered to reflect British wisdom.

The "Asahi," which reflects the general attitude of the vernacular papers, urges Canton to exercise more self-control and warns her that otherwise she will bring about united action of the Powers against China, resulting in Canton ultimately losing everything she has gained.—Reuter.

AGITATORS CONTINUE THEIR WORK

Construed as Attempt to "date" Legation Embassy

Hankow, Jan. 11.

Agitators are again active: posters are appearing everywhere with the inscription "Down with Imperialism!"

This move is construed as an attempt to intimidate Mr. O'Malley, who arrived to-day from Peking to enter into negotiations over the concession.

H. M. S. Wyvern and H. M. S. Verity arrived this morning.

The flag of the British Consulate, which has not been flown since the Chinese authorities took over control, was hoisted again this morning.

The general position is much the same as it was yesterday.

General Chiang Kai-shek is due to arrive at Wuchang to-morrow. A big demonstration of welcome has been arranged for him.

The Cantonese generalissimo will come on to Hankow and address a meeting at the Chinese race-course on Tuesday.

The Chinese authorities have ordered a two-day holiday to celebrate General Chiang's arrival.—Reuter.

More Looting at Kiukiang

Shanghai, Jan. 12.

Wireless despatches sent from Hankow yesterday report that the Chinese authorities have instructed the local inhabitants to keep order and not molest foreigners or their property during the discussions with Mr. O'Malley.

A message from Kiukiang states that there was a little more looting on the concession on Monday by soldiers who were off duty.

A seamen's strike began on Monday at Changsha. A general strike and boycott has been declared to commence on January 14.

At Ichang the situation remains quiet.—Reuter.

American Evacuations Ordered

Peking, Jan. 12.

Nationalist troops are seizing American Mission property in Shaowu and in other parts of Fukien.

The American authorities have ordered missionaries to leave a places and to prepare for immediate departure from other places in Fukien.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CONSUL DETAINED

Chinese Responsible Arrested by Order of Foreign Minister

Hankow, Jan. 12.

The Nationalist News Agency issues the following:

"At the instance of the Foreign Minister, the acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow has caused the arrest of the Chinese business man responsible for the temporary detention of the Belgian Consul-General at the Hankow Police Station on Tuesday, after having been hustled through the streets by coolies employed by the arrested man. The coolies have also been ordered to be placed under arrest.

"The case is up before the Hankow Mixer Court."

Report Denied

The Nationalist News Agency issues the following:

"The false report published today by the Hankow 'Herald' that foreign banks would disclaim all responsibility for deposits is denied in a caustic letter to that paper from Mr. A. P. Calhoun of the National City Bank of New York (formerly the International Banking Corporation).

"The letter says in part:

"Before taking it upon yourself to quote any policies involving this institution, we must ask that you obtain information from the officials in charge by whom such statements will be issued under authorized signature. We shall expect you to publish a retraction of your statement."

"Copies of the letter were sent to the U. S. Consul-General and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government."—Reuter.

FRENCH ADVICE TO
CANTON

Question that Examples of Japan and Turkey be Followed

Paris, Jan. 12.

The Chinese situation is reported to have been the subject of a statement by M. Briand in the Ministerial Council yesterday and affairs in China are still among the topics of the day here.

"L'Ouvre" remarks that if the privileges of extraterritoriality are obsolete, Chinese justice is also obsolete.

The paper declares that the Cantonese should remember that Japan and Turkey got rid of the Capitulations only after westernizing their Administrations.—Reuter.

SIX HUNDRED FOREIGNERS
LEAVE SZECHUEN

British Awaiting Despatches from Mr. O'Malley Prior to Taking any Decision

Shanghai, Jan. 13.

Wireless despatches from Hankow dated January 12 state that the situation there remains the same.

From Changsha it is reported that the general strike and boycott began yesterday. Difficulties over the evacuation of women and children have been met and they were due to leave this morning for Hankow.

An Ichang message says that arrangements have been made for the evacuation of four hundred British and two hundred American residents from Szechuen.

The local command at Kiukiang has been transferred from the 2nd Division to the 6th Army.—Reuter

London, Jan. 13.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting lasted an hour and a half.

It is believed that the Ministers decided to await further despatches from Mr. O'Malley and did not take any definite decisions.

The Cabinet will meet again soon, perhaps to-morrow.

The "Times," in an editorial on China, says that while Shanghai is not nearly so vulnerable as Hankow there are already indications of the revolutionary propaganda that precedes a Kuomintang offensive being attempted there.

The paper concludes: "The strictest precautions are necessary and there is the greatest need for watchfulness on the part, not only of the British Government, but of all Governments whose interests in China are, in the end, identical with our own."—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 13.

The report regarding the Tientsin Concessions has proved nearer the truth than was at first imagined, or it was an intelligent anticipation of events, for representatives of the Peking Government called on certain Legations yesterday and "suggested" that the Foreign Concessions at Tientsin should be handed over to the Chinese.

This attitude is not considered surprising as the case of Hankow appears to be considered a precedent which, apparently, certain Chinese intend to follow elsewhere.—Reuter.

The Cabinet Meeting

London, Jan. 12.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has returned to London, and presided to-day at a Cabinet meeting called primarily to consider the situation at Hankow and in China generally.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has received the daily reports from the Foreign Office at his home in Sussex, reported to his colleagues all the facts so far as they are known in London. Nothing has been heard yet from Mr. O'Malley.

Mr. O'Malley has gone to Hankow merely for the purpose of reporting the position to Sir Miles Lampson in Peking who will in due course communicate with Whitehall.

The position at Hankow is very delicate and every effort is being made to ensure that Mr. O'Malley shall not be embarrassed in his difficult task.—Reuter.

Conversations Proceeding

Hankow, Jan. 12.

Mr. O. St. C. O'Malley, Counsellor of Legation at Peking, held a conference lasting two hours with Mr.



LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD—SECOND EDITION
Nationalist solicitude for foreigners in Hankow—vide Mr. Eugene Chen's message to the "Daily Mail"

Eugene Chen, the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

No statement has been issued but, according to the Nationalist News Agency, the whole situation was thoroughly discussed.

Welcome for Gen. Chiang

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Generalissimo of the Nationalist Armies, was warmly welcomed here at noon to-day on his arrival from Nanchang.

General Chiang, the length of whose stay at Hankow is uncertain, will be the guest of honour at several dinners during the next few days. A general holiday is being observed to-day in honour of his visit.

Shanghai, Jan. 13.

A report from Hankow dated January 12 states that General Chiang Kai-shek on his arrival there congratulated the people on taking the Concession.—Reuter.

Hankow, Jan. 12.

A newcomer here can hardly fail to be impressed by the efficiency of the emergency arrangements and the spirit of cheerfulness with which British subjects are carrying on here under conditions of acute discomfort.

Britons arriving on river steamers find themselves immediately taken in tow by the Navy, who, in consultation with the Consul-General, have assumed control.

After their fitness or non-fitness for emergency service is ascertained they are transferred to a depot-ship whence they are drafted to a concentration point on shore or sent down-river as circumstances dictate.—Reuter.

Tension Less in Hankow

Tension here has undoubtedly lessened and British subjects are now able to move freely around the concession. Since yesterday Mr. O'Malley and Mr. E. Teichman have been staying with the Consul-General at the Consulate, and it is understood that they were in touch with the Nationalist Authorities to-day, although the nature of the conversations has not yet been made known.

News from up the river indicates that evacuation of foreigners from the interior is proving very difficult owing to a general boycott the result of which is that no boats or other conveyances and no coolies are available, and many are compelled to walk.—Reuter.

Consular Flag at Kiukiang

Hankow, Jan. 12.

Foreigners arriving here from Kiukiang state that the Cantonese have stationed sentries at the concession, which yesterday was quite deserted. Every ship on the bund is flying the Nationalist flag, which is also much in evidence among craft in the harbour.

The dozen foreign men remaining are distributed between H. M. S.

Scarab and H. M. S. Wivern. They were able to reach safety only after much difficulty, owing to obstruction by the mob.

The British Consul managed to remove the archives before sealing the Consulate, which has so far not been molested. He is now living on board a small steam-launch from which the Consular flag still flies.

The French Commissioner of Customs is also still functioning on board a small launch.

Some 13 foreigners, including women and children, are still at Kuling, where they elected to remain although advised to leave.

In addition to the British gunboats, the American mine-layer Penguin and a Japanese gunboat are lying at Kiukiang.—Reuter.

SPECULATIONS ON JAPAN'S
POSITION

Government Non-Committal But Press Firm

Tokyo, Jan. 13.

Although the Government remains non-committal regarding its attitude towards the Chinese situation, the

THE EVACUATION OF
CHANGSHA

Deputy Postal Commissioner a Prisoner

News has been received in Shanghai to the effect that the Deputy Postal Commissioner of Changsha is being held prisoner by the Nationalist forces on account of his refusal to deliver up the keys of the safe.

"Asahi" claims that it has learned that the Foreign Office views on the three major questions are: firstly, to refrain from any positive intervention between North and South and also from any action which might prevent reconciliation between the two factions; secondly, that the surtaxes be only enforced with the approval of the tariff conference, which must include representatives of the North and South; thirdly, it sympathizes with China's desire to recover the foreign settlements but will not countenance any illegitimate means of attaining this object and on the contrary will strenuously resist any attempt to disregard Japan's treaty rights, or any action endangering her legitimate rights and interests in China.

Most of the vernacular papers interpret the Government views similarly.—Reuter.

KIUKIANG FOLLOWS HANKOW DISORDERS

Mob Attacks Custom Men: Valuables Loaded On Gunboats: Foreign Houses Looted By Soldiers: Part Played By Bolsheviks

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Jan. 7.

The women and children went on board the Tuckwo, alongside the Taikoo hulk, at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, January 5. The Tuckwo sailed a little after midnight. A few remaining women and children have been placed on board the steamer Mei Chuan which has very kindly stood by during the trouble and which will probably leave for Shanghai to-day.

Most of the Kiukiang residents took the opportunity of the Tuckwo's presence to send their valuables on board. Coolies were scarce, though house servants stood by nobly and with the assistance of the Navy and the one and only hard-cart in the Concession (provisionally purchased recently by the Municipal Council for such an occasion) the baggage of some 30 families was finally placed on board the steamer. It was a picturesque sight to see this baggage being handled by foreigners and boys down the long bridge to the hulk, round the hulk and on to the steamer, all in the fitful light of an occasional lamp.

On Thursday morning, the 6th, about 1 p.m., one each of Jardine's and Butterfield's steamers went through filled with refugees from Hankow. One passenger got off by launch as he wished to return to Hankow. The news he brought was not reassuring. After lunch most of the men went home and started packing up their more valuable and portable property, intending to carry it on board the gunboats after dark.

Customs Men Mauled

At about 4 p.m. some Customs baggage was carried by Customs coolies to a boat on the foreshore. The strike pickets on the far side of the foreshore barbed wire objected. Some coolies inside the Concession joined in and in two minutes there was a riot. Two gentlemen of the Customs who were accompanying the baggage were attacked. One was knocked down by a coolie, who then fell on top of him and proceeded to bite his cheek. The other promptly felled his fellow coolie who eventually got out of the ever-increasing crowd with assistance from sailors and members of the K.D.F., who on this day were operating as Special Constables, all their arms having been handed in to store.

The alarm—two sound rockets—was given. The two sound rockets frightened the crowd on the Bund which had been hanging round all day looking for trouble. They started running and were kept running until they had been pushed out of the Concession across the Creek. Meanwhile the Looshan Gate and the Concession Road Gate, the only two open ones, were closed and British armed parties immediately landed to reinforce those on shore. At this time the Wivern was alongside the B. & S. hulk and the Scarab alongside Jardine's.

So shortly after 4 p.m. the situation was that only one crowd—an ever-increasing one—had to be dealt with. The rest of the Concession was clear.

Very quickly some gendarmes of the 2nd Independent Division appeared on the scene, only a few, about 20, and set to work to try and pacify the excited crowd. They were too few and the crowd very soon broke down the barbed wire fence on the foreshore.

Mr. Soong's Assistance

Messages were sent to the local officials to ask them to come and deal with the crowd as it was obvious the few gendarmes could not handle the situation. By great good fortune Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister to the Southern Government, and his suite were in Kiukiang on their way from Nanchang to Hankow. Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Tang, of his suite, were of considerable assistance, talking to the crowd and instructing the gendarmes. But still there was no reply from the local officials.

At 6 p.m. Gen. Ho's secretary (2nd Independent Division) came in and said, when they heard the two sound rockets they thought the British troops had opened fire and so we could hardly expect the Chinese troops to come to the assistance of the Concession. This excuse was

considered rather lame by Kiukiang residents who had been watching agitators making speeches and fanning the anger of the rioters for the past two hours.

As a matter of fact two shots were fired and only two. They were fired by a Chinese soldier who pushed his rifle through the peephole in the Lushan Gate, as soon as it was shut, in an attempt to shoot the men who were closing it. In this he failed and apart from the man who had his cheek bitten there were no foreign casualties. There was only one Chinese casualty, the man who had been hit by a truncheon in self-defence.

Towards 6 p.m. a number of insolent union officials came in and wanted to see the wounded man. Eventually it was arranged to send him to the local hospital, where the doctor announced that he was only slightly hurt.

The Mob Dispersed

Gen. Ho, with whom the British Consul has been unable to get into direct communication for the past two months, came in at 6.30 p.m. at the order of Mr. T. V. Soong. Then also came two companies of Chinese troops, who soon dispersed the mob, assisted by the falling darkness and by about 6.45 p.m. all was over.

Not, however, before the crowd had succeeded in breaking open the Bund Gate. Half the gate was taken off its hinges and carried off as a trophy and it has not been found yet.

Last night all was quiet but further developments are expected to-day. All the gates have been opened, so as to give no excuse for offense, and crowds are circulating about the Concession. A leading British firm was distinguished by having the following notices posted on its gates.

"Oppose the British soldiers to land."

"Take back extraterritoriality."

"Break off the economical intercourse with Britain."

Needless to say these posters were not allowed to stay up long. Servants are standing by their masters and office staffs turned up in the morning as usual.

ANOTHER BOLSHEVIK GAME
LOST

Foreign Houses Looted: Promises to Maintain Order Unkept

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Jan. 7.

On Friday morning, January 7, Kiukiang residents were up betimes to see what the coming day would bring forth. The barbed wire on the Bund foreshore was flat and the broken Bund Gate was guarded by two military policemen of the 2nd Independent Division (Hunan).

Unknown to the residents but watched by the Navy, a large crowd had assembled outside the Bund Gate at 5.30 p.m., speeches had been made and slogans shouted, when a thick fog descended and dampened the proceedings so that the crowd gradually dispersed. The other Concession Gates were opened at about 9 a.m. when the usual Chinese guard appeared outside.

By this time small crowds of idlers had collected, chiefly on the Bund, and soon all the gate posts of the houses on the Bund were covered with pink posters on which had been hastily written in large characters such remarks as

"Down with the Imperialists"

"Beat down the foreign sailors"

"Seize the Concessions"

"Break off economical intercourse with Great Britain." The behaviour of the crowd was not respectful. Foreigners were spat on. Shouts of "kill" were heard and the mood of the coolies was obviously ugly.

The crowd being composed chiefly of evident rascals and loafers. Servants continued to function as usual and office staffs turned up when offices opened.

The Unkept Promise

The officials had promised that no trouble would occur and that

they would provide a sufficient guard to ensure this. However, by 10 o'clock it had become evident that they could not keep their promise (at this time there were only some 50 military police to look after a crowd numbering over 1,000 in the Concession) and as the Concession was full of unarmed Chinese soldiers and it was not the intention to fire on such, the naval guards were all withdrawn to two houses, one the British Consulate opposite B. & S.'s Hulk and the other the River Inspector's opposite Jardine's Hulk.

Orders were issued that all residents were to proceed to one or other of these two houses, and it is probably thanks to this order, which instructed foreigners not to circulate in the Concession, that there was no untoward incident involving loss of life.

Soon after 10 o'clock reports were received that the Municipal Council Buildings were being looted. This was the first place to be looted, obviously intentionally. Other buildings followed. Amongst those looted are the houses of Messrs. Boizi, Lester, Willis, Munro-Faure, the C. I. M., and the Friends' Mission.

More Chinese guards came into the Concession and by noon a force of some 200 must have been present. They were all men of the 2nd Independent Division and they behaved very well. The looting was done entirely by the soldiers of the 6th and 7th armies of the Chinese Revolutionary Government. Very few coolies were to be seen among the looters. The soldiers, no doubt, had reserved the first pickings for themselves and the coolies did not dare to join in.

The guards of the 2nd Independent Division seemed to have very little control over men of other Divisions. When they saw them looting they asked them politely not to loot, but took no other action.

Official Ignorance of Looting

After noon the crowds diminished and it was said the Chinese guards on the Gates, while permitting people to go out of the Concession allowed no one to come in. Gentleman arrived from Kuling about this time to say that he had come down that morning with a party of 11 adults, chiefly women, and six children. They had gone out to Duff's Farm which is situated about a mile away at the back of the Concession. He was advised to try and bring them in after dark, but finding that the Chinese outside the Concession were well disposed the party came in about 5 p.m. and were sent straight on to the Kungwo which had been detained on her way up to Hankow to take them.

At 2.30 p.m. a large Chinese armed guard arrived at the Consulate and at 3 p.m. the Major in charge of the troops occupying the Concession came to see the Consul. He was told that unless he very quickly stopped the looting and enforced law and order, the foreigners would withdraw to the men-of-war as the position was intolerable.

The officer stated that so far as he knew there had been no looting, so two members of the K.D.F. took him round and showed him the looting still in progress. He was furious and cursed any soldier he found with loot, himself handing the loot back to the foreigners. As he advanced the soldiers of the 6th and 7th Armies began to murmur at having things taken away from them. He lost his temper and ordered his bodyguard to load their pistols.

Rough Treatment for Looters

He seized one looter and threw him on the ground and stamped on him. Another he forced to kneel and took his own coat off the better to kick him in the back. One man he ordered to be taken off and shot but it is doubtful if the order was carried out. It was quite obvious he could not control the situation and so at about 4 p.m. all residents marched on to the gunboats. The sailors fell in at the Consulate, smartly saluted the flag which was then hauled down and marched out of the Consul's gate to the hulks, taking the flag with them. At about 8.30 p.m. the men-of-war cast off and anchored in mid-stream.

All the crews of the foreign launches stood by their masters and several of the launches went out and spent the night alongside the men-of-war.

I forgot to mention that during the afternoon Gen. Ho's secretary arrived to report that the General had been unable to come and see the Consul, in spite of the Consul's repeated requests, because he had to make an important speech to his troops.

By nightfall the Concession had been plastered with anti-foreign posters which the officials made no attempt to remove. In the morning foreigners had torn down a few but they were quickly replaced. The previous day two Russian Bolsheviks had been seen going round the Concession with some smart Cantonese officers and marking down the names of all hongs and other buildings.

The Bolsheviks Lost

It is assumed that they directed the proceedings of the rioting crowd and instructed them, in so far as the crowd was amenable to instruction, which houses to loot.

The Bolsheviks wanted the British sailors to fire on the ignorant coolies. The British did not fire. The Bolsheviks lost the game. The coolies think they have won the victory. The better class Chinese are civilized and they know that in the past few days their race has behaved as no civilized race ever behaved.

FURTHER STORIES FROM KIUKIANG

Death of Foreign Lady Who had to be Moved from Kuling

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Jan. 8.

The Japanese gunboat, which left Kiukiang just before the rioting, returned to-day. Japanese steamers went alongside the N. K. K. hulks, which are outside the Concession, and worked cargo. It is learnt that the Japanese of the Concession have all taken refuge on shore across the creek, to the west of the Concession, in houses near the Railway Station. They moved there during the riot on the day before the Concession was evacuated. The American gunboat is still off Kiukiang and, while the officers have done all they could to oblige, the American Navy has taken no part whatever in recent events.

It is with great regret that the death has to be announced of Mrs. Curtis on board the str. Mei Chuan. Mrs. Curtis is an invalid in Kuling and was brought down hastily to Kiukiang some days ago owing to the threatened troubles. She was placed in the French Mission hospital. When the women and children were evacuated on Wednesday night, her condition was so serious that her daughter decided not to move her. The next morning a Cantonese officer visited the hospital and, seeing a stack of baggage near the doorway, inquired whose it was.

He was told it belonged to a foreign lady who was very ill whereupon he stated that they would soon have all these cursed foreigners out of Kiukiang. The invalid heard this remark and was rather upset. That same afternoon occurred the riot on the foreshore and so it was decided to move her out to the Mei Chuan. She was carried down in a stretcher and to get to the launch had to be taken out to B. & S.'s hulk. The crowd of rioters saw her and, yelling, made a dash towards her stretcher, swinging their bamboo poles. Fortunately some British sailors were near by and they dashed down on to the foreshore and placed themselves between the stretcher and the would-be murderers. The body has been transferred to the Shengking and will be sent down river.

Consul on H. M. S. Wivern

A north-east wind has been blowing hard all day and it has been difficult to move about in launches. Some more residents have been transferred from the men-of-war to the Shengking for passage to Shanghai. About 17 more refugees arrived from Kuling and with the assistance of the motor-boat of U. S. S. Penguin were also placed on the Shengking in the evening when there was quite a big sea on. There has been no major alteration in the situation. The officials have made no attempt to get into touch with the British Consul, whose flag is flying on the Wivern. All are sound and well and Kiukiang awaits developments under the guns of the British navy.

KIUKIANG PRIOR TO THE DELUGE

Strikes and Agitations: Crusade of Hatred for the Foreigner

Whilst the letter printed below from our own correspondent has been rendered very much out of date by the sensational doings which followed immediately after it was written, and prior to the evacuation of the Concession by Britons, it is not without interest as showing the thoroughness with which the ground was prepared for what followed after.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Jan. 3.

Grasping the golden opportunity when the new manager, Mr. Yu Yue, had assumed office on the previous day, all the workers and engineers of the Nan Hsun Railway Co. here struck en masse on December 28 and presented their demands of 19 items to the said company touching upon the following points:—The formal recognition of the railway workers union, increasing of wages, pension, eight hours work, employing and dismissing of workers with the consent of the Union, holidays, etc., which were later on accepted and granted by the company. In celebrating this victory, the workers paraded through the main streets bearing in hand sticks with paper flags and shouted at the top of their voices the seasonal slogans. Strikes of coolies have been taking place successively in Butterfield & Swire, Jardine, and N. K. K. companies. The N. K. K. is said to have granted the demand for increase of wages according to the standard of living prevailing through the city, but the strike in Butterfield & Swire and Jardine has not yet been settled.

Growing Hatred

Both the anti-British and anti-Christian feeling are growing tender and tender now. Speeches were delivered here and there on the main streets by the Students Union to stir up anti-Christian feelings of the populace and an immense quantity of inflammatory literature was distributed on Christmas Day. Upon the notification of the British Consul here, all the British and foreign women have come down from Kuling and are living in the concession, while some have gone downstream. The entrances of the concession are being guarded by armed British marines inside to prevent any unlawful occurrence and by the armed nationalist soldiers outside, with some police standing between them. There are pickets always patrolling near the entrances to see that no food stuff is to be brought into the concession. The tyranny of the labourers is also prevailing. It is learnt that special provision has been well prepared against starvation. Steamers are ordered by the Labour Union to anchor in the middle of the river, and are not allowed to touch the hulk till the strike is settled.

For the purpose of celebrating the victory of the Northern Punitive Expedition and the inauguration of the formal government of the Nationalist Party, a mass meeting was held on January 1, 1927, after the usual custom of reading of Dr. Sun's will, delivering hot speeches, distributing of leaflets, shouting of slogans, etc. and the meeting ended with the general parade. In the evening about 100 different bodies of people attended the lantern procession which, representing every walk of life, wormed through the narrow street which were crowded with lookers-on. Only Kuan Kya Middle, the only anti-mission school in Kiukiang and some primary schools participated in the procession; other schools, such as St. John's School and William Nash College and Girls' High School were all standing out of this celebration. These schools celebrated on that day, but did not join that crowd.

THE RISING TIDE OF BOLSHEVISM

A Propaganda Department at Work

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Jan. 5.

On Christmas night in Kiukiang many of the local residents were

dining at the British Consulate. Dinner had just finished when a message was brought in that the Municipal Police had gone out on strike. Although it was known that anti-foreign demonstrations were to be made during the Christmas season, the Police strike came as a surprise, as there had been no sign of dissatisfaction in the force. This little contretemps, however, was not allowed to interfere with the evening festivities and by judicious handling the police were finally prevailed upon to return to duty a few hours later, pending a consideration of their grievances, which they were asked to present in writing. The pay of the force has now been brought up to the same level as the new scale for the Hankow Police. The local police will remain loyal so long as they are not interfered with or coerced by agitators. But they are not of the stuff which can withstand much coercion.

On December 26 the coolies who carry cargoes from the hulks to the shore went on strike. These coolies are not directly employed by the shipping firms but are paid so much per package for the cargo they move. An increase of 50 per cent. on the present carrying rates has been offered them, but so far they have not seen their way to accept this offer. The Japanese shipping company, however, after having agreed with the other shipping companies on a certain line of action, commenced separate negotiations and made a separate settlement, which apparently was not along the lines originally agreed upon. So from yesterday the Japanese shipping line again commenced to function.

Troops and Pickets

When the shipping coolies came out on strike, pickets were placed on the two open Concession gates in order to prevent food coming in for the use of the foreigners. The officer commanding the local troops also placed armed guards on the gates, but it is quite evident that these guards have no sympathies with the strike pickets. They will not interfere with the pickets, but they will do nothing to help them. Indeed in one or two cases they have assisted the foreign sentries in keeping the peace.

The picketing has not been very strict and servants have been able, with some inconvenience, to bring in by devious ways what food stuff was required. For three days supplies were obtained from Hankow and came down river by steamer but, when it was found that there was no insuperable difficulty in obtaining provisions locally, the supplies from Hankow were cancelled. There are signs to-day that the strike pickets are becoming more strict and although milk got into the Concession this morning no bread has come in yet to-day.

Grocers Intimidated

The two local compradore shops are just outside one of the Concession gates. The other day when a foreign lady came out of one of these shops with a tin of biscuits under her arm, a picket made a grab at the tin. Her husband pushed the picket out of the way and, seizing the tin, hurried it inside the Concession gates some 20 yards away where it fell at the feet of the British sentries and the pickets did not dare to touch it. Since then the compradore shops have not dared to provide provisions for foreigners openly.

For the past week the destroyer Wyvern has been lying alongside one of the hulks, so that a landing party can be quickly supplied. The gunboat Scarab is also made fast to one of the hulks. The American gunboat Penguin is out in the river and there was also a Japanese gunboat until yesterday.

Hunanese Not Unfriendly

Throughout, the Hunanese soldiers of the 2nd Independent Division, owing allegiance to Gen. Tang Seng-chi, have shown a disposition to co-operate in keeping the peace to the best of their ability. They are, of course, saddled with a propaganda department from Canton like all the Kuomintang troops. But they are quite frank about it that they do not love this department, that they suffer them only so long as they have to, that is until victory has been won, when they will get rid of them in the quickest way possible. At this point they finger their automatic pistols

making it quite plain what they mean. Nevertheless, the impression is that the soldiers at present fear the propaganda department.

On Monday January 3 the coolies attempted to seize some smuggled charcoal on the Concession foreshore. The boatmen objected. Small boys on the far side of the barbed-wire entanglement, which at this point separates the Concession foreshore from the Chinese foreshore, began to throw stones. Coolies joined in and began to throw bricks and very quickly there were the making of a nice little riot. Two squads of sailors were called out and some extra police, but it was the Chinese "Hsien ping" or gendarmes, who were invited in through the Concession gates, who eventually broke up and dispersed the crowd. They acted promptly and efficiently and undoubtedly prevented a serious riot. The temper of the crowd was ugly.

False Reports From Hankow

To-day, Wednesday, reports have come in of the events in Hankow on Monday and Tuesday. There also arrived by river steamer five Bolsheviks, three men and two women. This afternoon the Chinese are dismayed at hearing that large numbers of rioters have been killed in Hankow (whereas the truth is that not a single person is known to have been killed and there has been no firing at all) up to Tuesday night. And so the wicked lies are spread in an effort to rouse the mob in Kiukiang. It is quite evident that the extremists intend to stage a riot as Kiukiang as soon as they can.

The news from Hankow has given the impression that it is probable that for the next few days the steamers from that port will be filled with women and children seeking more peaceful climes and, as the Tuckwo happened to be here with many empty berths, it was decided to ask her to wait and to ask the women and children to leave by her. Once they are gone, the authorities will be in a better position to cope with any eventualities. The Standard Oil Company's steamer Mei Chuan also happened to be in Kiukiang and she too will take some of those who are leaving.

Kuling residents have been advised of the state of affairs and it is anticipated that there will be a number of them passing through the Concession during the next few days.

GRAPHIC STORY OF THE KULING EVACUATION

How Four Men Escorted Eleven Women and Children Plus Invalids to Safety

The story of the evacuation of Kuling by its British residents, and the adventures and sufferings of a little band of fifteen people,—four men, the rest women and children, three hospital patients and one lady unable even to walk—makes absorbingly interesting reading as told by one of the men of that party to the "North-China Daily News." The tale is not a flattering one to the Cantonese military, showing as it does that they, in common with the rest of China's uniformed ruffians, are adepts in the art of bullying sick women and extorting bribes from unarmed men hampered with sick women and children.

This first warning that all was not well came to Kuling some three weeks ago in the shape of a letter from H.M. Consul advising the evacuation of women and children as soon as possible. This was prior to the events at Hankow, and the residents were then inclined to pool the idea of danger, and excepting that a few patients were removed from the Kuling sanitarium, nothing was done. Then came the riots at Hankow and a still more urgent letter from the British Consul urging evacuation and informing British subjects that those who stayed did so at their own risk. On receipt of this letter an emergency meeting of the Council was called, and a copy circulated to all residents of all nationalities. Though at the time everything on the hill was peaceful, food easily procurable and the people friendly, it was deemed wise to take the Consul's advice and

to get out. One big party left Kuling on Friday, the 7th instant, this party, as a result of its experiences in the countryside, sent an urgent message back to Kuling urging immediate evacuation of the rest.

The First Check

Similar messages came to Kuling in increasing numbers, and on the Saturday Dr. H. C. J. Ball decided to evacuate the Sanitarium, taking his three remaining patients, all women, with him. He was joined by three more men, and when the party eventually got away there were fifteen all told, made up as already described. There was no difficulty about the journey down the hill, and coolies were procured to carry the long chair containing the one lady who was too ill even to walk. Difficulties were first encountered at Duff's farm, just outside of Kiukiang. On arrival here a number of coolies, insolent, overbearing and truculent, unceremoniously seized all the small baggage belonging to the party and announced their intention of carrying it at the price of one dollar per package, this for a journey of from 20 to 25 yards. Cantonese military officers were living at Duff's farm, and the party was informed that it was impossible to go into the city as the gates were closed, and looting in the British Concession had been very extensive the night before. Since it was essential to get to the Concession in order to board vessels to get to Shanghai and safety, this news was extremely disquieting. The party then asked for sampans to take them down the creek, but for no money could coolies be persuaded to take them. They knew too well what would be their fate at the hands of their countrymen if they dared to help the hated foreigner in any way.

It now seemed that all access to the city was barred, and the party were completely at a loss as to what they should do. Finally two of the men decided to take a chance, and to adopt the very risky procedure of getting into the Concession by a round-about route, there making arrangements for the party to be received aboard ship. They hoped to get some sort of satisfaction from the Chinese military authorities, or at least to connect up with British civil or naval people and to obtain an armed escort.

The two set out and managed to cross the Creek above the estate rest house without attracting attention from the people around. They were eventually stopped by soldiers on the borders of the concession, and these men, aggressively and offensively demanded their nationality and their business. By putting on a bold front the two got through these men, and they then attempted to hire a sampan to take them out to a British gunboat. In this they failed, as here again the sampan men were too terrified to carry foreigners. After wandering around the streets for some time they came across a foreign doctor, the only foreigner left in the Concession, and with his help they managed to see a fairly high Cantonese officer, to whom they explained the situation, and asked for an escort. After a good deal of cross-questioning this man granted them a solitary soldier.

Soldiers in Foreign Homes

Describing their return through the streets of the Concession, our informant said:

"On all sides from foreign houses we could hear shouting and singing. Gramophones were being played and Chinese were strumming on the pianos. They were having a high old time and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves. Chinese soldiers were keeping order in the foreign concession by living in the foreigners' houses and making use of everything they found therein."

By this time it was dark, and the two were at last told that arrangements were being made for them to be met at Jardine's hulk by an American naval launch. This at least was a little more cheering, but it left very little time to get back to the party at Duff's farm and once again run the gauntlet of the Concession, this time hampered by women and invalids.

On their arrival back they ordered their party to make all haste, bringing away with them only such luggage as they could conveniently carry, and leaving the rest behind. One of the ladies demurred at this,



With acknowledgment to "Punch"
THE MAN WHO WAS ONCE PRIME MINISTER

but were at length brought to realize the intense gravity of their position, and the little party set out. The main body went ahead, with the two gentlemen already mentioned coming up in the rear with the sick lady. The party was lucky in obtaining coolies to carry the baggage and the chair. The coolies took the risk owing to the darkness, and they now carried the invalid lady in an ordinary chair. The party wended its way in the darkness through narrow Chinese streets and failed to attract much attention until they reached the bank of the creek, where they ran into a large crowd of soldiers who were amusing themselves by walking up and down singing and yelling at the tops of their voices. The songs they were singing were of a nationalistic and "patriotic" nature. This little band of heroes stopped their singing to indulge in the usual jeers and filthy insults, but they offered no violence and the party was allowed to proceed a little distance down the road, where they ran into a second and equally ugly band of troops.

Loot and Patriotism

This second band allowed the first party through but interfered with the two men and the invalid. They laid hands on the men and wrenched away their suitcases. After this they indulged in an orgy of cross questions as to who the party were, where they were going and so forth, and so on, and fell discussing whether they would let them through or not. In the meantime one of the two foreigners hailed the rest of the party in front, and the soldier escort came back, and very reluctantly, commenced to arbitrate. After a good deal of "wallah wallah" it was suggested that the patriotic feelings of the soldiers might be assuaged by a small payment of \$50, and the party then allowed to pass. In the meantime, whilst all this talking was going on, the foreigners had quietly been working the whole party nearer and nearer to the bank of the creek, and whilst the soldiers were busy discussing financial matters some of the party secured a sampan man to take them over for one dollar per person, a distance of 15 yards. Some got across safely without being noticed, but the unfortunate two plus the invalid lady were left still arguing. The soldier escort then suggested that perhaps \$20 would see them through, but in the meantime the Cantonese were growing angrier and angrier, and one man pulled out a vicious looking knife and cried "Sa to men", or "Come, let us kill them". One of his colleagues of a more cautious nature replied "Teng ih ka tai" or "wait a minute", and continued the negotiations. At this juncture the sampan returned,

and while the soldiers were debating whether they should murder the three or not, the two foreigners proceeded to get the invalid lady on board the sampan. When they had done this, they made a sudden dash for it, floundering through heavy and evil smelling mud up to their knees, jumping into the sampan, pushing the sampan man aside and taking the paddles themselves. Then, with feverish haste they pushed out, leaving their enraged persecutors on the bank to hurl bricks and insults after them in the dark. One of the bricks struck the lady, but the rest plopped harmlessly into the water or fell into the sampan without doing any damage. Fortunately the soldiers had no firearms, though they could not have made very good shooting in the darkness.

U.S. Naval Men to the Rescue

The party arrived on the Concession side tired and worn out, but jubilant at outwitting the soldiers and still hoping for the best. They were not left long at peace, however, for another patrol of soldiers stopped them on this side of the creek with the questions, "Who are you?" "What is all this stuff?" "Where are you going and why?" "Have you got much property?" Once again the rear members of the party were the unlucky ones, and the soldiers gathered round them threateningly and adopted the usual bullying attitude which the party had by now learned to expect from Cantonese soldiers. Once again the escort soldier was called upon to intercede, and once again with obvious reluctance he did so. The officer in charge was invited to accompany them to the American naval launch if he did not believe their story, but the only persuasion which had any effect was the usual one of money, and a payment of \$40 was made. Once they had pocketed the cash, however, the patriotic instincts of the soldiers revived once more and they became increasingly aggressive. One of the male members of the party then managed to slip quietly away, and when he was out of side of the group he ran for all he was worth to Jardine's hulk where he got hold of the American naval men and appealed to them to come to the rescue. This they did, and at the sight of uniformed foreigners the military gave way and allowed the party to proceed.

At the time a very heavy swell was running on the river, and the party were ordered to put on lifebelts, which they did. The launch then took them out to the C.N.S. Shengking, the passage across proving a hectic anti-climax to their adventures ashore by reason of the roughness of the water. Once on board the steamer, however, they received nothing but the kindest treatment. The Shengking is a

very small ship, built to carry 15 passengers. On this occasion she carried 50, all refugees from Yangtze ports, and every inch of space was utilized.

We understand that there are still a number of Americans at Kuling, who believe that in the event of further trouble the Chinese mobs will distinguish between Britons and Americans to the advantage of the latter. It is to be sincerely hoped that this belief is borne out.

POINTED COMMENT BY MR. LEEFE

Question of Defence of Treaty Ports Raised in Letter to Press

The "Morning Post" gives prominence to a letter from Mr. Leefe, Chairman of the China Association, who draws attention to the enormous British interests in Shanghai which, with the safety of some 7,000 British residents, are gravely imperilled if the Cantonese capture Shanghai, unless adequate measures are taken for their protection.

Mr. Leefe refers to the evacuation of women and children from Hankow and says that he does not know whether, in the last resort, British evacuation of Shanghai is also contemplated, but, if so, such evacuation would mean the end of British prestige in the Far East and would be a ruinous blow to Britain's commerce with China.—Reuter.

PEKING CABINET AT WORK

Functions Recommended After Seven Weeks Idleness

Peking, January 10. Cabinet offices are beginning to function to-day after seven weeks. Changes are anticipated in the Ministries of War, Navy, Education and Communications.

It is believed that the Cabinet will meet to-morrow when changes in its personnel will be discussed.—Reuter.

DR. W. KOO TO REMAIN AS PREMIER

New Appointments at Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting

Peking, Jan. 12. The Cabinet met this morning and decided that Dr. Wellington Koo should remain Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Chang Chih-huai, who was appointed Minister of War in the last Cabinet without, however, having taken up the post, is again appointed War Minister.

Mr. Pan Fu becomes Minister of Communications, Mr. Tang Er-ho, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Hu Wei-teh, Minister of the Interior.

The Cabinet also decided to issue a Mandate declaring the enforcement of the Washington two and a-half per cent. surtaxes and has instructed the Waichiao to inform the Legations to that effect.—Reuter.

MANDATES GALORE

Last Cabinet Described as Only "Acting"

Peking, Dec. 12. Five mandates were issued this evening with regard to the Cabinet.

The last Cabinet was only "acting." The last "permanent" Cabinet was Dr. W. W. Yen's Ministry.

A mandate relieves the members of the Yen Cabinet of their offices: for example, Dr. Alfred Sze, who was Foreign Minister, and Dr. Wellington Koo, who held the Finance portfolio. It appoints Dr. Koo Acting Premier and other Ministers to permanent posts.—Reuter.

SINO-BELGIAN TALKS

Far-Reaching Conversations in Peking

Peking, Jan. 12. M. de Warzee, the Belgian Minister, called on Dr. Wellington Koo, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon and exchanged views. It is understood that the conversation had far-reaching importance on relations between China and Belgium.—Reuter.

FOOCHOW IN STATE OF UNREST

Japanese Shop Ransacked: Ships Commandeered for Northward Troop Movement

Foochow, Jan. 13.

Students to-day ransacked a Japanese shop, confiscating and burning a considerable quantity of goods.

Consular (? Customs) transit passes for foreign goods have been refused recognition.

Ships have been commandeered at Pagoda Anchorage and are lying ready to be utilized for the transport of Southern troops northward, otherwise all remains quiet.—Reuter.

FENGTIEN LEADERS AND SURTAXES

To Be Enforced as Soon as Possible

Peking, Jan. 7.

An article in the "Ta Kün Pao" states that members of the Cabinet and Fengtien leaders have been frequently discussing the imposition of the Washington surtaxes. It has been suggested that Mandates should be drafted enforcing the two and a half per cent. taxes and declaring the National tariff to be enforced from January 1, 1929. The article adds that a conference of Cabinet members and Fengtien leaders last night decided to enforce the taxes as soon as possible and a formal announcement will be made through the Cabinet.

Tariff Autonomy in a Year?

Jan. 9.

According to apparently reliable Chinese sources the Chinese Commission, connected with the Tariff Conference at a meeting on January 7 decided to request the Waichiao to inform the Diplomatic Corps that the Washington surtaxes should be imposed from February 1.

The Commission is reported to be submitting a memorandum to the Government requesting the enforcing of the surtaxes on that date and to declare tariff autonomy on January 1, 1929.

It also decided to issue lists of commodities upon which a luxury tax be levied and suggested the funds derived from the surtaxes should be used for the re-adjustment of domestic and foreign loans, the abolition of likin and administrative and constructive purposes.—Reuter.

PEKING AND THE SURTAXES

Mandate Authorizing Imposition as from February 1

Peking, Jan. 13.

Three mandates issued late last night impose the two and a half per cent. surtax on ordinary goods with a further five per cent. on luxuries from February 1 and declare tariff autonomy as from January 1, 1929.

They also instruct the Waichiao to urge the Powers to reopen the Tariff Conference, apparently in order to make regular these taxes.

A third mandate declares that the revenue derived from these surtaxes will be used for the abolition of likin and re-adjustment of Chinese foreign loans and for constructive and administrative purposes.—Reuter.

Protest by Japanese Foreign Office

Tokyo, Jan. 13.

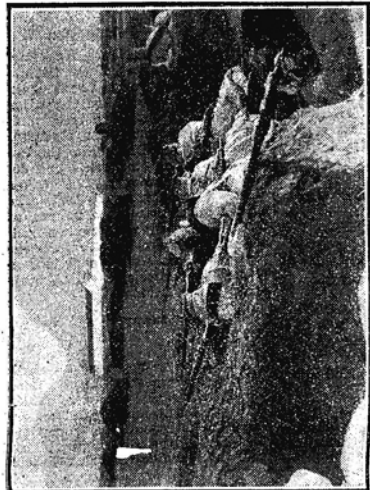
It is learned that the Foreign Office has decided to instruct Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking, to lodge a protest with the Chinese authorities against the proclamation of their intention to impose the surtaxes.

It is thought unlikely that Japan will resort to force unless China attempts to collect taxes at Tsing-tao and Dairen forcibly.

It is considered that the Chinese declaration is intended more for the facilitation of a domestic loan issue than for actual collection of the proposed taxes.—Reuter.



A RUSSIAN RED CROSS OFFICER WITH CHINESE TROOPS.



WELL DUG IN IN OPEN COUNTRY.



A HEAVY TRENCH MORTAR AND GUN CREW.



A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST.



VILLAGE FIGHTING. TROOPS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ALL AVAILABLE COVER.



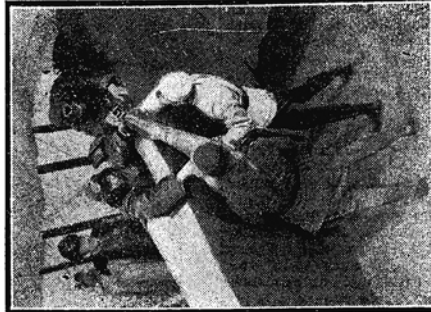
CIVILIANS WHO HAVE MADE THEIR HOME UNDER THE ARCH OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.



SHOWING THE CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CHINESE AND RUSSIANS, SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN THE SAME TRENCH.



STARTING VILLAGES WHO HAVE HAD TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND TAKE WAY FOR THE TROOPS.



AN AERIAL TRANSPORT BEING LOADED ON TO A NORTHERN AIRCRAFT.

WITH THE ANKUOCHUN ON THE MARCH

These photographs illustrate the life of the White Russian and Chinese soldier at the front with the Ankuochun army.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARIF L. VARGES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

The ravages of war and the sufferings caused to the country people are vividly illustrated by the pictures of the adult refugees huddled miserably by the roadside, and of the children, homeless, parentless, living in an archway under a railway bridge, exposed to the elements and not knowing where their next meal is to come from. Observers comment on the remarkable way in which the White Russian soldiers in the Northern army fraternise with their Chinese colleagues. They are probably the loyalist troops in China, and they have good reason for their loyalty. For one thing they are well paid and well treated. They are outcasts from their own land, and doomed to torture and then death if captured by the Cantonese forces.

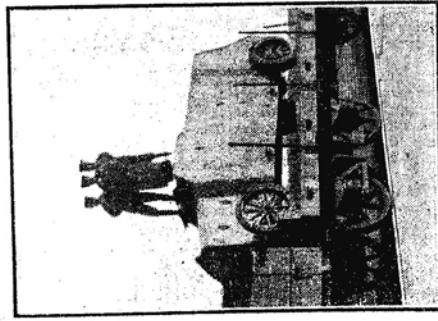
The line of trenches shown in these pictures is the line of defence which has halted the Red advance northward,

and kept the Cantonese around Hankow in a state of comparative inactivity, leaving them to concentrate their attention on the more difficult problem presented by the hills of Chekiang and Fukien.

Military men will find special interest in the Stokes trench mortar, pictures of which are shown above. These weapons have largely taken the place of field artillery owing to their cheapness and their greater mobility by coolie labour. Several Russian experts are included in Chang Chung-chang's army, and these men state that they find their pupils apt and very willing to learn. The part played by the White Russian troops in the Ankuochun forces cannot be over-estimated. They are the backbone and the basis of the whole army. They provide the instructors in all branches of military work, the advisers for the aeroplanes, and their

cavalry are the shock troops with which attacks are made and a fine defensive arm in case of retreat.

The equipment of the Northern troops is both complete and up-to-date. They have their aeroplanes, their armoured cars, trench mortars, field artillery and howitzers. Their generals have a wide knowledge of the arts of war, gained from long experience and the instruction of their White Russian advisers. There are probably no better exponents of trench warfare as applicable to China than these troops to-day. Provided they remain loyal to their trust, and their morale is not undermined by insidious propaganda such as has stood the Cantonese cause in such good stead up-to-date the Cantonese forces may yet have a surprise in store and the tables may yet be turned.



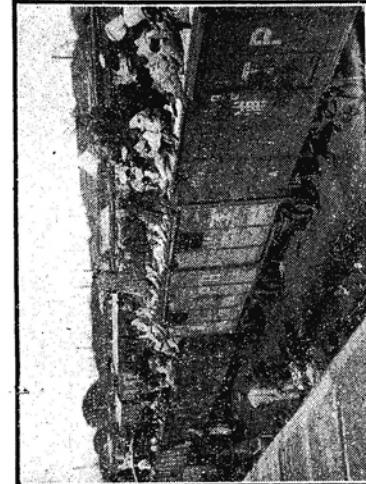
TRANSPORTING ONE OF THE NORTHERN ARMY'S ARMOURD CARS BY RAIL.



SOLDIERS HURDING TOGETHER IN A TRENCH IN ORDER TO KEEP WARM.



MOST OF THE ROADS IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CHINA ARE NOW FILLED WITH REFUGEE TRAINS.



A TROOP TRAIN COMING SOUTH, PACKED WITH SOLDIERS INSIDE AND OUT.



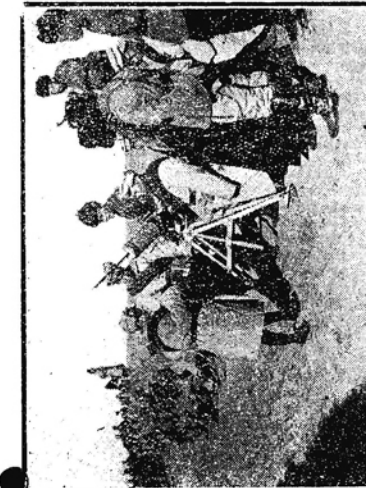
SMELLSHINE, AND TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WINTER COVER IS AVAILABLE ON THE CENTRAL PLAIN.



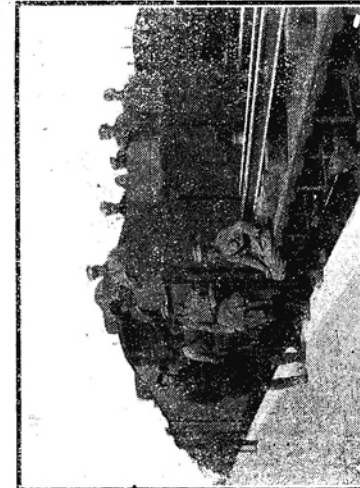
A STREET SCENE IN NORTHERN KIANGSU.



TROOPS ON THE MARCH. THIS PICTURE SHOWS THAT A GOOD PERCENTAGE ARE MULE BOYS.



TRENCH MORTAR PRACTISE WITH MACHINE OFFICERS.



NORTHERN TROOP TRAIN WHICH WAS TAKEN AWAY FROM THE YANTSEI AT PUKOW BY FENGT.

CHINA'S CIVIL WARS

Marshal Sun's Troops Gain in Chekiang: Mine Explosion at Hangchow: Marshal Chang Chung-chang Prepares for Anti-Red Move: Wuhu Looted

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Ché, Jan. 4.

Since the dawn of the New Year, excitement has again risen to fever heat. The special New Year service, arranged by the Y.M.C.A. had to be cancelled by order of the military authorities. No large gatherings of any description are permitted these days. The annual united service of the five Missions of Hangchow, however, was unhindered and brought to a happy conclusion. The service was held in the Bible school chapel of the China Inland Mission, and was very well attended.

On New Year's night, for the space of two hours or more, a large section of the city was thrown into darkness. The electric light was suddenly cut off. A great glare in the sky somewhat calmed the troubled populace. It was soon realized that the cause of the discomfort was some big blaze in the city. In fact, that very night, three huge fires occurred—one on the Chien Chiao, another at Tshah Keo and the third in the northern suburbs—fires of no mean dimensions.

Mine Kills Soldiers

Yesterday, about noon, a tremendous report was heard, followed by a volume of smoke. "Fighting has commenced" was heard on every hand. With remarkable rapidity, shops closed their doors and private houses barred their gates. On inquiry, it transpired that a bomb, or mine had been concealed in the quarters recently occupied by the Chékiang army. The Northerners requisitioned these premises a few days ago and in some way the fuse was set working. The explosion was attended with disastrous results. Several men were killed outright and many injured. So far as can be ascertained, no civilian was injured. Property, in the vicinity, was dreadfully shaken and the foreign houses, on the compound of the Northern Presbyterian Mission compound, were severely jolted by the concussion—a great deal of glass being blown out of the windows and doors.

Several executions have taken place during the past few days. The unfortunate men are supposed to have been spies of the Southern Army.

No train from Shanghai arrived here yesterday. The line was closely held by the military. A great mass of troops are moving up the Chientang and it is rumoured that Fu-yang is already in the grip of the Northerners once again.

People Becoming Frenzied

News items begin to leak through from the towns which are now under the rule of the Southern Army, and it is not all pleasant reading. Here is a sample—"We have had two lots of soldiers taking possession of our chapel and other premises, turning them into a stable of the worst description." "We shut our ears to all the horrid things said, and closed our eyes to the disgraceful scribbles on the black board and walls." "Meetings were immediately started in the city, also lectures and processions. These still go on day by day. All sorts of unions are being formed. The lecturers continually tell of how soon they will be rid of foreigners, etc., etc." Evidently the cities are thickly placarded with anti-foreign and anti-Christian posters and the people are worked up to a frenzy of new excitement.

Jan. 5.

The city is outwardly calm to-day and business seems to be going on as usual, the shopkeepers, however wear a very anxious visage.

KASHING NOW DESCRIBED AS QUIETER

Sun on Alert and Civilians Waiting for Something to Happen

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Jan. 5.

The coming and going of soldiers, is the main topic. Armoured trains run up and down the line followed by troop trains. A single passenger

train sometimes as many as 14 coaches drags a weary schedule from Hangchow to Shanghai and back again. Almost as many come back from Shanghai as those who fled during the panic.

Business has gone on more quietly and schools are open again to finish up courses and hold examinations before the Lunar New Year.

Judging from the soldiers that have passed through Kashing, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang must have a considerable army at or near Hangchow. Chapu, on Hangchow Bay, near the boundary between Chékiang and Kiangsu, has had a mobile garrison to prevent a raid from Fukien by boats.

Boats and launches have been here in readiness to send reinforcements to Huchow anticipating an attack from Anhui.

Marshal Sun Alert

Marshal Sun seems to be alert, he knows this territory and formerly could move quick and strike hard. The other side seem to be trying to delay, divert and dissipate his forces.

A young Shantung officer told me that they were going on to Hangchow to do some "real fighting." His men were well equipped and in good spirits. The people here are in the frame of mind of the man whose wife was sick, and who said "I wish she would get well or something."

WILD DOINGS AT TAICHOW

Armed Band of Southern Adherents Kill Sleeping Soldiers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Ché, Jan. 4.

We have been having an anxious time since I sent my last notes to you. The coming of the soldiers which aroused so much apprehension in the minds of a very large proportion of the Taichow inhabitants, was delayed from day to day. In the meantime various rumours spread abroad, one to the effect that a large body of Southern sympathizers were assembling at a point midway between Taichowfu and Haimen with the intention of attacking and hindering their march to the city, another declared the services of brigades were being enlisted to embarrass the march of the Fukien soldiers as they passed through the hills.

An Unfair Attack

To make matters worse a band of Southern sympathizers in Taichowfu suddenly attacked a small body of salt revenue soldiers, about 6 a.m. yesterday. The attackers were well armed; the attacked, though in possession of rifles and ammunition, were mostly asleep. They tried to escape from the Buddhist Temple where they were encamped. A small number got away safely. Some were killed, others badly wounded. Five badly wounded were taken off to the C.I.M. Hospital, where under the skillful treatment of Dr. Lagerquist, they are making as good progress as could be expected. The poor fellows—one of whom had had a leg amputated below the knee, another was not only shot but badly slashed with a sword—say, "Why did they try to kill us? They were in overwhelming numbers, and if they had given us a chance to surrender, we would have done so." The scene of the fighting bore unmistakable marks of the attack. One small room had several bullet holes through the wooden partitions. The floor and wall on one side were badly splashed with blood. We saw one dead body in its coffin, another lay close by, as we passed in the afternoon. One cannot but feel it was taking an unfair advantage of the men's unpreparedness. They had been quietly stationed there for weeks, and never dreamed of being attacked. One bullet struck the wall of the C.I.M. compound 600 or 700 yards away. Fortunately none of the neighbours was injured. The occurrence completely upset the nerves of a large number of citizens, so that as soon as the report of the firing spread around quite an exodus of the people took place, seeking f-

refuge in the country. Large numbers of those who have money fled from different towns down in this part of the world to Shanghai.

The chief magistrate called together a representative body of citizens yesterday afternoon, and although he was unable to be present sent a deputy, with the object of forming a Red Cross Society. The Society was duly formed and Red Cross badges distributed to the members. The Civil Magistrate was appointed President, Dr. Lagerquist and the Rev. W.E. Godson were appointed vice-presidents and a strong committee of Chinese was elected. We are all hoping that further fighting will be avoided. About 1,500 soldiers arrived from Fukien this morning and are quietly settling into the Chinese Boys' Secondary School.

SOUTHERN DEFEAT IN CHEKIANG

Marshal Sun's Success South of Hangchow

Peking, Jan. 7.

Foreign telegrams received here confirm the capture of Fuyang by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and add that the Allied forces are converging on Lanchi from Kinhua and from Anhui. Hence the Cantonese in Chekiang are in danger of being encircled.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHEKIANG

Chekiang Soldiers at Ningpo Threaten Northern Opponents

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Shaoxing, Che. Jan. 9.

A sudden change occurred in the political situation. During the week-end all available transportation was commandeered for the movement of troops. By Saturday night all the first and second divisions of the 19th Southern army had been evacuated from their position at Sihing, Chien-tsing, and Fokiao. The first division under Gen. Shih Toh had been transferred to Pankwan, Wu Fu, and Ningpo while the second division under Gen. Yu Hsin-nwen is said to have made its way to Fuyang by way of Lingpu and Chuki.

The reason commonly given for this change is that the soldiers under Gen. Shih were unwilling to fight against their Northern opponents and have, therefore, been withdrawn to the Ningpo district. The troops under Gen. Yu on the other hand remained loyal to the Southern cause and finding their positions untenable at Sihing and Chien-tsing made their way by the shortest routes to join the main force of the Southern army on the upper reaches of the Chien Tang river.

Elaborate preparations have been made to welcome the Northern soldiers, members of the city council having gone forth to welcome them. It is expected that the Northerners will shortly occupy the city.

The retiring soldiers took with them all the telegraph and long distance telephone instruments. From the local office so that we have no means of communication with the outside world except by post. No mails have arrived to-day, although up till to-day we have had a regular but slow service by way of Ningpo.

Panic in Shaoxing

On Thursday and Friday the city was in a state of panic. People were fleeing to the country in great numbers. By Saturday things were a little easier, but the slightest rumour immediately threw the folks into great confusion. Although there is still a good deal of apprehension there is a general feeling that things have now been talked out and that the Northern soldiers will enter quietly.

Travel in these times does not lack in exciting experiences. A missionary friend returning from Shanghai no Saturday had his boat stopped by a revolver shot. On inquiring the cause he found that an officer on a launch train of soldiers going in the other direction had discovered that his boat had four boatmen and judging that four were more men than he needed had fired the shot to stop his boat. The boat stopped, two men were taken off, and with the remaining two he was allowed to continue his journey to the city.

MARSHAL SUN DRIVES REBELS FROM CHEKIANG

Reported Successes Over Chekiang Troops South of Hangchow

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops have thus far been successful in their effort to drive the rebellious troops out of Chekiang. The 1st and 3rd Chekiang Divisions, which were responsible for Marshal Sun's defeat in Kiangsi, where the 3rd Division betrayed him, have not been able to carry through their project of making Chekiang independent, largely because the assistance they expected from the Nationalist Government did not materialize. It was hoped that the Kuomintang troops in Fukien, under the leadership of General Ho Ying-ching would come up to Chekiang to assist the rebellious troops, but General Ho is having a difficult time stabilizing his position in Fukien and is unable to leave the province. Similarly, General Chiang Kai-shek is unable to send troops into Chekiang from Kiangsi. Taking advantage of the lack of support, Marshal Sun has pushed his campaign until now his troops are in occupation of Shaoxing and the capture of Ningpo is shortly expected.

Part of the 1st Division has already gone over to Marshal Sun, who has ordered them to Yangchow. The remainder are beyond to Tsao Ngo River. The 3rd Division are at Lanchi, Chuchow and Yenchow, but are being attacked in the rear by Marshal Sun's troops who are coming up from Fukien where they were defeated by the Nationalist army. It is expected they will be enveloped by Marshal Sun's loyal troops.

THE CHEKIANG FIGHTING

Measures to Prevent Army Coming to Shanghai

All ships to Ningpo have been ordered to suspend their sailings by the local Chinese Defence Commission because he foresees the possibility of the defeated Chekiang provincial autonomy troops coming to Shanghai, where they may become a serious element of trouble.

The order was issued as a result of Marshal Sun's successful attack on the Chekiang forces which are now retiring toward Ningpo, which with Wenchow, is likely to be the last city which they can hold. It is anticipated in Marshal Sun's circles that the Chekiang campaign will be liquidated before Chinese New Year. At the same time, the importance of General Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Wuchang is not to be underestimated, as General Chiang is using all his influence to get the Chekiang campaign authorized by the Nationalist Political Bureau, which has thus far refused to countenance it.

UNEASINESS IN NINGPO

Result of Allied Victory Over Chekiang Troops

According to a Chinese informant who has just returned from Ningpo, a state of anxiety prevails among the residents of that city owing to the fact that defeated soldiers are being pressed back from the Shaoxing District by the Allied Force under Gen. Meng Chao-yueh, Commissioner of Defence at Nanking, who formerly held a similar post in Ningpo and Taichow.

According to our informant, the troops are well-behaved in spite of their reverses and, apart from a little trouble in Pokuan, no looting has been reported. The defeated troops were formerly under the personal command of the former Tapan of Fukien, Gen. Chow Yin-jen, and they threw in their lot with the south as soon as Gen. Ho Ying-chien entered southern Fukien. Then they made their way northward and raised in Ningpo, Yuyao, Ninghai, Fenghua and Pokuan the southern banner, "the white sun with a light blue background."

It was explained that the troops were not exactly defeated but that they were simply falling back with a view to getting into touch with their southern allies, who were landing at Sammenwan. They are said to be extremely well behaved and have been given warm welcomes by the local people. It is possible from the fact that Gen. Chiang Kai-

shek, the southern leader, is a native of Penguia that they are behaving themselves so well and it has been reported that Gen. Chiang issued previous orders that the people were not to be molested but that they should be given the best protection. However, several steamers and numerous launches have been commandeered and conscription has taken place on a small scale. Only a score or so coolies have, however, so far been pressed into army service, these being handed over to the army authorities by the Chambers of Commerce.

KUOMINCHUN DEFEAT IN HONAN

Adherence of "Red Spear" Society to Marshal Wu Pei-fu

Peking, Jan. 7.

The situation in Honan has apparently taken a turn in favour of the Allies. The "Red Spear" Society is reported to have decided to declare its allegiance to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

With the assistance of 50,000 "Red Spears" Marshal Wu's follower, General Chang Chih-kung, has defeated the Kuominchun at Mienchi and has driven them back to Shenchow. The Marshal's troops have also suppressed the revolt of General Kao Ju-tung with his 27th Brigade. General Kao has surrendered and 2,000 of his men have been disarmed.—Reuter.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE REDS

Peking, Jan. 11.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang has ordered his troops at Pengpu and Hanchow to be ready for a general advance against the "Reds."—Reuter.

SECESSION FROM MARSHAL FENG YU-HSIANG

"Flaming Evangelist" Disgusted With Bolshevism

Peking, Jan. 8.

According to an informant, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's second-in-command, General Chang Chih-chiang, who is a prominent Christian known as the "Flaming Evangelist," disgusted with Bolshevism, left for Peking and surrendered to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, betraying all Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's and General Chiang Kai-shek's plans and arrangements with Moscow.

The Fengtien campaign has been organized in the light of these disclosures, and concentrations have been virtually completed.

It is stated that Fengtien will very shortly send an ultimatum to General Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, demanding that they clear out all Russians and "Red" elements; otherwise a general attack will be launched against both the Kuomintang and Kuominchun on all fronts.

Sixty thousand Fengtien troops are at present in Honan and will cross the Yellow River to take Wusheng-kuan if Marshal Wu Pei-fu's generals cannot, and simultaneous attacks will be launched elsewhere.—Reuter.

Marshal Chang and Dr. Koo

Peking, Jan. 8.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued a circular telegram stating that he came here to arrange military matters. He desires to maintain Dr. Wellington Koo's Cabinet and is doing his best to provide for the administrative expenses.

This evening's vernacular papers state that Dr. Koo discussed with the Marshal to-day the question of filling the vacancies in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH

Fengtien Attempt to Cut Marshal Peng from His Russian Base

Peking, Jan. 10.

The Fengtien forces continue to advance in the north-west, pressing on Ninghsia from Yuyuan with the object of cutting off Marshal Peng Yu-hsiang's supplies from Russia.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces in Western Honan have completely

cleared the Mienchi district and are now attempting an enveloping movement against the Kuominchun at Shenchow.

Lunghai trains have resumed between Chengchow and Mienchi and are carrying up reinforcements to the "Allies."—Reuter.

ALLEGED KUOMINCHUN AGENT ARRESTED

Secret Wireless Reported Installed in Legation Quarter

Peking, Jan. 11.

A person named Chi Shih-chao was arrested at Peking yesterday and accused of carrying on Kuominchun propaganda, secretly operating wireless apparatus in the Legation Quarter, where he is said to have been receiving messages from Kuominchun centres.

It is alleged that the premises where the wireless was established for this purpose belonged to Mr. Fox, editor of the North China "Star."—Reuter.

SHENCHOW CAPTURED BY MARSHAL WU

Hopes That Honan Will Soon be Cleared of Kuominchun Troops

Peking, Jan. 11.

It is officially reported from Chengchow that Marshal Wu's troops have captured Shenchow and are driving the Kuominchun back to Lingpao. It is anticipated that Honan will soon be cleared of the Kuominchun.—Reuter.

SYSTEMATIC LOOTING AT WUHU

Soldiers Obviously Acting Under Orders: Blackmail and Robbery

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuhu, Jan. 4.

As a result of Chen Tiao-yun's failure to secure an additional \$300,000 loan from the city of Wuhu (for which he offered to issue bonds), and Wang Pu's neglect to pay his troops three months' arrears in wages, the two companies of troops were permitted (if not encouraged) to combine and perform a systematic looting of the city, which took place last night, beginning at 8:30 p.m. and ending promptly at 4:30 a.m., during which time the electric supply was cut off. That the looting was organized and under supervision, and that the city was divided into sections to facilitate a systematic and thorough robbery, is only too obvious. Approximately two-thirds of the shop regions were subject to the ravages of the soldiers, and of these about 70 per cent. sustained losses in either hard cash, or goods, or both. These regions were divided into different sections, according to roads and their proximity to the camps, and systematically looted by allotted bands of soldiers. A group of soldiers would take positions along one portion of a street, execute their intent, and then move on. Three were required to enter a house, two would enter while the third scared the inmates into submission by firing his rifle into the air. That the continual firing caused by the active looting of 11,000 men lasting throughout the whole night resulted in only five or six casualties is proof that the soldiers were under orders and not entirely rapacious. Furthermore, foreign and church property was left entirely untouched, even though many of the church institutions were in the centre of the looting. Private homes were also left almost unharmed, and this is not strange in consideration of the fact that the soldiers have this morning demanded, through their officers, that the Chamber of Commerce pay them \$300,000, to ensure no further violence. Very probably the looting will continue to-night and the homes be plundered.

Tremendous Losses

It has been estimated that the losses sustained exceed \$800,000, not including loss of goods, which latter were extensively stolen by the many plunderers who followed the soldiers. The principal hauls were, naturally made at the large stores, money exchanges, and pawn shops. The Bank of China was able to escape loss but through no lack of effort

on the part of the soldiers who spent four hours in an effort to get in. The 15th branch office of the Bank of China, however, robbed of over \$20,000, and main office of the Post Office lost over \$12,000 (although no mail matter was touched).

To-day all stores are closed and the whole city is in a very tense state. Doors and barricades are being re-fitted and attached to the houses in anticipation of a repetition of last night's affair. Throngs of curious loiterers fill the streets, peeping in at battered doors and bullet holes. Now and again a company of horsemen will jog painfully through the streets, trying to look important on sow belled ponies, or an imposing-looking official will dash by in a rhesa de luxe, his bodyguard running behind with drawn Mausers. The whole city expects the looting to resume to-night, and the soldiers loitering around the streets as if nothing had occurred; do not help to reassure them. If the troops take it into their heads to continue, there certainly is nothing to stop them. Their own officers are with them (both in and out of uniform). Furthermore, the police are "scared stiff." They did not appear until five this morning and even then were unarmed, albeit profuse in their assurances that they would catch the malefactors. Now these guardians of the law are recovering stolen goods from the bazaar hut sections, incidentally claiming goods placed there by the better off for protection.

No Competent Authority

There is no authority in the city. Wang Pu's higher officers left over a week ago and Chen Tiao-yun's officers are all of subordinate grades. The lower classes in the city are all in favour of the looting and the higher classes (with money) have long since departed. All loss falls on the steady storekeeper and merchantman. No fear need be felt for foreign property, as, even in case the soldiers should change their policy and attack the foreign sections, we are being guarded by two destroyers which have made arrangements to land a force upon the first sign of molestation.

The following incidents will illustrate the attitude of the soldiers: Upon entering a rich Chinese family's compound, which contained a basketball field with standard, the leader of a group of soldiers ordered them out, "Get out of this place. This is a foreign mission school." And they left the place!

On another occasion they had robbed a man of a few hundred dollars worth of goods, and, not wanting to be detained, ordered him to take the things to their camp. The man in a cowering, timid manner objected that he did not know where to take it. "Why, you know well enough," they said, "our camp is right around the corner, over there."

One incident is rather humorous as illustrating the utter fear predominant among the city inhabitants. A school boy from one of our higher foreign institutions found himself in the midst of the looting with 30 dollars. He lost no time in hiding in the scaffolding of a building in the process of construction. Nevertheless, he was suddenly startled by an officer turning a flashlight full on him. The boy thought his last hour had come and immediately implored the officer not to kill him, offering his 30 dollars on the spot, and adding that although it was very cold the officer might have his coat. The officer, needless to say, received the 30 dollars without further entreaty, but he refused the coat and told the boy to get home.

GERMAN STEAMER'S CARGO

Munitions for Foochow Detained at Tsingtao

Tsingtao, Jan. 8.

The Rickmers steamer, Etha, carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition from Germany for Tsinan, has been delayed here because the authorities find the carries also 2,373 cases of aeroplanes, arms and munitions billed for Foochow. The steamer was released yesterday after her total cargo had been landed here, though the shipping agent at Shanghai, it is stated, had telegraphed the local agent that the Foochow cargo should be delivered at Nanking.—Reuter.

LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

Published every Saturday evening.
 PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION
 (INCLUDING DELIVERY):
 Shanghai Tls. 12 per annum
 Other parts of China " 13 "

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

BRITISH INDUSTRY
HOPEFUL

Jan. 10.

LONDON telegrams printed in a recent issue reported a spirit of hopefulness, long unknown, in British industrial circles. This is extremely welcome news, not only on account of the better times it presages for friends at home, long hard hit by trade depression and ruinous strikes, but also for the repercussion of the optimistic thought-current on ourselves, chafing at hope deferred and tired of waiting for the cessation of civil strife in China. The British people are not given to unreasonable optimism. Dean Inge, with his gloomy forecasts of impending disaster, is a much more typical Briton than George Robey with his laughter provoking peregrinations. There are to be found in England happy-go-lucky individuals whose geese are all swans, but there is another, and much more numerous, class who will not believe that a swan is anything but a goose until it proves its pedigree. North of the Tweed when rain comes down in sheets it is said to be "a bit weel" which is certainly optimistic, but everyone knows the story of the Scotsman who took a bouquet of flowers to his sick friend and hoped he would soon be well but opined that if not, the flowers would not be wasted. We are therefore of opinion that there must be some intelligible reason for optimism when it is so severely frowned upon.

Looking round to discover the cause of this new spirit of hopefulness the first likely cause that occurs to one's mind is the settlement of the coal strike. That seems a trite enough observation, but it must be remembered that the settlement of the longest dispute in the history of industry has put an end to more things than the disagreement which was the original cause of the stoppage. For years it had been assiduously drummed into the minds of the workers that, in combination, they were omnipotent. "If the union were only comprehensive enough," said the agitators, "and the strikers determined enough, the strongest government would capitulate to them within a week to avoid a revolution." In this instance all the favourable combinations were secured, the terrible General Strike was declared and in three days it was a subject for ridicule. Moscow made frenzied efforts to provoke disturbances, and Russian miners, who worked longer hours for less pay than the strikers, subscribed more than a million pounds to enable them to continue the struggle against the imperialists. But while Russia gave the unheard of sum of a million pounds in aid of the strike, the wicked British Government, in combination with the local authorities, gave no less than thirteen millions to prevent the women and children of the miners from suffering hunger. The result was that at ren were in better health than the close of the strike the children had been before it commenced. It is very difficult to instill hatred into the minds of workmen against a nation that treats them like this. So the strike is wiped off the slate and there is an optimistic feeling that the

tactics that caused and prolonged it can never be repeated. The men have returned to work defeated but not disheartened. The British sense of sportsmanship is asserting itself. The men were beaten but it was in fair fight; no advantage was taken of the tactical errors made by their leaders and any soreness that remains is rapidly passing away.

We see the first fruits of the new spirit in the conference of the National Wages Board for the Railways which was reported by cable on the 6th instant. Mr. James H. Thomas M.P. himself an old engine-driver, frankly admitted that the railwaymen's participation in the miner's strike cost the railway companies a vast sum of money. But he appealed to Sir Felix Holt, one of the Directors of the Great Western Railway, to deal generously with the men and to refrain from taking advantage of them when their Union funds were depleted. His appeal met with a hearty response and newspapers at home, rightly, hail this as evidence of a better spirit in industry. The strike is rapidly coming to be recognized to be an obsolete weapon that has two edges and is more dangerous to those who wield it than to those against whom it is directed. But no amount of goodwill between employers and employees will help trade if there is nothing to be employed on. If there are no orders there can be no business, but there is gratifying evidence that contracts for large undertakings have been placed with ship and bridge builders in many parts of the United Kingdom. There are more signs of reviving trade to be seen now than at any time since the post-war boom came to its disastrous conclusion. The omens seem to be all favourable, and, even at this distance, we feel the contagious influence of the unwonted optimism. True, there is little cause for hopefulness in our local surroundings. The strike, discredited in other lands, seems to have found its most fertile soil here. It is a new disease which runs a virulent but short course and the Chinese workers will soon learn that its victories are always dearly bought and its defeats disastrous.

HANDS OFF SHANGHAI

Jan. 11.

WELL knowing what the sentiment of the whole foreign community of China is regarding the happenings at Hankow and Kiukiang, we welcome the action of the Municipal Council in issuing the proclamation which we publish to-day. It is timely and above all necessary, and, far from being a challenge, is a mere statement that the inviolability of the Settlement will be maintained. Naturally that is all that the Municipal Council as such has to concern itself with, but it will be matter for satisfaction to all residents—and we imagine the Chinese as well as the foreigners living here—that there is this determination that no on account will an organized mob have the opportunity of exploiting such a situation as presented itself in Hankow.

It is too soon yet to attempt to express a considered view upon the manner in which the Hankow situation was handled, for so far reports have been only partial. Fortunately the inner history of that occurrence is coming to light, and it will be possible to form concrete views. One thing, however, stands out, and that is that from the military point of view, when it comes to a question of protection, the Nationalist Army cannot be

trusted, in spite of all that Mr. Eugene Chen or the officers of the Army may take upon themselves to promise. Having the lesson of Hankow before it, the Municipal Council rightly says that it will "direct all its energies and resources towards maintaining order and ensuring the safety of life and property under its control, and to this end has endeavoured to make all necessary protective arrangements." It will rigorously suppress all forms of violence and disorder and to accomplish this purpose will not hesitate to use all means at its disposal. It is a plain statement that the Council fully accepts its responsibility, and after this intimation of its intention to carry out the duties inherent in this responsibility, it will be for any enemy of the Concession, whether within or without, to accept the grave onus of disturbing the peace, should such be the intention.

In connexion with the preceding sentence it would be as well that nobody should be under any misapprehension as to the potential forces of disorder, more especially within the Settlement. There seems to be no doubt at all that Chiang Kai-shek's military advance from Canton to the Yangtze was preceded by an insidious advance guard of propagandists and agitators who paved the way for sufficient civil unrest to make his entry into districts and cities not only easy but at first welcome. If there is not already a party of such agitators and propagandists in Shanghai, then reports lie with a unanimity which must astound even the most credulous of people. While it is difficult to see how their underground activities are to be effectually combated, there is this, however, for their edification that should they attempt to stage-manage anything like a disturbance the firm hand of the law will deal with them. Shanghai has no intention of being made a Tom Tiddler's ground for the sport of these and their fellows, and any attempt to interfere with the normal routine of life here will not be tolerated.

SOVIET INFLUENCE
IN CHINA

Jan. 11.

RUSSIA'S support of the Nationalist Government, the Kuomintang Party and the Communist Party of China implies an activity in China of the most serious character. For whereas other Governments have followed the classical method of dealing with the recognized Government in accordance with treaties, Soviet Russia has actually participated in the belligerency of the Nationalist Government, has provided arms and munitions and, at times, money, has maintained a corps of important and, from their standpoint, competent advisers who have taken part in that Government's war against other Governments and factions in China and have advised both as to internal political tactics and international relations. The assumption of all the responsibilities and obligations entailed in this assistance has a greater motive, a more sinister and poignant purpose than the support of a favoured party in China. Its motive and purpose is to utilize China, the Chinese people, the wealth and resources of this country, to attack and, if possible, to defeat, those Western and Eastern Powers, which, in actual warfare, have defeated Russia and which to-day are dubious about their intercourse with that country.

Russia has for centuries, since Peter the Great, been torn between the Asiatic elements and the European elements in the Russian people. Peter the Great bravely turned his face toward the West, moved his capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg, forced

the boyars to shorten their gowns and, we believe, cut their queues. He asserted the ascendancy of Russia and maintained it with the force of his personality. His successors, particularly the great Catherine, sought to keep Russia a Western Power but the surge towards the East was too powerful. The Russian snowball rolled on, and more and more of Asia came under the Russian sway. Siberia, Persian territory, Turkish territory, the Caucasus, became Russian, and Russia increasingly turned its eyes eastward. Since the Republic, the drag of the Asiatics in the Russian complex of nationalities was powerful enough to influence Soviet ideas, and finally Lenin moved from Leningrad, where he left Trotsky and Zinovieff and the other Europeans of his party, for Moscow, the citadel of the Asiatic in Russian consciousness.

The first years of the Soviet Russian Government were consumed in an internal struggle for the more possession of power. As that struggle lessened in its insistence, the Soviets turned their attention to international affairs. Unable to win recognition and friendship, as long as they adhered to Communism, they used their agitational arm to upset the peace of Europe and to foment revolutions in the countries surrounding them in Europe. Although for a few years, there were political convulsions in these countries, on the whole Communism and Soviet Russia were alike rejected as false and dangerous friends. With this failure in Europe came a complete change of outlook. Lenin was dead; Trotsky's influence was weakened; Madame Lenin had become only a historical figure. A new group, less well-known even in Russia, rose to power. The leader of this group, Stalin, is a Georgian, an Asiatic. He achieved his power not by service to the Soviet Government but by devious and Asiatic politics within the Communist Party.

In international relations, Stalin leads a Eurasian group. This group disregards Europe as historically degenerate. It sees only that a union of Asiatic countries under the leadership of Soviet Russia, as an Asiatic Power, can make Soviet Russia the power in international affairs that Tsarist Russia was. It hopes to defeat and destroy the European power, European capitalist civilization, as it calls it, European Christian ideals, European culture and art by the hordes of Asia. At first, it turned to Turkey and Persia. Kemal Pasha used it to make himself dictator of Turkey; then he turned upon it, drove it out of the land, prohibited Communistic teachings and beheaded the Communists. In Persia, its fate was similarly disastrous. Failing everywhere, even in Asia, Soviet Russia turned toward China. Here, at first, there was disheartenment. Yurin and Joffe both are reported to have told their Governments of the utter futility of attempting to turn the Chinese into Communists; the Communists sent here by Russia, became to an extent Sinoified and went back to Moscow utter failures politically. Not one of them has risen to prominence in Soviet Russia, except in minor positions under the New Economic Policy.

Under Karakhan and Borodin, however, Soviet Russia found a possibility of activity. At first, these Russians fished about among the northerners, sending their agents to the camps of Marshals Chang Tso-lin, Wu Peifu, Chi Hsieh-yuan and others, seeking for some militarist to support and always making the demand in all their negotiations that Russians be employed in large numbers as military and naval advisers. In South China, they came in contact with Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the moment when he was desperately in need of arms and munitions and they

provided what he desired on the condition that he would use Russians in large numbers as advisers. He acceded and the Kuomintang became wedded to Soviet Russia. After May 30, however, Soviet Russia saw another possibility in China. For an anti-British movement had developed among the people, which could be used to defeat Great Britain, not in honest warfare, but by economic means, utilizing China, hiding behind China, making China pay the piper should the enterprise fail. In a word, recognizing the importance of commerce to the British Empire, Soviet Russia conceived the idea of striking at Great Britain through China, making the Chinese act as though war had been declared.

All Soviet Russia's activities have been spent on an attack on Great Britain in China. It has been and is a war between Soviet Russia and the British Empire. Unfortunately, the weapons used are the Chinese people; the scene of the conflict is China; the retaliation, the reprisal must be against China. Britain has endured a policy of patience, cognizant that the Chinese people are the victims of a terrible delusion; that the day will come when they will understand how the Russians have used them and that they, themselves, will turn upon Soviet Russia as the bitterest of enemies. There can be no question but that the intellectuals within the Kuomintang have already appreciated the Russian trickery and are fast cutting themselves away from their betrayers. The fact that there is not one historical Kuomintang name among the officials of the present Nationalist Government, except possibly the Christian stage director of anti-Christian demonstrations, Mr. George Iku Chien, clearly indicates the trend of feeling within the party. It is also known that Soviet Russia hopes to attack the United States through American missionaries in China and anti-Christian movements when they have completed their attack on Great Britain, and that that will be followed by a nation-wide struggle with Japan. But always the Russians use Chinese; always they can set up an alibi like the little pickpocket who comes into court with his paid witnesses; always Russia shoves forward the Chinese people and shouts: "Make them pay for the damage done; we have nothing to do with these things." The Chinese will understand this in time; may that time not be too late.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S
APOLOGETICS

Jan. 12.

Mr. Eugene Chen's comments on political conditions in China are usually read more for their brilliance of expression, precision of language and display of temperament than as serious considerations of the problems. For Mr. Chen has often enough provided the world with comic relief to serious situations and has issued sententious and trifling *communiqués*, which even if they are beside the point and slightly or wholly erroneous, they have added to the gaiety of nations and have often taken the tartness off the unfortunate political tactics of the party he represents. In his communication to the "Daily News," Mr. Chen follows his usual forte. He is terse, concise and cynical. He shifts responsibility, gently pats himself and his Government on the back and laughs at a great country and its policy of patience and moderation, which he should, were he more serious, regard as a tremendous step forward in the international relations of China.

Mr. Chen's suggestion that his Government could do nothing to protect life and property in the

British Concession in Hankow as long as that "Concession remained under purely British control," is more a rhetorical gesture than the exact truth. For, it was not within the British Concession that foreign life and property were endangered. The mob, apparently well-organized and constantly reinforced, came from Chinese territory and stood on the boundaries of the Concession, from which point they were prepared to fight with the defenders of the Concession. We are not prepared at this moment, not having all the facts before us, to enter into any accusations or recriminations. We have no desire to stir up ill-feeling against any Government in China. We simply ask Mr. Chen why his Government did not send troops to the Chinese territory on which the mob gathered and from which vantage point, they attacked the British Concession? If he is so competent in protecting foreign life and property after the attack had been made, why was he not able to do it before it was made? If he can quell the mob so successfully after the Concession had been invaded and seized, why could he not quell it with equal efficiency before the seizure? In a word, why does Mr. Chen give the impression that all the trouble arose because of British incompetence when, from the data available, the Chinese, the Nationalist Government, his party, did nothing to keep their side of the city in order during the trouble.

It is true now that the Concession is in his hands, it is to his interests to protect Englishmen as well as other foreigners. For, it will be wonderful propaganda for him and his party that they should have been able to establish order and protect life and property. But that is, for the moment, beside the point. The question at issue must be: were the disorders created because the Nationalist Government was cognizant of the British policy of patience and therefore sought to make war upon Britain, seize a British Concession and drive Britons from Hankow, knowing that there could be no defence? If that is the Nationalist attitude, then those in Britain who favour a policy of peace must realize that there can be no orderly readjustment of relationships between China and the Powers, but that wherever possible, whenever it is likely to succeed, the Nationalist Government will endanger foreign life and property in order to succeed in some phase of their programme. Great Britain, like the other great Powers, is pledged to an orderly readjustment of its relations with China. The British Memorandum is the most recent and most conclusive proof of such an intention. But the word "orderly" must be emphasized. The manner of readjustment must be on the basis of negotiation and friendship. To seize a Concession, to imperil the lives of women and children, to permit an unruly mob to hurl stones at the police, to encourage a conflagration is not orderly. It is not vital to the interests of the Nationalist or any other Government to permit such things to occur.

THE SUSPICION OF PROPAGANDA

Jan. 13.

ONE of the many results of the world war is the suspicion which the written word arouses in the minds of readers, and in view of the demands at the present day in China for this type of work on the part of foreigners the following considerations should not be ignored. During the period of the great conflict, propaganda was employed to an extent never before dreamt of. The press, the cinema, the theatre, the music hall and vari-

ous other institutions were used by each of the parties engaged in the struggle to bring before the public its own particular side of the question, so that its own nationals and those of the allied nations might be roused to greater enthusiasm for the cause, and neutrals brought into a more sympathetic understanding of the facts or supposed facts. Of course this propaganda brought in its train a feeling of disbelief. If one read anything written by members of the opposing side, one at once turned it down as something utterly unworthy of credence, while opponents returned the compliment by regarding the other side's efforts to spread the truth as puerile attempts at lying and slander.

The war is over, but the suspicious anent propaganda remains. The public are inclined to look askance at very much that appears in the press, on the pictures or on the stage, as having behind it some hidden purpose. Even when there is no hidden purpose, people have the feeling that there is something beneath the surface and things are not as they appear to be. Of course a great deal of propaganda of all sorts is still carried on under the most innocent guises, though much of this propaganda concerns matters about which no right-minded person could raise any objections. But still more prevalent is the habit of regarding everything written, pictured or spoken as having some ulterior purpose behind it. We have come to imagine that the statements we read are not the cold truth at all but a disguised advertisement of some idea or cause towards which we have a great antipathy. In some cases no doubt we are right, but in a good many we are totally wrong. In any case this suspicious habit is a very bad one to get into. Your innocent trusting person may, indeed, do, get taken in a good many times, but it is doubtful if he really makes so many mistakes as the one who suspects everything he reads or hears. In any case he is the happier of the two. There is no more miserable, dissatisfied person than the man who believes that every one is anxiously waiting the opportunity to take him down.

Similarly the man who sees some hidden purpose behind every news item in the daily press, or behind every newspaper or magazine article will bring upon himself a great deal of needless worry. He fails to realize that no movement that is morally wrong will ultimately succeed however ingenious be the methods used to bolster it up in the eyes of the public. One cannot fool the whole of the people for all time, and therefore the efforts extended in the propaganda of an unworthy cause are in the long run so much wasted energy.

We can comfort ourselves by the thought that there are other sensible people in the world besides ourselves, people who will not allow themselves to be taken in by the cleverly arranged schemes of the enemy.

MR. CHEN'S PLEA FOR TRADE

Jan. 11.

Mr. Eugene Chen has committed a second surprising blunder within the week. When the "Daily News" of London received his views on the situation, it gave its opinion of them as "cynical," described the entry of the mob into Hankow as barbarism, and condemned Mr. Chen's "placid acceptance of the accomplished fact." Mr. Chen is as much the journalist as the politician, and it can only seem extraordinary that he should have telegraphed to the "Daily News" in such a strain. Possibly in what he considered the first flush of victory he thought that

his message might be a warning, but he failed to take into consideration that the "Daily News" carries an enormous influence in England with what used to be called the Non-Conformist conscience, and when the party associated with that is dealt with in a cynical manner, it is apt to be annoyed. In so far as he has succeeded in achieving this annoyance, Mr. Chen may be said to have done an actual service to the cause of those unfortunate people on whom misfortune has fallen because of the outrageous action brought about by the propagandists of the Nationalist Party.

Serious as this mistake in policy was, it is only second to that perpetrated in the message to the "Daily Mail" which was published in yesterday's paper. Mr. Chen said in his telegram

"British merchants in Hankow have also a responsibility of their own. Their refusal to resume business in spite of the actual restoration of conditions enabling them to do so in safety may make for permanent injury to British trade and property in Hankow."

"Business as usual" is always an attractive cry, and especially so to people of a country just emerging from probably the most disastrous strike in its history. There are, however, conditions when such a recommendation, advanced by the individual who has disrupted trade more than any other in China, may be regarded with distrust, and we may be certain that the people in Great Britain are already fully informed as to why Mr. Eugene Chen is so extremely anxious for the resumption of business, and why also hints at dire misfortune if it is not done. There certainly will be misfortune, but to whom? With a very few exceptions foreign firms in China have kept their trading commitments to the minimum in recent months, for the reason that the exactions of the militarists and the depredations of bandits have made business not only difficult but also unprofitable, and, while it is certainly matter of inconvenience to foreign traders that Hankow should have been treated in this manner, the losses entailed are not nearly so great by comparison as those which the Chinese will suffer. It is the Chinese losses which really concern Mr. Chen, and his letter to the "Daily Mail" was undoubtedly an astute move for the purpose of minimizing them. He hoped to get the "business as usual" spirit at work among people at home, and if so to bluff them into a policy which would contribute to the advancement of his plans. There must, accordingly, not be allowed to remain any doubt as to his intentions, and as to why he is so keen at this juncture to see that trade should again run along normal channels.

We have all along been told that General Chiang Kai-shek is against strikes, and there is no reason to disbelieve this, for like the armies of old in Europe and all the modern ones in China, his forces live on the territory they occupy. Therefore, they want not strikes, but work that brings in money which the army may secure. The Nationalists go one step further than the army, for their Cabinet, which is included in an organization known as the Political Bureau, likewise lives on the territory of which possession has been taken, and it happens to be an expensive department to run. Not only have the immediate needs of the Political Bureau to be met, but there are emissaries to be sent ahead for propaganda purposes, and, naturally a great deal of money has to be forthcoming. Without realizing what the mob attack on Hankow would mean, the Political Bureau let it go on, and now has found, as a result, that its financial pitch has been queered. And why? China New Year is coming on, and there are no foreign banks operating to put the

necessary monetary accommodation at the disposal of the Chinese merchants. Without that there can be no settlement, and without a settlement the Chinese cannot advance further funds to the Political Bureau for the pursuance of its objects. Mr. Chen sees the possibility of rousing shareholders at home to demand a resumption of business so that their dividends may not be imperilled, but if these shareholders will look at the situation as we have described it, they will see that the only thing they will do by resuming trade is the providing of further funds for the advancement of the Political Bureau and its incursions into fresh territory. Admiral Tyrwhitt is now on his way to Hankow, and it will be time enough to think of resuming business when the Concessions are again in his keeping and the foreigners in other ports restored to their homes.

THE THEFT OF HANKOW

Jan. 15.

It is a relief to hear that a Cabinet meeting has been held and that the affairs of China are taken out of departmental bungling of the Foreign Office, which in any other business would have led to the dismissal of the manager of the department. On the other hand, one reads with some concern that Mr. O'Malley is "in touch" with the Nationalists and that conversations have been held. What does that mean? Nothing, we earnestly hope in the way of negotiations.

What is the fundamental fact of the Hankow situation? It is perfectly simple and obvious; yet in some unaccountable way, it appears to have been entirely overlooked. That fact is that Mr. Eugene Chen and the Nationalist Government, cover up the situation how they may, are guilty of theft and are sitting on stolen property, which with an impudence rarely equalled, they now invite the defrauded owners to come and develop for their benefit. Whether the Nationalist Government deliberately set on the rioters, which they most probably did, or merely profited by their act, their guilt is the same. That theft was accompanied by barbarous behaviour of which we should have thought no people but some low savage tribes were capable. Hundreds of inoffensive people had to flee in what they stood up in. This was done under the benign rule of the much vaunting Nationalist Government, that instrument of civilization which is to bring peace and unity to China. What it has brought her is indelible disgrace and a stain upon her name which will never be forgotten.

Only one course is open now: action swift and resolute. The British Government must immediately issue an ultimatum to the Nationalist Government to vacate the Concession in Hankow which they have stolen. The Concession must be restored exactly as they found it, down to the very sandbags and wire entanglements which their mob

removed. It must be remembered that the policy of conciliation has brought boycotts and strikes; the policy of retribution can bring nothing worse than the same boycotts and strikes, and it is highly likely that firmness would meet with the required submission. Britain followed a policy of conciliation in Canton but British goods are still being boycotted there. The one vital fact to keep before us is that if we tolerate this brutal and unheard of outrage, the whole fabric of foreign, not merely British, interests and trade in China, is finished.

Since the end of 1925, the British Government has followed a policy of conciliation in China. It has used every means at its disposal to explain its attitude toward the Chinese people and to encourage them to believe that in Britain they had a sincere friend. Lord Willingdon's mission, the British Memorandum, Sir Miles Lampson's visit to Hankow are but a few of the friendly gestures thrown out by a Government, which in its long history in China, has always sought to save China from financial integration, has placed its financial resources and economic ability at the disposal of China. But what has been the return? Every British effort has been misunderstood and thwarted. Every friendly gesture has been repelled. At the instigation of Soviet Russia, the Nationalist Government, from whom Great Britain has accepted the gravest insults and towards whom Great Britain has ever turned the other cheek, has finally as a climax to deceit and perfidy, perpetrated the Hankow outrage, the shameful assault upon innocent peaceful men, women and children. Before such a crime there can be no thought of compromise. Judgment and retribution also will meet the case.

GEN Chen Yi is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from the Hangchow front and taken up residence in the French Concession.

CHINESE legal practitioners in Nanking have sent delegates to Shanghai to interview Dr. Hsu Weichun, Chief Judge of the Shanghai Special Provisional Courts, regarding their admittance to practice at the local bar.

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has received an order from the Peking Waichiaoju instructing him to enter negotiations with the French authorities on the rendition of the French Mixed Court.

The many foreign refugees now in Shanghai from ports on the Yangtze will doubtless be extremely grateful to the postal authorities for the arrangements which have been made to intercept their correspondence for upriver at the local post office. In their notice to this effect the authorities point out that this sort of interception is usually impracticable, but in view of the special nature of the circumstances, and the number of people involved, special measures have been adopted. Those foreigners concerned however, are urgently asked to notify the post office that they desire interception, and to do so at once, otherwise their letters, etc., will be sent on in the usual way.

WAITING

*Is Britain Britain still? Well may they ask:
Who bear the burden of these doubtful days,
When Britons wonder, in a kind of daze,
If Britain is wiffling for the task
God laid upon her. Does she wear a mask
Of bygone greatness; falsely shows the boys
Won, while all Europe shuddered in amazement,
When Britain shattered Napoleon's casque?
Fear not. What Britain was is Britain still.
Soon all the scum thrown up to France and Greece
At Moscow's bidding will receive their fill
Of punishment, and seek their styces obscene,
Unwept, unhonoured, Britain, like God's mill,
Grinds slowly. Britain is what she has been.*

F. E. P.

Shanghai, Jan. 14, 1927.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

BITTER PERSECUTION OF MISSIONS IN HUPEH

Services Interrupted, Bibles Torn to Shreds, Chapels Smashed and Christians Beaten: Mob's Treatment of Heroic Old Woman

The following description of conditions at Siaokan, a town some 40 miles above Hankow, is contained in letters received in Shanghai from missionaries who are suffering there. Extracts from these letters follow:

"The agitators are getting very busy. A crowd armed with sticks waited for our Sunday congregation and distributed handbills against the Church as being the wedge of Imperialism, etc., etc. On Christmas Day there was a big demonstration outside our gates, from 11.30 to 4 p.m. Then the crowds paraded the streets and 'dismissed' at about 5.30 outside our gate again. We may have to clear out any day now. These times are much worse than the Revolution Days. 'Overthrow Imperialism' and China is the most 'Imperialistic' of all governments just now! No one dare think other than he is permitted to think and if he has a few dollars he has to 'fork out'!"

"Foreigners at Kuling are told they cannot be protected, so they are clearing out, for the 'Reds' occupy any place they fancy and there is no court of appeal. Dr. Fell of Hankow has had to leave his Hospital, so is going home with a heavy heart. 'The Colonel here is very friendly with me, which is a mercy. His friendship will obviate many difficulties, I think.'

"He comes to me for English! As it gives me the opportunity of enlightening him as to 'Imperialistic' Britain, and the danger from Soviet Russia, I think it worth while teaching him. He is quite open minded and not obsequiously polite, which I am thankful for."

Ugly Outside Church

"Well, we had a queer Christmas, and I wonder more than ever if we be allowed to spend another here in China. My husband says the clouds will blow by and we must just wait in patience, but things are really very ugly."

"We had the women's feast and little gifts distributed on Friday, and then Tang Kwei-ying told us that she had heard through Hia Shun, that it had been decided by the anti-Christian agitators to go the round of the schools and Churches on Christmas Day, and where there were decorations or 'ku sz' to go in and make a disturbance. Mrs. had all our taken down at once, but the Leper Home and the Boys' School were thoroughly decorated. There was also to be a big anti-Christian procession, and speakers were to come to our service and upset it. The deacons suggested that we should not ring the bell, but alter the hour from 11 to 9.30 but word was not to be sent to the people till the morning, lest it get out. So I had to be up early and get messages sent in all directions. We had a very quiet service, but I fear our hearts were rather fluttering, for we did not know what would happen before we were through. We started with the baptisms, three men and a woman, and Kia Teh's new adopted daughter, but no hymn. Then we proceeded as usual, and got through. But we were only just in time, for as the women left the crowds were gathering in a temple near Tung Yoh Miao. Some hundreds were there finally, and they tried to break the lock of the Church gate to get in. They asked the gate keeper to open the door for them, but Mr. Geller said that he could not throw open the Church for an anti-Christian demonstration, but he knew if they forced it open, he would have to let them have their way. However, they contented themselves with the open space outside. First they placarded our doors, walls, Church iron gates, and every available space with posters vilifying the British and Imperialism generally, and they considered they 'sealed' our door. The speeches went on from 1 o'clock till 4.50, accompanied with much clapping and shouting, and then they started to process. We watched them from behind our bedroom curtains."

"The procession was about three miles of a mile long, and almost everyone carried either a banner or flag. When they reached the Hospital they fairly screamed out their anathemas. There were many hundreds there. We thought all was over for the day, so the deacons came along and suggested we have our usual Saturday p.m. It was such a live meeting, a real praise meeting, but while we were there the procession returned to its starting place, and they massed themselves outside to meet our folks as they went home. Nothing happened though."

An Heroic Old Lady

"Sunday we had Sunday school and services as usual but not our usual congregation. However, we had no disturbance, I am thankful to say. But when we wanted to leave we found our front doors surrounded with men with sticks to beat those who refused to take their pamphlets. One old woman was offered one, and she took it but said she did not want it. She was marched off to the office. She bore brave witness to the goodness of the British of her acquaintance and told them that when she was starving we gave her food, and also gave her work to do, and asked them if they would do as much for her? She said they might do what they liked with her, even kill her, but she would still come to worship, and would be true to her Lord Jesus till death. After an hour or so of exhortation they let her go. They did not beat her, but frightened her. She shed a few tears, and they taunted her with them, but she said she was crying because of the bad things they were saying about her Lord, not for herself at all. The old lady only had her 'doctrine' asked about a fortnight ago, so she is soon being tested."

"These two days were very unsettling. The Chinese were so afraid for us, and twice the women came to ask us to leave the country till all this trouble was over, they would feel happier if we were to 'go too.' We told them we were not at all concerned for ourselves, but we were exceedingly sorry for them. That morning had been preaching on Stephen and the result of his death to the early Christian Church (it was St. Stephen's Day) and the sermon was most timely, for these dear things had to go out and face very real persecution, and still have to do so."

Not Out of the Wood

"We are not nearly out of the wood yet, either. These agitators say that they will give the Christians three warnings, and after that if they still attend our Church, they will be wiped out. We hear they are coming to the Wednesday service to-morrow again. We hear that they did go to the Christmas Service in Wuchang, and tore up the hymnbooks and Bibles, and smashed a few forms, but we have yet to hear particulars, we have only got it from Chinese so far. They had their service at 7 a.m. so as to avoid trouble, but even that was not early enough. Dr. and Mrs. Pell have had to leave Wu Rhen Miao, and are leaving for home very shortly, along with the Headys and the Thomas family."

"We are thankful to be as peaceful as we are, but we live from day to day only, and almost from hour to hour. Our people are all perfectly loyal, but two of the ringleaders in all this upset, and two of the speakers on Christmas Day were Kia Shun, (not too ill for that), and Chao Lan's fiancée. Yet in the summer when we had all the trouble with the Northerners, Kia Shun took a private room in hospital to escape the trouble, and Chao Lan's 'in-laws' all lived in our Women's School for three days and nights, and were taken care of by us."

"These are days of strain, but also days of joy, for we see so much in the attitude of the Christians which rejoices our hearts. I am beginning to feel as I felt before the real troubles began in August, that I would like a little holiday, but it is impossible to get away, and nowhere to go."

COAL dealers' employees are agitating for an increase in wages."

STORY OF THE SIEGE OF SIANFU

Graphic Story of a City's Five Months Suffering Told by Lady Missionary

A review of some of the thrilling incidents experienced during 150 days of siege in Sianfu was made last Friday afternoon before a small gathering by Miss K. M. Franklin, a member of the English Baptist Mission in that city, who arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday prior to leaving on Sunday for a much deserved home furlough of one year.

Miss Franklin was in Sianfu on the fateful April 17 when General Liu Chen-hua attacked the city. The decision of General Yang Hui-chow, defending general of Sianfu, to hold the city at all costs was responsible for the harrowing conditions which followed during the succeeding months as a result of the siege. On the other hand, as brought out by Miss Franklin who explained the stages in the siege from her own observations and from that of close associates, both Chinese and foreign, Sianfu succeeded in withstanding the long period of beleaguering—which was ended only on November 28—without going over to their enemy, which is known to be one of the favourite pastimes of defending generals when they get into a tight place.

For the first week of the siege, foreigners in Sianfu were in the position of having huge shells burst into their houses, glass shattering about their very cars and all the hardships and stress of modern warfare. Every available precaution was taken to withstand the constant rain of bullets during this period. Holes were drilled in the connecting walls of foreigners' residences in order to eliminate the necessity of passing from room to room through a courtyard, and every available cellar was used in the effort to seek shelter.

The Nightly Fusillade

Most of the firing took place at night the speaker said, and a conspicuous part about the first weeks of the bombardment was that a lull came in the firing between the hours of noon and 4 or 5 p.m. while it was supposed that the soldiers took their siesta, a respite much appreciated by the besieged city. After the first month no letters arrived. By this time, also, the people inside the city, began to become accustomed to the inroads of bullets. After 100 days of the siege aeroplanes appeared over the city and dropped leaflets and propaganda, inviting the defending soldiers to desert to the besiegers who promised them money and promotion. Among the more daring of these invitations was the one to either kill General Yang or hand him over alive to the army outside the walls who signified a desire to pay adequately for this service. An attempt was made, the speaker said, to kill General Yang. He was known to take a certain hour for opium smoking; with the arrival of this hour a lieutenant in his army and a soldier stood behind the curtain hiding his opium couch and a shot was fired at the spot where his head would ordinarily have been resting. That it was not, however, and that General Yang was standing instead behind the assassins, brought death to the two conspirators.

As the siege wore on and munitions inside the city dwindled, the attacking army grew constantly bolder. They built their gun platforms almost touching the city walls and a look through the windows of houses in the vicinity showed the soldiers in life size proportions. On September 24 a letter rolled two inches long and one half inch wide concealed in a seam, was brought in by a servant of the rescuing party. This promised that help was coming for all the missionaries belonging to Miss Franklin's mission who wished to leave the city. The phrase 'wished to leave' immediately brought complications. Partly mostly members of the mission were however permitted to leave the city and return to their homes in the vicinity, the besieging general even supplying food and money for their journey. Then after 150 days of siege foreign women and children were allowed to leave under the escort of the rescuing party, composed of Dr. E. R. Wheeler, Dr. H. Wyatt and Mr. J. Shields, those who had been largely instrumental in effecting the release.

In describing the actual departure from the city Miss Franklin expressed a certain regret which the missionaries had in leaving all those who had suffered from privation with them. Deaths from suicide owing to the pitiable plight of numberless Chinese, deaths from starvation and the illness natural during such periods of warfare, mental anxiety, the actual danger besetting the people on every side from looting by the defending soldiers, prohibitive prices of supplies, an example of which was wheat which was priced before the end of the siege at \$1,200 a picul, the normal price being \$6 or \$8 for this quantity, and countless personal reactions at such a time were explained by Miss Franklin.

Concluding, she said that it was felt had the besieging army held out three or four days longer the city would have capitulated, but the attacking general being pressed from the rear evacuated his army before the city surrendered.

NERVOUSNESS IN HUEICHOW

Women Flee the Town on Arrival of Canton Soldiers

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hueichow, An, Jan. 1.

Since November 21 we have been self-made prisoners (being women) within our own compound.

Soldiers then began to arrive in the city up to 3,000, some have left and it is supposed that 1,400 are now here.

We received a call from the Vice-Brigadier-General on Christmas Day. He thought that it was New Year's Day. He asked whether the soldiers had caused us any inconvenience. We told him, as he found on arrival, our doors were locked, and consequently there had not been any unpleasantness.

One of our older workers was asked one day after seeing someone on the verandah how many foreigners were living here, but she evaded the question. Someone else had said the 'heavens had opened' when a searchlight from one of the Southerner's planes was seen.

Am glad to report that the behaviour generally of these men has been good, but apparently a strong form of discipline is necessary. Five men were shot last week, but for what reason we do not know.

To-day we are told that 100 piculs of rice have been demanded within five days, to be given at one time, a good part of which the soldiers will take outside the city to sell at a high price.

The women are mostly all gone to the country, or remain behind barred doors. One wonders how long things will remain so.

HANGCHOW NOTES

An Interesting Lecture by the Rev. C. Fairclough

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Jan. 5.

The Hangchow Missionary Association held its fourth meeting of the season yesterday at the Y.M.C.A. Compound.

The hostesses of the occasion were Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Campbell, and the Misses Moffett, McIlwaine, Webster, McCulloch, Strilbing and Millican.

The company was entertained to tea and refreshments in the residence of Mrs. Campbell, after which all adjourned to the home of Mrs. Oliver where preparations had been made for the lecture—"Some interesting places on the Chientang River."

The Rev. T. Gaunt, Chairman of the Association presided and the lecturer was the Rev. C. Fairclough, who for over 20 years has traversed the Chientang valley in the interest of missionary work.

The lecture was illustrated by some magnificent lantern slides, kindly loaned by J. C. Carter Esq. (Macatavish and Co. Shanghai) who is a very enthusiastic photographer. It was a disappointment that Mr. Carter was unable to be present to give some reminiscences of his holiday trips among these glorious hills and romantic valleys.

In the course of the lecture reference was made to the Botanical

CHRISTMAS DAY AT KWEILIN

Celebrated by Christians and by Anti-Christians: Shouting But No Violence

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kweilin, Kuangsi, Dec. 28.

The Christmas Season was variously celebrated in Kweilin. Christians met in their several places of worship, while opposers, composed of the majority of the student body from government schools, united in a vigorous anti-Christian campaign. Students from junior and senior schools, both male and female, close on a thousand strong, assembled at noon on Christmas Day in the (former) Imperial City, now the site of a number of government schools. Speeches were made in which Christianity was assailed and the Bible attacked. Cartloads of literature were distributed. Some new "Downs" were noticed, "Down with Heaven—only a dream" was the most startling. From the Imperial City the processionists traversed the principal streets of the city. Girl students were much in evidence, with bugles and drums. Their headgear was fearful and wonderful—muslin hats in the middle of winter, of a style that Paris would readily disclaim as not the present mode. The compound of the American Baptist Convention Mission was entered and the flag of the Kuomintang hoisted to the top of the flag-staff. After lots of patriotic yelling, the students moved on. Passing churches and the homes of missionaries there was a fresh sounding forth of the various anti-Christian slogans, but no violence. The outlook for local Christian educationalists is not too bright, but there are factions in the ranks of the opposers. The Government Primary schools are open on Sunday and closed on Monday. But the Middle Schools observe the usual custom and close on Sunday.

River Free From Robbers

More rain has fallen this autumn than usual, and this has helped river trade on the Foo, between Kweilin and Wuchow. Many cattle boats go down stream, as well as large number of boats packed full with newly recruited soldiers en route for Kuangtung Province. Whatever may be true in other parts of the province, the section from Wuchow to Kweilin on the Foo River is now entirely free from robbers. Boats travel singly, without military escort, and anchor for the night in the most deserted places in safety.

ADMIRAL Tu Shih-kuei, former Premier and Minister of Navy, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of the local police, and Mr. Ho Chia-ling, Chief Inspector of the Secret Service Department, on Sunday night at the Chinese Naval Club. Among other guests was Gen. Li Pao-chang, Defence Commissioner of the Sung-Wu District.

More than 800 applications have been received for the insignia or badge that knights bachelor who belong to no order are now permitted to wear, and the first of the insignia have been distributed. It is likely that the majority of recipients will be disappointed with the insignia, for which they are charged £7 7s. Oval-shaped, it is nearly 4in. in length and just over 2in. in width. It weighs 3 oz., and is made of silver-gilt, the silver being of the kind used for pre-war coinage. The manager of a firm of London jewellers, after examining one of the first insignia to be received, said such an article could easily be produced for £3 or £4.

Collector, Robert Fortune, who over 60 years ago penetrated this mountainous region in quest of botanical treasures, and varieties of the tea plant, one of which he successfully transplanted to the Government tea plantations of India, thus promoting that industry for which India has become famed.

The lecture was interesting and instructive and greatly appreciated. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer which was also extended to Mr. Carter for his kindness in loaning the slides.

THE WEST CHINA DIOCESE

Enthronement of Bishop Mowll at Diocesan Synod: Hopeful Reports

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mienchow, Sze., Dec. 13.

Friends of the West China Diocese will be interested to read of the recent events among us, and by the courtesy of one who was present I am enabled to send the following account:—

The Diocesan Council or Synod of the diocese of Western China met in Paoning from November 10 to 16, 1926. Owing to the difficulties and distances to be travelled such meetings can only be held bi-ennially or tri-ennially, and the last had been summoned in May 1923 at the time of the arrival of the Assistant-Bishop.

An excellent number of delegates were able to attend, representatives from all the Deaneries being present. Church leaders from Chengtu, Mienchow, Mienchu, Chongpa, Wanshien, Liangshan, Suitang, Pachow, Chuhshien, Shuenking and Kwangan were there with many others.

At all previous meetings Bishop Cassels had presided and many tributes were paid to him and Mrs. Cassels on Saturday, November 6 at a Memorial Service at the grave-side and in the Cathedral.

The Enthronement of his successor—the Right Rev. Howard Mowll D.D., took place on Sunday morning, November 7. The Bishop, accompanied by the clergy and licensed workers in the Diocese, proceeded to the Great West Door of the Cathedral and knocked three times for admission. He was received by the Paoning clergy and Cathedral Wardens, and handed the Archbishop's mandate of appointment to Archdeacon Ku who read it to the large congregation assembled. After the Rev. K. K. Yu of Nanpu as the senior Chinese priest had signified the warm approval of the Diocese in the choice, the Archdeacon formally installed the Bishop in the episcopal chair. A Te Deum was then sung and the Holy Communion Service followed which was entirely in the hands of the Chinese clergy. Bishop Mowll preached the sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 5.

Chinese Priests

On Sunday, November 14 the Rev. T. T. Wang of Anhsien and the Rev. H. E. Kuo of Chongpa were advanced to the priesthood and Messrs. C. T. Song, B.A., of Chengtu and U. C. Liu of Liangshan were ordained deacons. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. B. Hannah.

The outstanding feature of the Diocesan Council was the remarkable spirit of unity and mutual helpfulness which was manifested. Those who have been at many large gatherings of a similar nature in China and the Homelands were specially impressed by it and it was the more noteworthy after the recent Shanghai and Wanshien affairs. Mr. Song conducted devotional meetings on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the Council and on each morning of its session. All found these hours most helpful and stimulating.

The Council decided to divide the diocese into three units for financial administration under the Council, and to reduce the size of the membership of the Council and Standing Committee for the present so that they could meet more frequently in different parts of the diocese. In view of the rise of the cost in living, after careful consideration, it was decided to raise the standard for salaries of clergy and evangelists, although the income may not make much increase at present possible. Encouraging reports were, however, received as to what many churches were doing towards self-support!

A committee was appointed to investigate the question of the training of clergy and evangelists and the possibility of providing theological education for women in addition to the present Bible schools for them.

A pensions scheme for the diocese which has been carefully considered for the past three years was put into effect and plans were made to increase the efficiency of the schools.

A memorial Tablet to Bishop Cassels is to be erected in the

REIGN OF TERROR IN HUNAN

Christians and Gentry Objects of Persecution: Unions Take Charge

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hunan, Dec. 27.

The past two months has seen a gradual change of political affairs in Hunan. The summer months were quiet because the South had taken control, but the programme was not put into operation until representatives of the radical wing came from Canton, and then things began to buzz. The organization of farmers and labourers has been completed so that in Siangtan alone over 100 organizations have been formed covering every branch of work.

The Union headquarters are scenes of great activity, meetings and parades are daily affairs. Recently the workers demanded one of the gentry to be given over to them from the Yamen and the Magistrate was helpless. He was compelled to deliver him up to the crowd and his soldiers were compelled to shoot him, against his will. The man was one of the Siangtan gentry, who had been for years in a place of authority and responsibility. He was a local tax collector, so that he may have been guilty of being dishonest, but the method of doing away with him was horrible in the extreme. It has caused the rich to fear and many to flee.

Mission Schools Close

The Mission Boarding Schools have all had to close, because the pressure from without, and within as well, was so great that the students themselves found it impossible to study. Many of the boys and girls did not want to leave but there was no way out. When the boys left the Boarding school here some of the ringleaders put up notices all over the compound walls, "Down with Christianity," "Down with imperialism," "Down with foreign aggression." A parade was staged for Christmas day but it was very quiet, except a few hooligans got away and entered the Evangelical church and broke up some furniture and broke some glass. They also got into the foreigner's compound and posted posters. The labour headquarters sent men afterwards to protect the place. The local paper yesterday explained it all as a part of the Christians' move themselves so as to blame the Kuomintang. Two of the preachers of the Episcopalian Mission were taken to goal for not showing proper respect to Dr. Sun when speaking in their own chapel. They were released on the third day. Christian leaders are being persecuted everywhere and there seems a persistent programme of terrorism going on. Many of the pastors and leading teachers are in hiding during the holiday season.

Chapels Entered

Some of the country chapels have been entered and broken up and the inmates left without anything, even their clothes and bedding being taken and burned outside the buildings. In other places the unions are insisting on having the chapels for their own headquarters and forcing the preachers to leave and taken down their chapel signs. Religious liberty is non-existent. Liberty and equality on the lips of the speakers means liberty and equality for those in power and all who have anything to do with foreigners or Christianity are foreign slaves, which means that they are not patriotic. The government is either powerless or in sympathy with what is going on.

There has been word that General Tung Shen-chi has had a proclamation put up in Changsha that no violence should be resorted to and that no more treatment of individuals, like the shooting of the Siangtan gentry, should take place. A reign of terror seems to be going on in the country and in many places owners of the land are compelled to make contributions of a good part of their property to the Union.

Cathedral and a fund was started for the endowment of future Chinese Bishops in the diocese to which the balance of the memorial to the Bishop is to be given.

ANTI-CHRISTIANISM IN KUANGSI

Old Story of Smashed Chapels and Persecuted Workers: Loot the Object: Rage Against a Blind Preacher

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Dec. 29.

On December 25 a wire from Waingchow stated that at noon on Christmas day the chapel of the Christian and Missionary Alliance was entered by anti-Christian demonstrators who destroyed the church furniture and looted at leisure. Since then a letter has arrived giving details of the same.

On Christmas day the same form of anti-Christian demonstrations were planned at Waingchow as at other cities, but as no foreign missionary had been stationed in that city for the past 18 months it was hoped that nothing serious would occur. However, on Christmas day when the demonstrators passed the chapel they showed a very hostile attitude. Female students who took part in the parade were perhaps even more demonstrative than the men. After they had yelled themselves hoarse the chapel sign was torn down from its hangings and broken to pieces amid the angry yells of the excited crowd. Then the chapel was entered and benches and pulpit suffered the same fate. Bibles and hymn books were torn up and thrown about the church. It would appear, however, that the Chinese residence in the rear of the chapel was not molested. The crowd having finished their work of destruction, left the building, and the local magistrate, whose yamen is just across the street, sent soldiers to guard the premises.

The chapel at the market town of Konghau also on the West River suffered a similar fate.

Workers Threatened

In the city of Kinyuan demonstrators paraded the streets, two weeks before Christmas, and various student bodies sent their representatives to the church workers to try and persuade them to leave their "foreign masters," and when their demands were not acceded to they threatened the workers with violence. The rabble demanded that the chapel sign be taken down, and when the magistrate was appealed to for protection he said he was powerless unless the crowd's wishes were respected and the chapel sign taken down. Finally in order to prevent a riot the Chinese preacher yielded and the magistrate sent soldiers and had the sign removed.

The city of Kuieuping also did not pass by without its signs of nationalism. Weeks before agitators had been busy holding street meetings and trying to get the crowds worked up to such a pitch that the rabble would resort to violence. The street speakers told their audiences that chapels had been broken into and buildings destroyed in several cities in Kuangsi without the government taking action against it, and this seemed to indicate that the Southern Government were well pleased to have the missionaries driven out of the land and Christianity exterminated. Thus the crowds were urged to take action and prove their loyalty to the Southern cause. The Christians and workers were warned by friends that the situation was serious, and many advocated requesting that soldiers be sent, but experience has taught the workers that under present conditions soldiers simply stir the crowds to greater deeds of violence, and occasionally join the rabble in running away with the loot. Soldiers therefore were not requested, but the Secretary of Foreign Affairs was notified and he took action and requested the local officials to control the situation.

Christmas-day Riot

On Christmas day crowds of the coolie class both from the city and surrounding country gathered at an early hour, and brought with them various crude implements such as crowbars, wood choppers, carrying poles, etc., and seemed well prepared to break into the chapel if the opportunity occurred. When the procession reached the chapel the crowds were dense, and bent on trouble. They cursed the missionaries and vilified the Chinese workers and threatened all and sundry with violence. Some pounded on the doors in an effort to gain an entrance, but the foreign residents, and Chinese on the compound had

taken the precaution to have all the doors fastened securely early in the morning, and so the rabble could not break in. Moreover the officials sent soldiers to follow in the wake of the crowd, and these had a deterring effect on some at least, and so the day passed off without serious mishap. When some of the rabble were returning home that afternoon, they were heard to complain that they had been hanging around all day, but had not been able to get a single thing and had now to return home empty handed. What a disappointment!

Blind Preacher Molested

In Wuchow a small disturbance occurred near the Baptist compound. A blind preacher from Central China has been visiting Wuchow and holding meetings in the various chapels. A few days ago he was invited to conduct a service in the Boys School. These students had taken part in the demonstrations against the Baptist missionaries in May last when the missionaries were forced to retire, but the Chinese blind preacher accepted the invitation of the Christian teachers and went to the school at the date set. The students listened to the preaching, but evidently something the old man said did not agree with their fancy, and as soon as the meeting was over the students gave vent to their rage by vilifying the preacher and calling down curses upon his head. The crowd became so unruly that it appeared he might be roughly handled so the teachers hurried the old man out of the school to a place of shelter. The crowd followed hooting and cheering, and threatening. The local papers took the matter up and advocated driving the preacher out of the district, and maintaining that the local officials should take action in the matter and carry out their wishes. Up to the present however, the old man is still conducting services at other places, only in a quieter way perhaps.

Religious Feud

In the Paklau district an acute situation has arisen between the iconoclastic students and the town and country people. The followers of the extreme Nationalistic party have been demolishing the idols and confiscating the temples for club rooms, etc. At first the conservative people only issued a mild protest, but as time passed by that protest became more articulate, until clashes took place between the various factions. Each side was backed up by soldiers. The country people had the country militia, and townspeople the city guards, and both were determined that their cause should not suffer. Many fights of a serious nature have taken place and several scores of men have been killed in the fray. Recently a large detachment of soldiers were sent into the district to quell the disturbance.

MARRIAGE IN THE U.S. LEGATION

Mr. F. L. Mayer to Miss Katherine Duer

Peking, 10.

Mr. Ferdinand L. Mayer, Counsellor of the American Legation at Peking, is marrying Miss Katherine Duer quietly in the Legation, this afternoon.

The marriage is being expedited owing to the coming departure of the American Minister, Mr. MacMurray, when Mr. Mayer will become Chargé d'Affaires; hence he will not be able to proceed to New York to marry there as he had intended.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT MANILA

Manila, Jan. 12.

Strong earthquake shocks were felt here at 8.26 a.m. to-day. No damage was done in the city.—Reuter.

SOLDIERS DEFEATED BY ROBBERS

Excitement at Haichow: Train Retires While Fight is in Progress

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Haichow, Jan. 5.

Considerable fury was caused last Sunday night by the failure of the regular train from Hsichowfu to arrive and the report that it had been stopped by robbers about 49 miles west. The train finally arrived on Monday morning about daylight and reported what while the train had not been attacked, it was in the firing zone and had thought best to retire to another station until the fight between soldiers and robbers was finished.

The fight proved disastrous for the soldiers. They did not belong to the regular army but to the Hsien chang's guards, and were hopelessly outnumbered by the robber gang. Four dead bodies were carried in last night and have been encoffined in a temple outside the city where the bereaved families have gathered, making a great lamentation.

A teacher from the 11th Middle School informs us that this large government institution will not re-open after New Year owing to lack of funds. He complained that only eight months' salary had been paid the staff this year but as that is so much better than many other government schools have received he is to be congratulated.

The northern part of the province has waited anxiously for signs as to whether or not Marshal Sun had resigned this end to Marshal Chang Chung-chang. In spite of several rumours to that effect all the evidence to date is that Marshal Sun is still supreme. The principal revenues are all going to him and we have as yet no Fengtien soldiers to replace those of General Bei Pao-san who have gone to Changchow.

BISHOP OF LONDON VISITS MACAO

Prays at the Tomb of Robert Morrison

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Macao, Jan. 2.

The Bishop of London, accompanied by Mr. A. Ormond Blyth, the Rev. H. C. Thomas, and the Rev. N. V. Halward (Chaplain to the Bishop of Victoria) paid a visit to Macao on December 31, arriving by the str. Sui An from Hongkong. The Bishop was met at the wharf by Mr. F. W. Carey (Commissioner of Customs for the Lappa District), Lieut.-Commander A. L. B. Carmona (representing H. E. the Governor of Macao), and Mr. T. D. Hughes (Malayan Civil Service). The party drove at once to Government House, where they were received by H. E. the Governor, Senhor Tamagnini Barbosa. Subsequently, a tour of Macao was made, and the various places of interest visited, among them being the old Protestant Cemetery where so many British pioneers in China lie buried, and where the Bishop stood for a few moments in prayer by the tomb of Robert Morrison, first Protestant missionary to China.

The British community of Macao assembled to greet the Bishop of London at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carey, after which his Lordship was escorted to the str. Sui An for his return journey to Hongkong by the cadets of H. M. Civil Service and the British members of the Lappa Customs Staff, who cheered him heartily as the wharf moved away from the wharf.

EXPLORER'S PROPOSED AEROPLANE TRIP

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Jan. 11.

Dr. Sven Hedin is planning to undertake prehistoric and archaeological investigations in Turkestan and is endeavouring to arrange to get there by aeroplane.

OUR HONGKONG LETTER

The Sunning Pirates: Foreign Police Officer Found Shot: Bias Bay Again

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Jan. 7.

Of the 20 defendants charged in connexion of the piracy of the Str. Sunning, six have been committed by Magistrate Lindsell for trial at the next criminal session.

The six prisoners committed were not legally presented. All said they would reserve their defence in the Higher Court and would call witnesses at the trial.

Prosecutions against the other nine defendants are stayed as a *prima facie* case has not proved against them.

Policeman Found Shot

Lance-Sergeant Herbert, of the Water Police was found here shot and seriously wounded in the head by his own service revolver. His comrades heard two shots and found him lying unconscious in the verandah outside his own room at the Water Police Station.

Whether the shots were fired by the wounded man or some one else has not yet been ascertained. He was taken to the Kowloon Hospital where he is lying in critical conditions.

Lance-Sergeant Herbert was formerly a soldier in the East Surreys, but joined the water police in July, 1924, when that Regiment was stationed in Hongkong.

More Piracies

Bias Bay continues to be a menace to shipping. A junk master states that a few days ago, two junks, one his own were sailing one after another for a certain destination. The one behind was seized by a pirate craft in the guise of a fishing junk, and four pirates came on board. The pirated junk was taken off by these marauders.

The other junk made its escape and her master reported to the police that he thought that his sailing companion had been taken to Bias Bay.

The crew of the pirated junk was subsequently released and managed to return to Hongkong. They stated that the seized junk was taken in the direction of Macao. The value of the loot taken is estimated at \$1,275.

The str. Hang On was also pirated near Bias Bay. She maintains a regular run between Hongkong, Canton and Swatow. The vessel was fully loaded with cargo and carried 46 passengers on board. The pirates boarded her and rose at a given signal. They obtained command of the ship and began to loot her. A loss of over \$10,000 was sustained. The booty was transferred to a junk which sailed near the ship from the shore.

Canton Sensation

Some sensation was caused here when the Canton papers reported the arrest of four Belgian subjects in that city, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Since their treaty rights in China have been abolished they will be handed over to be tried in Chinese courts. This will be a test case of their rights and privileges in China.

However, the arrest is denied by the Consul-General for Belgium in Hongkong who said the report was a mistake, as the men arrested were not Belgian subjects. He was in Canton on that day and was told the men in custody did not belong to his country.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MANILA

Five Thousand Persons Rendered Homeless

Manila, Jan. 10.

A fire in the Tondo district of Manila to-day wiped out four blocks of buildings. Five thousand persons are rendered homeless. The damage is estimated at pesos 2,000,000.—Reuter.

REPORT has it that Marshal Wu is suffering from an attack of tuberculosis, but this of course must be accepted with the usual reserve.

HONGKONG MEN IN HONOURS LIST

Knighthood for Mr. J. H. Kemp and C. M. G. for Dr. R. H. Kotewall

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Dec. 6.

Two Hongkong men are in the New Year Honours list. They are the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., K.C., on whom has been conferred a Knighthood, and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, LL.D. who is granted the C.M.G.

Sir Joseph Hornsford Kemp arrived in Hongkong on Christmas Day 1898 having been appointed a cadet two months previously. He was attached to the Colonial Secretary's Office, and for seven months in the following year he was a student of the Chinese language in Canton. After that he was transferred to the New Territories, being engaged in Land Office Work. Two years later he became Registrar of the Land Court, and at the close of the year he was made acting Second Police Magistrate. In 1902 he took the post of Secretary of the Squatters' Board and in September he passed his examination in Cantonese.

Later on he was appointed at different periods as Assistant Secretary of the Sanitary Board, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, Acting First Police Magistrate, and Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. In 1913, he acted as Puisne Judge and in the following year he took over the duties of Attorney-General, receiving the substantive appointment to that post in 1915.

The new recipient of the knight-hood was made a C. B. E. in 1918, and the same year saw him raised to the rank of King's Counsel. Sir Joseph has proved himself a very capable public servant and a careful and painstaking lawyer. During the negotiations to settle the strike and boycott directed against Hongkong from Canton, Sir Joseph Kemp took a leading part.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall was born and brought up in Hongkong. During his 46 years of residence in the Colony, he has had a varied career and taken part in numerous activities. After he graduated from Diocesan School, he entered Government Service and was attached at different times to the Police Department, the Colonial Secretary's Office, and First Clerk to the Magistracy. While in the last named position, he had the unique distinction of being made a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Kotewall is a director of several companies. He is a member of the Court of the Hongkong University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

MIENCHOW NOTES

A Happy Christmas at One Spot in the Interior

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mienchow, Sze., Dec. 22.

I have just returned from the city of Chongking, 40 miles south, and on the road all was peaceful. The Christian Church kept Christmas there last Saturday, and a very happy party assembled. The Postmaster and Head of the Military Medical staff, a foreign trained doctor, are both Christians. There were many outsiders present to see the scenes from the Nativity which the schoolboys staged, and the Prodigal Son, done by the church members in most realistic style. In your November 13 number you had a cartoon illustrating propaganda in Szechuan. It was not on what we should consider right lines. It is therefore a pleasure to see one that shows a much more sensible attitude of mind in a Chengtu newspaper. The cartoon is anti-Communist, and depicts the Soviet as a man feeding the running dogs of Russia with turnips. The large type characters say "Come! Come! Come!! I have turnips!" When one thinks of the cartloads of turnips that are carried about, it is easy to see why such a cheap and uninteresting food (if taken raw and alone) should be selected to typify what China can expect to get from Russia. Under-

TERRIBLE BANDIT MASSACRE

Village of a Thousand Inhabitants Wiped Out with Appalling Cruelty

Peking, Jan. 11.

A private message from Shantung records a terrible massacre by bandits.

Villagers at Wangchipao, 50 miles to the east of the birthplace of Confucius, Chufu, actively opposed some bandits who, awaiting reinforcements, surrounded the village and set fire to it. They slaughtered all the villagers without respect for age or sex. Some were burned to death in their homes and others were shot in attempting to escape. Small children were pulled to pieces.

The inhabitants, numbering 1,000, were entirely exterminated.—Reuter.

RAPID MOVE OF EVENTS IN KANCHOW

The Old Order Changeth Giving Place to Worse

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, Kiangsi, Dec. 24.

Things have gone on very rapidly here for some time. Unions have been established with alarming rapidity, and they have been taken advantage of. Some days ago the Bank assistants determined on a strike for a rise of salary; they only asked 300 per cent., struck for one day and received what they asked.

In a few more days the assistants in the foreign goods stores, silk, and cloth, also struck for 100 per cent. rise of wages. This is not settled yet, but will no doubt be settled in the same way.

A few nights ago the Mayor was invited to help settle the dispute between masters and men in one of these Unions. He arrived at the office, walked in and was set upon, got a fair chastisement, lost some things he had taken with him, and departed. "Shades" of the past, imagine a Hsien set upon 20 years ago. We who remember these things rub our eyes, and it may be lift our hat to the new China.

The atmosphere is electric, changes come so fast, men rise to power and pass away, without a tear or a sigh from those over whom they have ruled. The father and mother officials have left for ever, and an entirely new thing is being enacted. Our sincerest desire is that it may be more efficient, and a greater blessing to the country than anything that has gone before it.

Trade in all lines is at a very low ebb, and most tradesmen as well as proprietors look ahead with very great misgivings. Just how they will make out is not clear to themselves nor to others. If some good man or men would only start the making of the long spoken of motor road, whether North or South from this city it would give work to many for some time, and like all other improvements would bring along many new lines.

Strange things do come to one's notice at times. Some good go-ahead person some years ago installed a kerosine motor for shelling and polishing rice. This we were glad to see, and thought in our innocence that the lead would be followed by many other but alas, the poor fellow is prohibited using it now, as it does away with quite a few men who do this work by the old tramping method.

TAKING a leaf out of the Kuomintang book, Gen. Chang Chung-chang is reported to have organized a propaganda corps on the same lines as the Kuomintang's propaganda corps, excepting that his men will have as their object the preaching of an anti-Bolshevik campaign. Mr. Ho Hai-ming, a former member of the Peking Parliament, is said to have been appointed commander-in-chief of the corps, and a Mr. Chie Wo-chu is to take command of the local section and will establish his headquarters in Chapei.

neath this picture is a short article explaining England's nearness to economic failure.

SUICIDE OF BARON IKEDA

Follows His Emperor in Death: "Precincts Too Sacred to be Trodden by Me"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Jan. 6.

In an attempt to imitate or emulate the late General Nogi who committed hara-kiri (suicide by disembowelling) on the night of the funeral of the late Emperor Meiji, father of the Emperor whose remains to-day lie in state at the Tokyo Imperial Palace, Baron Major Masnsuke Ikeda, shot himself last night.

He betrayed no signs to his family or friends of any intention to confront the vast Unknown and his death came as a shock to all who knew him.

He dined with his family as usual and retired to his room where he wrote a couple of letters. One of these was to an executive in the Tokyo City Office, an intimate friend of the late Major; the other was "to those whom it may concern." Suddenly a shot rang out at dead of night. His family rushed to his room and found him in a chair with part of his head blown off. He had put the muzzle of a loaded service rifle into his mouth and, pulling the trigger with his left leg, courted death.

The letter written by him "to those whom it may concern" was very brief. It paid a tribute to the Reigning Emperor and then declared:

"The whole-hearted manner in which His Reigning Majesty waited on and attended to His Late Majesty has put this humble subject to shame. I am hereby resolved that death is what I deserve and have decided to end it all."

Major Ikeda apparently was labouring under a delusion that his presence would be necessary in connexion with the funeral service, for, in the course of his letter to his friend in the Tokyo City Office, he wrote that he believed his presence would be required at the Imperial Court and that, as he was absolutely unworthy to step into those holy precincts, he was determined that "ashes would be the only manner in which I shall appear there."

The late Major Ikeda was a warm admirer of the late General Nogi whose hara-kiri startled not only Japan, but also the world. His death, however, cannot be fitly compared with that of the Hero of Port Arthur, as General Nogi is known to-day. General Nogi's self-inflicted death was in strict accordance with the old tenets of Japanese chivalry. He had sworn to serve the Emperor Meiji to the end and he believed his vow would not be complete if he did not follow him in death. He was, further, a personal and intimate friend of the first Emperor of Modern Japan. In the case of Baron Major Ikeda, the very fact that the rifle was used instead of the sword is sufficient cause, according to the Japanese way of viewing things of this sort, to place the two suicides on entirely different planes.

Furthermore, Major Ikeda is known to have been troubled with nervous debility for some time. This ailment, coupled with sorrow for the late Emperor, is thought to have mentally deranged him and led to the rash act. He was 43 years of age and was on the army reserve list. His wife pre-deceased him in 1919, but he leaves behind him two sons and three daughter to bemoan their loss.

JAPAN'S TRADE FOR 1926

Tokyo, Jan. 7.

The complete trade figures for 1926 are now available.

They show that imports totalled Yen 2,375,000,000 and exports Yen 2,043,000,000, making an adverse balance of Yen 332,000,000.—Reuter, minimum quota of 100.—Reuter.

THE American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mr. H. B. Stitts, who is thought to be in Shanghai. Any particulars concerning his present whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN

Government Contemplating Dissolution Should Opposition Insist on Impeachment

Tokyo, Jan. 7.

Speculation is now rife regarding the prospects of dissolution of the Diet, which reassembles in ten days' time. The Kenseikai, the Government party, is apparently fully prepared to resort to dissolution if the Opposition presents its threatened bill of impeachment. However, the main factor controlling the situation is the attitude of the Seiyuhon party, which is at present most ambiguous. If the Seiyuhon agrees to combine with the Seiyukai, presentation of the bill of impeachment is virtually assured and immediate dissolution is almost certain, thus enforcing a general election.

Opinion is divided as to whether the Government would be justified in ordering the dissolution of the Diet if it is impeached, as some consider bitter party strife—which would be inevitable if a general election were forced—unseemly during the time of national mourning. On the other hand, others contend that such considerations should not be allowed to influence what is best for the nation.

If the dissolution of the Diet takes place, it is feared that it will have an unfavourable effect on trade, also on the yen exchange. Moreover, it is generally believed that it will result in further postponement of lifting the gold embargo.—Reuter.

BANDIT RAID ON LIGHTHOUSE

Keeper Tortured by Stabbing to Disclose Savings

As the result of a bandit outrage in the lonely light station on Elgar Island, a point about 98 miles from Shanghai on the way to Hongkong, the head Chinese lightkeeper lies seriously wounded in St. Luke's Hospital, where he was taken yesterday, and all his possessions, including the money savings of two years, are in the hands of the robbers.

News of the happening was first supplied to revenue cutters, whose duty it is to victual and otherwise attend to light stations when the str. Awa Maru saw a distress signal flying from the lighthouse on the island. Wireless communication was immediately established by the steamer with Shanghai and revenue cutters despatched to the spot. There it was found that a band of looters had entered the lighthouse where five keepers were stationed. When the number one keeper refused to comply with their demands for his money they set to work to intimidate him by a series of stabs on different parts of his body. Through refusing to tell them where his money was hidden the keeper was soon severely wounded in 14 places after which, according to his story in the hospital, the thieves were able to find what they were after and he was left in a swooning condition. The other four light tenders were able to scramble for safety as soon as the robbers put in an appearance and were found locked in the steel compartment of the station. All the head keeper's savings, every available article of clothing or removable property including meteorological instruments were taken off by the thieves, who however, did not tamper with the lights which remained burning throughout the time intervening before the arrival of the rescuers. The wounded keeper was then removed to Shanghai by the revenue cutter party where he is being treated for his severe wounds at St. Luke's.

A CHINESE arrested by "Allied" soldiers in the Fongpangchiao district near Shanghai was found to be in possession of a card bearing the name Hsu Yuen, and describing the holder as "Commander of the 13th Division." This particular division is believed to be part of the Cantonese army, and the man is being detained in the Chinese gaol pending further inquiries.

BLOW DEALT BY BOLSHEVISM TO THE LATE EMPEROR

Last Days Overshadowed by Perpetual Menace to His People
of the Horrors Which Engulfed Russia: Early
Struggles and Anxieties

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

The following account of the early days of the late Emperor Meiji, the struggles of his father against the Conservative elements of the Court in order to preserve the boy's health and strength, and of the horror in which the late Emperor regarded Bolshevism, makes most interesting reading. It would appear that his fear of the Reds and their possible influence on Japan amounted almost to morbidity and an obsession, and had much to do with his last fatal illness.

Tokyo

The most terrible blow that the late Emperor of Japan, who died on Christmas Day, 1926, sustained in life was through the Bolshevik Revolution. Afflicted from his birth with chronic ill-health, the revelations of the Red Terror which held Russia in its grip had terrible repercussions on his over-sensitive brain. The atrocities and bestial methods of the Revolutionaries dealt His Late Majesty a very severe blow; Japan being contiguous to Russia, he shuddered to think what would be the future of his country should the Red torrent engulf these shores. The Bolshevik Revolution, it can be safely and truly asserted, darkened his life, denuded his soul and dealt his already-weakened frame the most staggering blow it had yet sustained.

Born on August 31, 1879, in the 12th year of the reign of the illustrious Emperor Meiji, the babe was the cause of considerable anxiety. Other children born to the Emperor Meiji, including two sons, had died in infancy and the new infant also came into this world handicapped with delicate health.

There was fear at this time that should the Emperor Meiji have no issue to survive him, the unbroken line of rulers, which is one of Japan's proudest boasts, would come to an end, with, according to some, disastrous results to the country. Accordingly, every effort was made to foster the health of the new Prince. Precedent was broken and a German specialist, Dr. Baetz, was asked by the Emperor Meiji to look after the medical welfare of the Prince.

Broken Precedent

In addition to the latest scientific medical attention, one of Dr. Baetz's strong contentions was that the young Prince should be brought up like ordinary children. He fearlessly told the conservative element in the Court that their old pernicious 'system' of concentrating on intellectual training, their hard and fast rules and the deprivation of the young Prince of pastimes and exercises would interfere with his health and growth. The Emperor Meiji was on the side of Dr. Baetz, and the conservative element had to capitulate.

The result was that the young lad daily picked up strength and, at the age of seven, was, in appearance at least, as healthy as any other normal boy. Dr. Baetz was given a gift of money and, before he left Japan for Germany, advised the Emperor Meiji to so contrive the education of his heir that, for a time, it would be exactly like that of any other high-born lad. This was accordingly done and the then Heir-to-the-Throne when eight years and two months old, began to attend the classes in the Peers' School.

On his tenth birthday, the Prince was proclaimed "Imperial Heir," the proclamation being considered absolutely necessary because the Prince was really not the legal issue of the Emperor Meiji and his Consort, but was born to the Emperor Meiji and a Court Lady whom the people to-day call Madame Yanigamara, or simply "His Majesty's Mother." Madame Yanigamara is yet alive and dwells just outside Kyoto.

In June, 1894, Tokyo was visited by an earthquake which wrecked the Peers' School completely. The then Crown Prince was after that schooled in the Aoyama Detached Palace—where the Prince Regent resided—recently—the professors selected being three Japanese and one French scholar.

Youthful Anxieties

His health, however, was not all that could be expected and just

about this time, the country was going through a new transition. There was the Sino-Japanese war and the first flood of liberalism which resulted in the people being granted a measure of self-government through the establishment of the Diet. Intellectually, the Prince showed considerable capacity, but often his worn-out body was unable to withstand adequately the duties his high office imposed on him. The Court physicians expressed grave anxiety that the educational schedule the young Prince had to go through would prove too much for his delicate frame. The Court advisers, on the other hand, insisted that, as he would be the future ruler of the Empire, who would have not merely to reign but also to govern, it was absolutely indispensable that the schedule drawn up be faithfully adhered to.

The wise and far-sighted Emperor Meiji, however, was able to discern that, after his (the Emperor Meiji's) death, Japan would have so progressed in liberalism that the Emperor would not be as absolute as he was. Accordingly, the conservative element in the Court had once again to capitulate, and it was ruled that the future Emperor would persist in his studies, but that this should not be at the expense of his health.

This ruling gave the Crown Prince more time for games and other pastimes and soon he grew strong again. It was then decided that he was of age of marry and Sadako Kujō, a lady from the princely family of Kujō—one of the five houses from which the Empress of Japan has been invariably chosen—was selected to be the Imperial bride. The wedding was celebrated on May 10, 1900, and, following medical advice, it was arranged that the Crown Prince and his consort should travel about as much as possible. The real reason was to conserve his health, though of course the travelling also proved an important factor whereby he came to know his future subjects more intimately.

A Christian's Influence

Those nobles and lords who suggested the selection of Princess Kujō as the Crown Prince's bride were, for a time, racked with anxiety. If there should be no issue, their enemies would blame them vehemently, and they may even have had to suffer disgrace. However, a son, the present Emperor, was born to the royal couple on April 29, 1901. This important event also established a new home life for the Ruler of Japan, namely that monogamy should be the rule in Court life. Formerly, even Princesses of the Blood were regarded, as most Japanese women were, merely as vehicles for propagating the species. It is said that Prince Arisugawa, who spent many years in England, was mainly instrumental in this purifying the home life of the Imperial Court. He became a Christian and the Christian doctrine of monogamy and the sanctity of the home appealed strongly to him. Be that as it may, since legitimate issue had been born to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, there was then no excuse for the future ruler of Japan to return to the polygamous habits of old.

The death of the Emperor Meiji on July 30, 1912, proved a severe crisis to Japan, Parliamentary government was still in an experimental stage, and, during his life, the Emperor Meiji firmly held the reins of government in his own hands and, with tact and skill, tackled all turbulent elements.

The democratic movement in Japan had gained great leeway and the authorities were practically split into two camps. One insisted that the new Emperor must reign but

not govern; while the other as vehemently declared that Japan was not like Great Britain, that all power is vested in the Emperor and that Parliament is only a gracious gift given by the Ruler to his subjects.

The young Ruler believed the latter theory and began to assert his power by interfering with the Prime Minister. Ill-health, however, prevented him from proceeding very much further, and the question of whether the Japanese Monarchy is, or should be, like that of Great Britain; or whether it should not still remain unsettled.

One of the most serious blows that His late Majesty sustained came with the Bolshevik Revolution. The stark brutality of the Red Terror, the loathsomeness of what had occurred in Russia, the savagery that ravished and violated the laws of both God and man, made it, confidentially whispered, a fatal impression on his over-sensitive mind. Russia was so near to Japan that the Emperor naturally feared for his country should the rabid madness of the Russian revolutionaries infect his people. From that time his condition became suddenly worse.

For several years, the Imperial administration had to be little less than nominal, and the Crown Prince (now the Emperor) became the cynosure of all eyes. He was sent abroad and, on his return, was made Prince Regent, thereby fully relieving his smitten sire from all responsibility. The rest is comparatively recent history.

HONGKONG 'VARSITY AND BOXER FUNDS

Hopes of Substantial Grant to
Carry On

Hongkong, Jan. 11.

At a congregation for the conferring of degrees at the University this afternoon the Vice Chancellor, Mr. W. W. Hornell, in referring to the Boxer Indemnity, explained that against the coming of the Delegation the University took stock of its needs.

The result was the presentation to the Delegation of a bill which amounted to a little over £1,400,000. He had been given to understand that when the question of the Boxer Indemnity had been previously discussed the University of Hongkong was to be the pivot, so far at least as higher education was concerned, of the educational system which it was hoped the Indemnity would subsidize.

The Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, in a speech said he could think of no better purpose to which the Boxer Indemnity could be put than to the furtherance of the aims of Hongkong University. He earnestly hoped that Parliament would make a substantial allocation to its funds, thereby ensuring the permanence of a new Chinese Faculty and placing the University beyond financial jeopardy.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CONTROL IN NORTH

Scheme to Unify Administrative
Work Under Council

Tokyo, Jan. 12.

Though subject to Ministerial approval, an agreement has been reached by the specially appointed committee to investigate the question of unification of Japanese administrative control in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The agreement proposes the formation of a council consisting of a representative each of the Kwangtung garrison, the Kwangtung Civil Government, the Mukden Consulate-General and the South Manchuria Railway, under direct control of the Premier instead of, as at present, each of these four sections acting independently.—Reuter.

KOREANS DROWNED IN A STORM

Tokyo, Jan. 12.

A Seoul despatch reports that a large number of Koreans were drowned when a storm capsized a boat containing coolies returning to Shimpo from work. Twenty-eight bodies have been recovered, and the search is being continued.—Reuter.

BODY OF JAPAN'S EMPEROR

Resting in the "House of the
Dead: Performing of
Shinto Ritual

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

All that is mortal of the late Emperor Yoshihito now rests in the "Hinkyu" or "House of the Dead" specially constructed inside the palace grounds. The soul of Yoshihito has been joined to "the great spirit."

For the first 15 days after death the body rested in the "coffin room" a plain small chamber inside the main palace, carpeted with plain new rice straw, over-laid with habutaye silk. The coffin lies on two unpainted benches, surrounded by plain undecorated folding screens, except in front where are narrow tables on which were placed lighted candles, evergreens, "sake" and other offerings.

High Government and Court officials, the Peers of the land took turns in keeping vigil in this coffin room day and night. In the open court outside the room a number of captains of the Imperial Guard patrol. For 13 days meals were placed on the tables or benches three times a day as if being served to a living man.

On the 15th day the coffin was again removed, this time, into what is called Hinkyu or the house of dead when the soul becomes united with the great spirit. The Hinkyu is built in the palace ground and the Imperial coffin on being carried out of the coffin room was followed by the Emperor, Empress, the Empress Dowager and the other Imperial personages and high dignitaries.

The Shinto Ritual

After the Imperial coffin was placed in position in the Hinkyu, the regular Shinto ritual with music was performed. The Emperor worshipped at the coffin followed by all others present.

The Imperial remains in the "Hinkyu" came under the care of the funeral commission and the Shinto ritual will be observed daily until the day of funeral.

Eighteen days previous to the funeral the ceremony of offering the name by which Emperor Yoshihito shall be known henceforth took place. This ritual consists largely of Shinto music. The Emperor himself informs the spirit of the departed Emperor of the name. All this took place in the presence of the Imperial family and dignitaries assembled in the Hinkyu.

On the morning of the day of the funeral is performed the ritual of moving the spirit of the Emperor Meiji to the Gonden or palace where it is kept until it joins the spirits of the Imperial ancestors in the Ancestral Shrine in the Imperial Palace precincts. The ceremony of moving the spirit from the Hinkyu to the Gonden is conducted by the Funeral Commissioners and then again the Emperor with the family prays at the bier. Then follows the last ritual held in the Hinkyu shortly before the last removal to the public ceremony in the Shinjuku park and afterwards to the grave, by train for 26 miles.

The New Emperor

His now Majesty Emperor Hirohito begins his reign under circumstances most favourable to him, in so far as his training as a ruler and the temperament of the people go. Born on April 29, 1901, he is at the threshold of early manhood, with all the advantages of the most modern and approved education. He has the unique record of having personally seen the Western world, before ascending the throne, an experience which none of his predecessors has gone through.

His regentship of five years has given him a training of value befitting him for the position he now occupies. But most important of all he has the heart of his people, who find in him a reincarnation, so to say, of his illustrious grandfather, calm, thoughtful, courageous and decisive. Take for instance the Toranomon incident. A bullet had pierced through his motor car window, just missing him, and he walked into the throne room of the Diet, with perfect calmness as if nothing had happened, and read out

HARBIN'S MONEY MUDDLE

Chinese Authorities Employing
Drastic Measures Against
Foreign Currency

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Jan. 2.

There has been much more local excitement concerning the methods the local Chinese authorities are employing against the use of foreign currency in Harbin. Since the fall of silver, the Harbin local paper dollar is now only worth some 78 sen, and the consequence has been that all tradespeople have changed their prices into Gold Yen whereas formerly they used the dollar. Consequently the Chinese money-shops, etc., have engaged in big speculations in exchange. The Civil Administrator first gave orders to the Chinese Guilds that the Chinese dollar exchange must be maintained, and that they must abstain from buying foreign currency and stop speculating in money transactions. The Municipal Administration was likewise instructed only to recognize the Chinese dollar, and Russian traders were called to Police Headquarters and told that they should also conduct their transactions in local currency and not in foreign values.

On account of these drastic measures, the Consular Body, after holding a meeting, framed a protest which has been sent to the Civil Administrator with a request to withdraw these measures and with a statement to the effect that all the rights of the respective nationals will be preserved.

There seems little likelihood of the local dollar going up in value since no foreign firms are buying Manchurian exports, and hence there is no demand for dollars. Shipments are being made, but only to China ports and Japan, and of course the lower the local dollar is for this class of exporter the better it is for them.

Harbin is the only town in North Manchuria, where the Gold Yen is used as a currency, and seeing that the town is in China this is a topsyturvy state of affairs which the Chinese have a perfect right to change. The Chinese dollar should be the currency in general use just the same as it is in all the other towns in North Manchuria and even along the C.E.R.

To accomplish this it will be necessary for the C.E.R. to change from their gold rouble basis on which all their tariffs are set. There is no such a thing as a gold rouble now, for Soviet Russia now only uses the chervonetz whose nominal value is 10 roubles, but which is actually not worth more than 7.60 gold Yen. The gold rouble changes its value daily according to the fluctuations of the local dollar.

Anti-Soviet Measures

The measures that the local Chinese authorities, acting on instructions issued by the Civil Governor of Kirin Province, are taking concerning propaganda on the part of Soviet Russians, is causing quite a lot of alarm among Russians who are not even Soviet citizens. The whole trouble is that there are very few of the better class of Chinese officials who have much knowledge of the Russian language, and that Chinese of the lower class, with no scruples, thanks to their knowledge of colloquial Russian obtain official positions, which they exploit at the expense of others. One cannot expect anything better from these men, seeing that they were boys, cooks and servants of the old régime, and have acquired the failings of the latter without their merits. In the second place the Chinese officials are too apt to listen to the utterings of their Russian employees, who also have their own boats to swim, seeing that when they were Russian subjects they were but small fry. Many of them are reactionaries of the lower classes and are not a whit better than the communist.

Imperial speech with the steadiest voice. There and then the whole nation threw itself at the feet of its future ruler. The most grave problems are unquestionably confronting the country; but no other Emperor has come upon the throne with the whole nation so united and confident in the belief that all will be well.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S RATES

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for \$1 at 2/6 1/2 = Tls. 7.98 at 73.05 = \$10.02

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for \$100 at 60 1/2 = Tls. 164.27 at 73.05 = \$224.87

Chinese Dollars, market rate 73.25

Native Interest 03

Copper Cash 345,000

Bar Silver 253

Bank rate of Discount 4 per cent.

New York on London G. \$4.85 1/2

OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—Per Tael 2/6

Telegraphic Transfer 2/6 1/2

Demand 2/6 1/2

NEW YORK—G. \$0.60 1/2

Telegraphic Transfer 0.60 1/2

Demand 0.60 1/2

PARIS—Francs 14.30 nom.

Demand Rupees 1.66 1/2

HONGKONG—Hk. \$0.80

YOKOHAMA—Yen 0.80 1/2

Demand Yen 0.80 1/2

BATAVIA—Gulden 150 1/2

SINGAPORE—Straits \$0.93

Demand Straits \$0.93

OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—Per Tael 2/7 1/2

Demand 2/7 1/2

4 m/s. credits 2/8 1/2

4 m/s. Docs. 2/8 1/2

6 m/s. credits 2/8 1/2

6 m/s. Docs. 2/8 1/2

NEW YORK—62 1/2

Demand 62 1/2

4 m/s. credits 64 1/2

4 m/s. Docs. 64 1/2

PARIS—4 m/s. Docs. Francs 16.55 nom.

Closing business done at 2/6 1/2

London T.T. 62 1/2

New York T.T. 62 1/2

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 14.10 Tl. 1

Swiss Frs. 3.18 Tl. 1

It. Lire 11.06 Y. 1

It. Lire 10.28 Mex. \$1

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G. \$100.00 Mex. 219.91

Stg. \$10.00 " 10.68

Frs. 100.00 " 8.89

Yen 100.00 " 107.46

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G. \$100.00 Mex. \$214.40

Stg. \$10.00 " 10.37

Frs. 100.00 " 8.30

Yen 100.00 " 104.83

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

a.m. 100 = Tls. 72.25

p.m. 100 = Tls. 73.3

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m. 500 = Tls. 68

p.m. 500 = Tls. 68

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m. 500 = Tls. 65.4

p.m. 500 = Tls. 65.4

COPPERS:—

a.m. 353,000 coppers = Tls. 100

p.m. 353,000 coppers = Tls. 100

SMALL CHANGE:—

5 silver 20-cents & 27 coppers = \$1

253 coppers = \$1

22 coppers = 10-cents silver

Mex. \$1 = Tls. 0.7325

Tls. 1 = Mex. 1.365

Native Interest (Per Day)

a.m. Tls. 0.03 per Tls. 1,000

p.m. Tls. 0.03 per Tls. 1,000

Domestic Exchange

CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK RATES

Peking Tls. 1,000 = Shanghai Tls. 105 1/2

\$ 1,000 = " \$ 100 1/2

Tientsin Tls. 1,000 = " Tls. 105 1/2

\$ 1,000 = " \$ 100 1/2

Hankow Tsinanfu \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1020

" \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1009

Tsingtao \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1006

Chefoo \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1004

Mukden \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1012

Nanking \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1002

Hangchow \$ 1,000 = " \$ 1010

Record of Business Done

£ 2/5-11/16 2/5 1/2

U.S. \$ 60-1/8 59-1/8

Yen 82 1/2 81 1/2

Gold Bars 404.60 395.00

Silver, London 25.00 24 1/2

Silver, New York 54-1/8 53-5/8

Average Rates of Exchange

The following is a record of

average rates, for the second half

of 1926, representing official open-

ing quotations for telegraphic trans-

fer. The figures for the first half

year were contained in our review

for the week ended July 17, 1926.

£ 2/5-11/16 2/5 1/2

U.S. \$ 60-1/8 59-1/8

Yen 82 1/2 81 1/2

Gold Bars 404.60 395.00

Silver, London 25.00 24 1/2

Silver, New York 54-1/8 53-5/8

July 2/10-5/5 194.380 284.60

Aug. 2/9-6/20 186.300 240.84

Sept. 2/8-7/80 181.860 239.98

Oct. 2/5-2/70 167.130 201.82

Nov. 2/4-2/84 161.615 212.44

Dec. 2/4-7/90 160.980 214.72

Average for

semester:

2/7-3/31 174.714 213.74

3/4-7/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

10/1-10/31 174.714 213.74

11/1-11/30 174.714 213.74

12/1-12/31 174.714 213.74

1/1-1/31 174.714 213.74

2/1-2/28 174.714 213.74

3/1-3/31 174.714 213.74

4/1-4/30 174.714 213.74

5/1-5/31 174.714 213.74

6/1-6/30 174.714 213.74

7/1-7/31 174.714 213.74

8/1-8/31 174.714 213.74

9/1-9/30 174.714 213.74

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET, SHANGHAI"
Cables:
Broomhall's Imperial Combination,
A.E.C. 5th and 6th Editions,
A.L. Jones's
Bentley's Complete Phrase.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estates & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai,
Telephones No. Central 171 & 174.

The serious aspect and the uncertainty of the outcome of events in China have considerably affected the activity of the local share market which has been dull throughout the week. Although the price of rubber has slightly improved since our last report, buyers of shares have lowered their quotations, and sellers are not at all inclined to part with their holdings at quoted prices. Little improvement in the market generally can be expected until more settled conditions prevail in China. London stocks of rubber were reported on the 11th instant increased by 1,508 tons to a total of 50,756 tons. Cottons, Industrials, and other stocks are quiet. All debentures have further weakened, the Shanghai Municipal Council 1922 7 per cent. issue having been transacted at Tls. 85 per cent., at which price there are firm buyers at the close.

London quotations show an improvement in Chinese securities, and the following are the latest prices cabled to us during the past week:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	253. 0. 0 (Middle Price)	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50. 15. 0 (Sellers)	Cam. B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50. 0. 0	" "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50. 0. 0	" "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50. 0. 0	" "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	45. 5. 0 (Buyers)	" "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	42. 0. 0	" "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	25. 0. 0	" "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	22. 0. 0	" "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	1. 15. 4 (Middle Price)	
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ord.	0. 15. 7 1/2	" "
Indo-China Steam Defd. Ord.	4. 7. 6 (Buyers)	" "
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B"	2. 1. 6 (Sellers)	" "
Shanghai Electric Trac. (Pref.)	0. 13. 3 (Buyers)	" "
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"	4. 15. 6	" "
British-American Tob. Co., "B"	4. 13. 9	" "

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JANUARY	8th		10th		11th		12th		13th		14th	
	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.
RUBBERS												
Consolidated Rub. Co., Ltd.	5.05				5		5					
Alma Rub. Est., Ltd.												
Anglo-Siam Rub. Est., Ltd.			6.15									
Singapore Rubber Co., Ltd.			10.10									
Anglo-Java Rub. Est., Ltd.					10.60		23					
Java Consolidated R. E., Ltd.												
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ltd.												
Kali Gidik Coffee Est., Ltd.												
Anglo-Java Est., Ltd.												
Shanghai Rubber Plant., Ltd.												
Alma Rub. Est., Ltd.												
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Shanghai & S.W. Est., Ltd.					109							
New Est. & S.W. Est. (Ord.)							54					
Shanghai Tel. Co., Ltd.									65			
BONDS												
Ewe Cotton Mills (Ord.)					84							
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1922 7% Debts.					94		95				95	
S. M. C. 1925 8% "												
F. M. C. 1921 8% "											160	

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1927.

January 25, Tuesday: February 22, Tuesday: March 29, Tuesday:

RUBBER PRICES

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day:—

	London	New York	Singapore
	13-1-27	13-1-27	13-1-27
Buyers	17 1/2 d.	G\$0.40	S\$0.63
Apr. June	1/8 d.	G\$0.41	—
London Stocks:—	This week 50,756 tons		
	Last week 48,948 tons		
	Increase 1,808 tons		

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int. %	Payable ending	LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Int. %	Payable ending				
S'hai Municipal Council	1907	5 to 20	4-10-25	T89	500,000	8	June-Dec.	S'hai Gas	1909	5 to 12	25-3-28	T94	900,000	6	June-Dec.
	1908	do.	17-12-25	T97	650,000	8	do.		1909	5 to 20	9-1-35	T94	2,250,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	18-5-26	T98	300,000	6	do.		1909	do.	21-7-34	T94	750,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	3-6-26	T98	313,800	6	do.		1911	do.	13-3-28	T98	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	1911	10 to 30	8-4-26	T98	350,000	6	do.		1911	do.	18-6-28	T98	250,000	6	Mar.-Nov.
	1912	do.	29-10-26	T99	340,000	6	do.		do.	do.	6-7-28	T98	250,000	6	Jan.-July
	1913	do.	19-11-26	T99	756,300	6	do.		do.	do.	7-1-27	T91	250,000	6	June-Oct.
	1914	10 to 50	17-12-26	T99	500,000	5 1/2	do.		1912	do.	7-1-27	T91	250,000	6	Aprill-Oct.
	1915	do.	17-12-26	T99	800,000	5 1/2	do.		do.	do.	7-1-27	T91	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1916	do.	29-11-26	T99	1,400,000	6	do.		1914	do.	18-11-28	T94	250,000	6	Aprill-Oct.
	1918	do.	21-10-26	T103	507,300	7	do.		1916	5 to 25	13-9-28	T91	277,500	5 1/2	June-Dec.
	1919	do.	25-11-26	T102	1,793,300	7	do.		1918	do.	20-4-23	T91	750,000	6	do.
1920	10	3-12-26	T102	2,219,300	7	do.	1919	do.	29-9-21	T100	507,000	6	Mar.-Sept.		
1920	10 to 30	6-9-27	T100	475,000	6	do.	1922	do.	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	June-Dec.		
1921	do.	11-9-24	T108	11,000,000	4	do.	Shanghai Club	1907	Perpetual	7-9-28	T95	139,000	6	do.	
1921	do.	30-13-27	T106	15,036,400	8	do.	Country Club	1911	5 to 20	11-9-25	T94	130,000	6	Mar.-Nov.	
1922	do.	14-1-27	T95	18,000,000	7	do.	Lease, Crawford	1915	do.	9-3-25	T95	110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.	
1923	do.	23-12-26	T97	14,320,000	6	do.	Anglo-French	1911	do.	24-7-28	T97	449,500	6	June-Dec.	
1924	do.	23-12-26	T97	15,000,000	6	do.	Land Favette	1924	do.					do.	
1924	do.	11-1-27	T91	11,800,000	6	do.									
1925	do.	4-1-27	T97	1,400,000	6	do.									
1926	do.	17-3-25	T91	500,000	5 1/2	do.									
1927	do.	5-3-31	T90	350,000	5 1/2	do.									
1916	do.	14-1-27	T100	2,000,000	8	do.	Telephone Co.	1917	5 to 15	17-9-28	T95	1,750,000	6	do.	
1921	do.	7-10-26	T97	1,500,000	7	do.	Howe Glas	1923	25	6-4-26	T100	1,800,000	6 1/2	Mar.-Sept.	
1924	do.	8-7-28	T99	2,000,000	6 1/2	do.									
1925	do.	14-1-27	T100	2,000,000	8	do.	Only Dairy Co.	1915	15			24,800	7	Feb.-Aug.	
1926	do.	7-10-26	T108	2,000,000	8	do.	Haik & Hoits	1914	5 to 30	14-10-22	T91	1,513,402	7	Jan.-July	
1927	do.	14-1-27	T100	2,000,000	8	do.									
1921	10 to 30	7-10-26	T108	2,500,000	8	do.	Asia Realty Co.	1922	5 to 30			1,500,000	7	Jan.-Aug.	
1922	do.	16-11-26	T102	11,000,000	7	do.	Amesbury Club	1922	10	1-12-23	T101	7750,000	8	July	

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment. †Nominal
a—Now Issued. Redeemed or Unpaid: b—Tls. 65,100; c—Tls. 51,100; d—Tls. 34,100; e—Tls. 282,400; f—Tls. 139,500; g—Tls. 93,300; h—Tls. 13,900
i—Tls. 90,000; k—Tls. 229,119; l—Tls. 463,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-6-26	1926					
		Year ended	Quantity				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
				lb.		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-26	439,100	480,000	7.76d.	184,273	184,273	184,273	184,273	184,273	184,273	184,273
Amherst (New)	38,915	31-10-25	298,166	410,000	112.62d.	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
Anglo-Dutch	1,575,000	31-12-25	802,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Java	2,093,011	31-12-25	1,680,000	2,676,500	—	1,056,000	1,056,000	1,056,000	1,056,000	1,056,000	1,056,000	1,056,000
Ayer Jawa	272,042	30-9-26	629,027	499,740	10.49d.	115,500	115,500	115,500	115,500	115,500	115,500	115,500
Batu Awak	400,000	31-12-25	214,182	325,992	8.12d.	116,700	116,700	116,700	116,700	116,700	116,700	116,700
Bukit	408,650	31-3-26	383,490	512,591	8.32d.	106,700	106,700	106,700	106,700	106,700	106,700	106,700
Bute	300,000	31-12-25	125,028	238,490	9.32d.	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500	43,500
Chemor United	360,000	31-12-26	312,204	435,981	8.45d.	211,700	211,700	211,700	211,700	211,700	211,700	211,700
Chemorak	232,177	31-10-26	212,269	283,575	7.91d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheng	274,875	30-9-26	192,007	240,849	10.67d.	10,670	10,670	10,670	10,670	10,670	10,670	10,670
Consolidated (1914)	281,250	31-12-25	335,159	514,524	8.35d.	409,000	409,000	409,000	409,000	409,000	409,000	409,000
Frontline	166,745	31-12-25	852,411	687,350	9.9d.	220,437	220,437	220,437	220,437	220,437	220,437	220,437
Gula-Kalampong (12/10)	105,000	31-12-25	1,517,680	1,819,480	—	854,000	854,000	854,000	854,000	854,000	854,000	854,000
Jaya Ceylon (12/10)	145,000	31-12-26	612,292	797,300	8.61d.	437,700	437,700	437,700	437,700	437,700	437,700	437,700
Kapayang	250,000	31-3-28	135,478	201,719	31.67d.	707,119	707,119	707,119	707,119	707,119	707,119	707,119
Kara Bahras (1921)	413,000	31-12-25	72,806	134,980	1/0 194.	34,360	34,360	34,360	34,360	34,360	34,360	34,360
Krocoek	222,500	30-6-26	310,474	389,357	12.4d.	38,188	38,188	38,188	38,188	38,188	38,188	38,188
Langkat	473,000	31-12-25	498,897	715,300	7.73d.	421,000	421,000	421,000	421,000	421,000	421,000	421,000
Peang	1,325,000	31-10-25	1,005,699	980,000	7.73d.	1,456,138	1,456,138	1,456,138	1,456,138	1,456,138	1,456,138	1,456,138
Pengkalan (1921)	300,000	30-1-26	217,695	302,401	1/0 92d.	43,250	43,250	43,250	43,250	43,250	43,250	43,250
Pernata	225,583	31-3-28	122,500	237,070	10.51d.	39,300	39,300	39,300	39,300	39,300	39,300	39,300
Rajah (Indonesian Soc. Kes)	430,000	31-12-25	878,364	659,765	9.64d.	253,700	253,700	253,700	253,700	253,700	253,700	253,700
Repah	411,000	30-3-26	393,743	911d.	911d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rembang	300,000	31-12-25	185,426	270,720	10.4d.	132,500	132,500	132,500	132,500	132,500	132,500	132,500
Rembang	255,000	31-1-26	816,300	630,172	8.53d.	156,900	156,900	156,900	156,900	156,900	156,900	156,900
Rembang (1921) (Ord. Pref.)	33,943	30-9-26	423,773	491,349	8.08d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai Kelat	350,000	31-12-25	201,449	360,100	0.30c.	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	123,613	31-12-25	142,927	182,613	8d.	76,200	76,200	76,200	76,200	76,200	76,200	76,200
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	300,000	31-12-25	408,938	494,253	7.66d.	253,600	253,600	253,600	253,600	253,600	253,600	253,600
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	273,860	31-12-23	261,344	304,554	9.41d.	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	300,000	30-6-26	261,344	304,554	9.41d.	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181	31,181
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	325,000	31-12-25	187,579	223,300	8.13d.	98,900	98,900	98,900	98,900	98,900	98,900	98,900
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	—	31-12-26	141,200	239,879	—	98,951	98,951	98,951	98,951	98,951	98,951	98,951
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	270,000	31-12-26	142,384	99,252	7.73d.	30,974	18,836	18,836	18,836	18,836	18,836	18,836
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	340,000	31-3-28	316,651	411,395	8.41d.	26,848	30,344	30,344	30,344	30,344	30,344	30,344
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	340,000	30-6-26	316,651	411,395	8.41d.	26,848	30,344	30,344	30,344	30,344	30,344	30,344
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	306,000	31-12-26	47,226	130,000	44.50c.	51,390	12,411	13,008	12,415	12,875	9,676	9,676
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	200,000	31-3-28	709,300	1,264,270	9.41d.	206,000	86,000	96,000	92,700	103,000	102,010	95,150
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	719,000	31-1-26	850,000	1,175,493	7.97d.	400,300	106,000	110,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	1,039,043	31-12-25	814,544	910,398	—	576,100	105,500	105,500	105,500	105,500	105,500	105,500

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JANUARY 14, 1927.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. London	£ 1190	1185	1200	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Interim £3, 1926	9-8-26
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£ 21½	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d. Free of I/T (mkg. 20/3d., 1926)	7-4-26
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H\$ 297	...	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1924 Work, %., Interim 24s. ex 1925 Work %.	28-5-26
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 140	140	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1924 Work %.	6-7-26
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	£ 40	40	...	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$2.25, 1925	6-7-26
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 22	...	...	50,000	38,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1925	6-7-26
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H\$ 600	...	650	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22 (mkg. H\$40) ex 1924 Work, %.	18-5-26
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 620	815	...	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$38 ex 1924 Working %.	26-3-26
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 160	200	...	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 ex 1924 Work %.	28-5-26
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 450	...	...	14,000	14,000	F600	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	...
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G\$ 300	...	...	8,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	...
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., (8% cum. pref. I.J.)	H\$ 38	32	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Prof. 6s. at Exchg. H\$2/4½ London	7-4-26
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	H\$ 40	12	...	120,000	49,539	£5	Dec.	Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	...
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	£ 70	...	...	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1	Dec.	Pa. free of I/T. 1:26 (Coupon 48s.)	5-1-27
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	H\$ 1.10	...	...	200,000	97,384	H\$2	Mar.	Ord. T8 on 20,000 shares	15-2-26
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 100	...	...	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T8.25, 1925-26...	30-7-26
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 58½	...	10	60,000	60,000	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-26
N'w Eng. and Shipbuild. Works, Ltd.	T 5½	...	...	600,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.75, 1924	25-2-26
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 170	...	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Prof. T0.40, 1924	12-3-26
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 122½	...	109	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1926	2-9-26
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer) London	T 14	12½	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 1s. free of I/T (Coupon 29) 1925-26	10-12-26
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 140	...	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1926	22-7-26
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 67½	54	...	240,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Interim H\$2, 1926	5-8-26
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 16½	...	14½	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1926	22-2-26
Weihsaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 143	...	...	3,374	3,374	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	26-2-26
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 110	...	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim T4, 1926-27	22-9-26
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 110	...	...	2,000	2,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924	18-2-26
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels	H\$ 7½	7½	...	1,000,000	798,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.30, 1924)	8-4-26
Carlton, Ltd.	T 18	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	...
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M\$ 100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 7% %, 1926	26-2-26
Baven Trust Co., Inc.	G\$ 10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 190% stock div., 1926	20-9-26
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 14½	14½	15	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T2.75, 1926)	15-12-26
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 14	...	...	500,000	98,945	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 6.45	...	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	3rd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.65, 1926)	17-12-26
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 10½	10.40	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	3rd Interim T0.30 (mkg. T0.80, 1926)	9-12-26
Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 5.85	5.40	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T1, 1925-26)	29-12-26
Batu Anson Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.85	...	...	400,000	408,660	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1926	20-10-26
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 3.05	3.10	...	500,000	408,660	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.10, 1926-27	26-11-26
Bute Plantation (1913), Ltd.	T 2	1.85	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1926)	19-11-26
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 2.72½	2.85	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.10 (mkg. T0.30, 1926)	28-12-26
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ltd.	T 20	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T1.50 (mkg. T3, 1925-26)	7-1-27
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.95	...	...	875,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.30, 1925-26)	17-9-26
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	T 5	4.90	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.30, 1926)	17-11-26
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 6.85	...	...	350,000	196,745	T1	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.20 (mkg. T0.40, 1926)	19-11-26
Gula-Kalumpung R. E., Ltd. (Fully pd. 15s/pd.)	T 17	16½	...	750,000	465,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 1/6d., 1926 on F/Pd. 0/9d. on P/Pd. less I/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 25)	20-10-26
Java Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 28	...	28	85,000	75,000	£1 at 2/3½	Dec.	3rd Interim T0.75 (mkg. T2.25, 1926)	10-12-26
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 10	9½	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1.50 on 70,000 old shares	8-4-25
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 24	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Interim T1, 1926	6-8-26
Kota Bahru Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	T 1.80	...	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.25, 1925-26)	18-10-26
Kroewok Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 36½	...	...	70,000	55,000	£1 (T8.60)	June	3rd Interim T1 (mkg. T3, 1926)	10-12-26
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 10	...	...	50,000	50,000	T10	Apr.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1925-26)	30-7-26
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 3½	...	3½	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.15, 1926-27	22-10-26
Permatia Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 7½	7.80	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Interim T0.50, 1926	30-4-26
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Est., Ltd.	T 3	...	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.15, 1926	22-9-26
Samagaya Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.90	...	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.35, 1925-26)	7-12-26
Semambu Rubber Est., Ltd.	T 2	...	2	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1926	22-10-26
Senawang Rub. Est., (ordinary)	T 3.80	...	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.10, 1926-27	7-9-26
Senawang Rub. Est., (12% Cum. pref. Co. (1921), Ltd.)	T 3	...	...	400,000	39,943	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.45, 1925-26)	17-12-26
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 1.35	...	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1926	24-8-26
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1926), Ltd.	T 1.60	...	...	815,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1926	14-9-26
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 20½	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Ord. 2nd Interim T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926)	29-11-26
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., (8% cum. part. pref. Co. (1921), Ltd.)	T 3.10	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1925-26)	29-9-26
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.65	...	1.62½	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1926	10-9-26
S'hai Semban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T 20½	...	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	3rd Interim T18 (mkg. T19, 1925-26)	12-1-27
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 8	...	...	76,000	54,000	T5	Dec.	Interim T0.35, 1926	2-9-26
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.60	...	...	100,000	100,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	2nd Interim T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1926-27)	28-12-26
Sungai Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 20	...	...	40,000	40,000	T1	Mar.	Final T1.25 (mkg. T2.50, 1925-26)	29-9-26
Taping Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd.	T 1.45	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	1st Interim T0.05, 1926	19-11-26
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T 1½	...	...	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.06, 1926-27	14-1-27
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 3.70	3.70	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.15, 1926-27	24-8-26
Xiangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 10.10	...	...	500,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	3rd Interim T0.30 (mkg. T0.75, 1926)	15-12-26
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (ordinary)	T 8½	...	...	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1926	12-3-26
do. (8% cum. pref.)	T 105	...	...	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Prof. T8, 1925	12-3-26
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ltd. (ord.)	T 3	...	...	500,000	484,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	26-3-27
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shang-hai Boshoku K.K.)	T 53 (old)	...	...	80,000	80,000	T50	Oct.	T3.50, 1922-23	24-3-26
Keong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T 9	...	...	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (ordinary)	£ 350	£4:18:9	...	18,000,000	16,071,445	£1	Sept.	Final Ord. 1924-25, 2/3d. (mkg. 5/7d. free of I/T)	4-3-26
China In. & Ex. Jumber Co., Ltd.	H\$ 21	22	...	80,000	80,000	H\$25	Feb.	T8, 1925-26	31-5-26
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	T 25	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	H\$40, 1922	31-3-26
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	H\$ 12½	9	...	400,000	400,000	H\$7.50	Dec.	T1.25, 1925-26	11-6-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. (old new)	H\$ 12½xd	...	...	400,000	400,000	H\$1.00	Dec.	H\$ 0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-8-26
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	T 12	...	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	H\$0.10.666 on new shares, 1925	...
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 8.70	...	...	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1925-26)	16-12-26
S'hai Exploration & Develop. Co., Ltd.	T 4.70	...	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	...
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T 8	...	...	8,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	...	...
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T 16	...	...	25,000	9,800	T10	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-8-26
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T 50	...	...	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1926	8-8-26
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	T 200	...	...	50,000	33,536	T20	Dec.	Interim 10s. at ex. 2/11½, 1926	28-7-26
STORES.									
American Drug Co.	M\$ 10	...	...	10,000	8,328	M\$100	Dec.	...	...
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	£ 10	9½	...	28,000	26,342	M\$20	Feb.	\$2, 1917-18	1-4-91
J. Llewellyn Co., Ltd.	£ 30	...	...	1,200	1,200	£60	Dec.	\$6, 1922	12-3-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	£ 50	...	...	10,000	6,188	£50	Mar.	Final \$2.50 & Bonus \$2.50 (mkg. \$7.50 1924-25)	26-8-26
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	£ 54	5	...	80,000	21,822	£20	Feb.	\$1.60, 1921-22	8-8-22
Leau, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	£ 100	...	...	2,500	2,500	£100	Feb.	\$5, 1925-26	8-6-26
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T 9½	...	...	10,000	40,000	T10	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22	30-12-21
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "B" London	T 17	...	...	50,000	50,000	£1	Dec.	1st Interim 4% less I/T 4/-, 1926 (Coupon 32)	1-10-26
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T 9.40	...	...	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	...
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T 60	61	...	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1925	7-8-26
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	T 65	65	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1925-26	16-6-26
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	£ 100	...	...	940	940	M\$100	Mar.	\$10, 1922-23	6-7-26

For all Dollar shares

MEETINGS

CHEMPEDAK RUBBER & GAMBIER ESTATES, LD.

Annual General Meeting

At the annual meeting last Friday of the Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estates, Ltd., Mr. A. J. Welch, chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. W. W. Cox, W.B.O. Middleton (directors) and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, secretary, and shareholders representing 5313 shares.

After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The Report and Accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period I will, with your permission, follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

When addressing you last year I expressed the gratification that your directors then felt at being able to come before you with accounts that showed the largest profit that had been earned up to that time since the inception of the Company and this year it is again our pleasant task to put before you accounts that show an improvement of slightly more than 28 per cent. on last year's record profit. This profit has been earned on an average selling price of 1/11.28 per pound, a production cost of 7.01d. per pound and an output of 212,269 lb., which represents 874 per cent. of last year's standard production.

The cost of production shows a reduction of almost 11d. per pound on the cost for the previous year, a good deal of this saving is due to the larger output over which the overhead expenses were spread, but we must also give due credit to the manager for having been able to work so economically during a year when very difficult conditions with regard to the supply of labour prevailed.

Estimated Production

You will have seen from the report that the new assessment of standard production has been fixed at 263,575 lb., being an increase of 20,275 lb. over last year's allowance, and if we assume that 77 per cent. of this is exportable during the current financial year then the probable output will be 202,950 lb., and it may interest you to know that, with exchange at its present level, an average selling price of 1/10½ per pound for this output will produce practically the same profit as is disclosed by the accounts now before you.

The divisible profit at the end of October was sufficient to have warranted the payment of a larger final dividend than Tls. 1.50 per share, but your directors considered that, in view of the present uncertainty regarding the price of the raw material, it was better policy to make a smaller distribution and to utilize part of the remaining profit in strengthening the financial resources of the company. For this reason they recommended the appropriation of Tls. 10,000 to reserve bringing this account up to Tls. 20,000 and if you pass their other recommendations the company will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets over liabilities of Tls. 26,623.54.

Turning now to planting matters you will have noticed that the planted area of the Estate has been increased by 22 acres, this area is not in one block but consists of several small patches of reserve land and there now remains no more land that is plantable.

The Estate is reported to be very free from disease and fortunately the adjoining native holdings, has not yet been noticed on Chempedak.

Labour Difficulties

The labour position was very difficult throughout the year. In the earlier months we lost a lot of coolies to the Singapore Naval Base and to the new waterworks, on the top of which crimping was very rife and native holdings were paying Indian coolies as much as 60 cents a day. At the end of the year we had just sufficient coolies for our requirements and the labourers appeared to be more settled than had been for some months previously, a state of affairs which I hope will continue.

This was a bad year for health throughout Malaya and we came in for our share of sickness. During May and June there was an epidemic of a mild type of influenza, at other times measles and mumps were prevalent and there was also an increase in the number of cases of pneumonia. Malaria, on the other hand, showed a material decrease due no doubt to the regular oiling of the ravines. It is probable that the large number of new arrivals from India contributed towards the poor health that prevailed.

A new drying shed was erected during the year at a cost of S\$5,126.86—it is a steel framed building with sides and roof of corrugated iron and measures 40 by 30 feet. The manager's bungalow is almost beyond repair and it is proposed during the current year to pull down the assistant's bungalow, that was built in 1920, and to erect it on a new site near the present manager's bungalow.

In spite of the fact that the manager had to work for a considerable part of the year with a large proportion of inexperienced coolies the condition of the tapping and of the Estate generally is reported to be quite satisfactory.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to record our thanks to the manager, Mr. Robertson, to our technical adviser, Mr. H. C. Pinching, who is at present on a visit to Shanghai, and to our Straits Agents, Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co., Ltd. for the very efficient manner in which they have looked after our interests during a very difficult period.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

The Resolutions

The resolutions, duly adopted follow:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed—proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. W. W. Cox.

That a final dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share, making Tls. 3 per share for the year be paid—proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the company—proposed by Mr. T. Veitch and seconded by Mr. W. W. Cox.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. Sze Hou-sien and seconded by Mr. T. Veitch.

SUMATRA TOBACCO COMPANY

Sale of Estate: Interim Dividend of Eighteen Taels

A general meeting of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., was held Wednesday morning in the offices of Messrs. George McBain, Shanghai agents for the company, Mr. R. S. P. McBain was in the chair and was supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, H. A. Welch and W. R. McBain, directors.

The Chairman, having read the notice calling the meeting said:—I will first read you the report of the auditors:

Shanghai, January 12, 1927.
The Directors, the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Dear Sirs,
As instructed we have examined the company's accounts with a view to preparing a statement showing what the position of the company will be after the requisite adjustments shall have been made in respect of the sale of the Tandjong Brington Tobacco Estate. As, however, the final settlement of the assets taken over by the Deli-Mantschappij has not yet been arrived at, we are unable to show the figure of profit made by the company on the sale of their tobacco estate.

The company's final accounts for the year to 31/10/26 have not yet been prepared and accordingly it is impossible to submit exact figures, but, estimating profits on ordinary working for the above period, the company's net assets, exclusive of the sum of Tls. 1,470,511 received from Deli-Mantschappij, are approximately Tls. 682,500. Deducting the capital of Tls. 384,780 there remains a net surplus of Tls. 297,720.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS

As you will see from the auditors' report, there are still one or two questions outstanding with the Deli-

Mantschappij, and I am not, therefore, in a position at present to state whether it will be possible to make any further distribution. We hope to have reached a settlement by the time the annual accounts are completed, and we shall then have full figures placed before you with the final accounts.

Subject, therefore, to the qualifications stated by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the distribution of Tls. 18 per share will use up the special works reserve of Tls. 250,000 and approximately Tls. 180,000 of the general reserve, leaving the following Reserves:

Premium on shares	Tls.
Exchange reserve	187,170
General reserve	75,000
120,000	
Making a total of	382,170

which sum is approximately equal to the amount of the company's issue and paid up capital.

That, gentlemen, is all that I can say at the present time and I beg to propose the following resolution which is seconded by Mr. Burkill and which I hope you will support:—

It appearing by the certificate of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the auditors of the company, that the assets of the company, exclusive of the sum of Tls. 1,385,208, being part of the proceeds of the sale of the company's Tandjong Brington Tobacco Estate, are sufficient to cover all the debts and liabilities of the company's Tangjong Brington up capital it is hereby resolved that the directors be and they hereby are authorized to pay to the members on account of the next forthcoming dividend an interim dividend of Tls. 18 per share and that the requisite adjustments be made in the company's accounts.

A LENGTHY order has been issued to the local Chinese Customs office by Mr. Hsu Ting-kang giving instructions for the collection of the two and a half per cent. surtax on luxuries in the provinces within the jurisdiction of the "Allied" command. In the order it is pointed out that the various Powers are signatories to the Washington Protocol granting these surtaxes, and furthermore the Cantoneses are collecting them in the South. Therefore it is only fair and just to the Chinese people that they should be collected in these provinces as well.

OUR Kienping (Anhui) correspondent writes on December 1:—The atmospheric conditions here have been very variable, of late ranging from Arctic bitterness to the balminess of spring. Snow has seemed imminent more than once, but so far only a few stray flakes have fallen; though we have heard of it falling more abundantly on the hills around. Prices have fallen slightly and every little is all to the good with those compelled to live from hand to mouth. Political rumours abound, but so far none have materialized here, though defeated soldiers have paid visits to other cities round. The electric light arrangements are being criticized here and some regard its instalment as a menace rather than a blessing. The chief complaint is that individuals have no metres, and so no means of regulating their use of it. From dusk till midnight it burns at the pleasure of the company. This defect will probably be remedied if public expression of opinion has any effect.

PRINCE George has returned to Buckingham Palace after nearly two years' absence in the East with the China Fleet. He arrived at Liverpool on the evening of December 14 on the Canadian Pacific Railway liner Montreal. On landing the Prince said he was glad to be back again after his travels, and felt fit and well. Prince George is now a full Lieutenant in the Navy, having been promoted from sub-lieutenant during his service with the China Fleet. The Prince was met on behalf of the King and Queen by Admiral Henry Campbell, Groom-in-Waiting to His Majesty, and was welcomed on behalf of his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Controller of the Prince of Wales's Household. During the voyage the Prince took a good deal of exercise in the gymnasium but did not dance. On the evening before landing he attended a concert organized by the passengers and crew.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and acting Director of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung, left for Nanking last Saturday evening.

Mr. A. S. Kent of the British American Tobacco Company has arrived in Shanghai from Peking and expects to be stationed here for some time.

Mr. H. Langley of the British American Tobacco Company returned from Hongkong on Saturday last and has now resumed work after a long, severe illness.

Mr. Chang Shu-shuh has been appointed first secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in succession to Dr. Sarkow Wu, who has been made one of the Judges of the Special Provisional Court.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Shanghai, the Ministry of Justice in Peking has recommended Dr. Hsu Wei-chun, chief judge of the Shanghai Special Provisional Court, for the first class Order of the Excellent Crop.

Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung, has again tendered his resignation to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang owing to ill-health. So far, we understand, it has not been accepted.

Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, the American Minister to China, will leave Peking on the 18th instant for Washington to confer with the United States Government on conditions in China.

Mrs. S. C. Miskin arrived in Shanghai on Monday by the P. & O. S. Morea and will be staying with Mrs. Charleton, 1423 Avenue Joffre until conditions up-river permit of her going to join her husband at Hankow.

Mr. H. A. Macintyre left Shanghai on Sunday, January 9 aboard the R.M.S. Empress of Asia on a trip Home. He has not been in the best of health recently, and hopes during coming months to recuperate. He expects to be away for about six months.

COL. Yang Pah-ling, commander of the Woosung Fort Defences, formally assumed this appointment on Sunday, January 9. His predecessor, Col. Chu Teh-yi, left for Hangchow the preceding Friday to take over the Commissioner-Generalship of Chekiang Provincial Police.

MR. R. A. Mills, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.E., of the Associated British Machine Tool Manufacturers, Ltd., was among the passengers arriving here on Monday by the Blue Funnel str. Sarpedon. Mr. Mills is joining the staff of Messrs. Inniss and Riddle (China) Ltd.

PROF. R. D. Hunt, Dr. Hill and Mr. Hoffman of the University of Southern California have arrived from Peking by train. The party were met by Prof. Sakamoto of the Tung Wen College. They will stay here a few days and then leave for Hongkong, ending their world tour at the end of this year.

MR. G. C. Howard, American Trade Commissioner, and Registrar of China Trade Act Companies, left Shanghai for Washington on January 14. During his absence Mr. A. Bland Calder is acting as Trade Commissioner, and Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Viola Smith as Acting Registrar, China Trade Act Companies.

MR. Zier Yung-sun, chief judge of the Shanghai Special Provisional Court has, we are informed, addressed a letter to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce stating that, in view of his acceptance of an official post, he has deemed it necessary to tender his resignation as a director of the Chamber and to withdraw his membership as the rule of the Chamber and the law of China provide that no official shall be permitted to hold such membership.

WE regret to state that Mr. S. Chalet has been taken to the General Hospital suffering from typhoid.

Dr. J. A. O'Driscoll has returned from Home leave and resumed practice at 142 Szechuen Road.

CHIEF Det.-Insp. Peck, in charge of the finger print department returned to Shanghai Thursday from long leave.

SIR Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, arrived in Shanghai on last Saturday afternoon. His stay here will be very brief.

MR. Chun Ting-hsin, the Chinese delegate to the Philadelphia Exhibition, was among the passengers landing in Shanghai from the liner President Madison.

ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Sinclair, having handed over command of the China station to Vice-Admiral Tyrwhitt, left Hongkong for Home on the P. & O. S. Malwa last week.

GEN. Li Pao-chung, Commissioner of Defence for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, paid official visits on various members of the Consular Body on Wednesday and Thursday.

MR. Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and high adviser to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, returned to Nanking on Wednesday. Most of the local officials were present at the station to witness his departure.

MR. Chang Yuan-sung has been promoted chief traffic inspector of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in succession to Mr. R. J. Glendenning, who has retired from the service and left for his home in Australia.

ADMIRAL Tu Shih-kuei left Shanghai for Peking Thursday morning. It is understood that he will break his journey at Nanking for a few days to discuss questions of naval defence as applicable to Shanghai with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

THE Executive Board of A.W.C. has appointed Mrs. H. F. Waterman as Chairman of the Social Department of the organization to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Dr. Fern. Mrs. Waterman is re-organizing this department and the personnel will be announced shortly.

MR. N. T. Yang, former chief secretary to the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who is now Foreign Commissioner and Superintendent of Customs at Nanking, returned to the provincial capital Thursday after a three-days' visit.

MR. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has returned to the city from a visit to Nanking. It is believed that Mr. Hsu has conferred with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on questions relating to the organization of the Shanghai Court of Appeal and the rendition of the French Mixed Court.

GEN. Li Pao-chung, the Sungwu Defence Commissioner, paid official visits to H.M. Consul and M. Meyrier, the French Consul, on Wednesday afternoon. He was welcomed by the latter with a naval band and a guard of honour, which presented arms upon his arrival.

A NEW commander has been appointed to the Woosung Fort by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, namely Gen. Yang Hsiang-lin. Gen. Yang has already arrived here, and on Wednesday made a round of official calls on the local Defence Commissioner and the leading members of the Chinese community.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged for the 24th instant between Miss Janet Arthur, eldest daughter of Mr. G. R. Arthur and the late Mrs. Lillie (nee Ware) to Mr. Miles Broomhall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Broomhall, C.I.M. Following the civil service at H.M. Consulate a quiet family service will take place in the afternoon. A reception will be held at the home of the bride, 622 Dixwell Road, from four to six o'clock. No cards have been sent round, but all friends are cordially invited.

SHANGHAI NEWS

PROTECTION OF THE SETTLEMENT

Proclamation by Municipal Council Against Disorder and Propaganda

The following proclamation was issued by the Municipal Council Monday.

In view of recent occurrences in other parts the Council deems it expedient to make the following public statement for the information of all concerned:—

(1) The Council is not concerned with and takes no official interest in party politics.

(2) For this reason the Council has prohibited political meetings, demonstrations, speeches or political propaganda of any description within the Settlement or upon municipal roads.

(3) In the interests of peace and order the Council will continue to co-operate as heretofore with whatever Chinese administration controls the territory adjoining the boundaries of its own jurisdiction.

(4) The Council will direct all its energies and resources towards maintaining order and ensuring the safety of life and property within the area under its control, and to this end has endeavoured to make all necessary protective arrangements.

(5) The Council will rigorously suppress all forms of violence and disorder and to accomplish this purpose will not hesitate to use all means at its disposal.

(6) Finally, the Council warns all persons against the activities of professional agitators who, taking advantage of the disturbed conditions in this country, are preaching doctrines of force and class hatred at a time when toleration and moderation are more than ever necessary.

By order,

S. M. EDWARDS.

Secretary.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1927.

Precautions to Cope With Trouble

The authorities in charge of the defences of the International Settlement and the French Concession although not of the opinion that any immediate danger confronts Shanghai, are preparing for those eventualities which they believe may have to be met.

Even with the fall of Wuchang in October and the subsequent activities of Cantonese agents both in the interior and in the immediate vicinity, plans were prepared to cope with measures which radicals might adopt to bring ruin on the foreign and Chinese communities in Shanghai. Consultations were held and strategic manoeuvres decided upon which would be adopted to meet various opposing movements.

At the time of the attack on the Chinese police station near West Gate—it is now an open secret—double guards were placed at all Settlement police station gates, and additional measures were taken at all stations to care for their reserve ammunition supply and other defensive equipment.

Barricades in Position

Last week in the hill district barbed wire barricades were erected at points of possible ingress from the Chinese districts into the Settlement. On Monday and yesterday the Chapei border was further barricaded, the usual entanglements having been erected at Boundary and North Honan Roads, at the openings in the railway compound, at Kaifeng Road and North Thibet Road. It is understood that additional barricades will be placed from time to time. Traffic in the meanwhile is allowed uninterrupted. Patrols are watching these entries at night, which will be closed immediately should the authorities receive an inkling of an impending demonstration.

Preparations at the Race Course have been made to accommodate several hundred men, temporary structures having been erected near the grand stand. At the Waterworks additional quarters have been provided to accommodate 250 men.

H.M.S. ENTERPRISE IN SHANGHAI

Latest Thing in Cruisers: Indian Coast Manoeuvres Interrupted

A considerable amount of interest is being evinced in Shanghai in H.M.S. Enterprise, now lying in the Huangpu, and comparatively recently dispatched here from the East Indies station to augment the Chica squadron. Incidentally she has also been a source of quite a considerable amount of argument, and in the hope of settling some of these we give the following particulars:—officially H.M.S. Enterprise is described as a super cruiser. Her heaviest armament consists of seven 6 in. guns, and three 4 in. anti-aircraft guns. Her tonnage is 7,560 and i.h.p. 80,000. In addition to her ordinary armament, she carries two seaplanes. She is the latest thing in cruisers at present in commission.

For several reasons the members of the crew of the vessel were highly delighted at the prospects of coming to China station. For one thing there is the prospect of active service,—always an attraction for the officers and men of H.M. Navy. For another the East Indies station is not a particularly pleasant one for either officers or men, whereas the China station is said to be second only to the North American station in popularity. On the day on which the wireless message ordering the Enterprise to the China station was received, the vessel was taking part in manoeuvres along the Indian coast in company with vessels of the Indian Marines and in conjunction with the military ashore. In the course of these manoeuvres one of their tasks was to put ashore a landing party in the dead of night, this party having to cross large and uncomfortable stretches of mud. They were grieved this unpleasantness at the very last moment, when all were in readiness to go ashore. A few members of the signalling department who actually were ashore were recalled by the vessel's searchlights, all of which were switched full on and shone into the skies to attract the attention of men ashore.

A CHINESE, named Chien Chen-nien, a native of Shaoshing, Chekiang, was taken into custody by the water police on Monday morning for attempting to commit suicide. The man tried to drown himself by jumping off the Bund at Huchow Road. He told the police that he had been out of employment for more than a year. He was detained in the Chinese constabulary, pending the arrival of relatives to take him back to his native home.

The Riverside Power plant as well is being prepared to accommodate defence parties.

Municipal and French secret service agents are in constant communication with the Chinese authorities and are investigating rumours and conditions in the lower haunts and radical circles of Chapei and the Native City. Evidence of the activity of the Chinese authorities may be seen in the arrest and subsequent decapitation of Hsu Yi, who styled himself the commander of the 13th route of the Kiangsu Citizens' Revolutionary Army.

In the French Concession similar measures have been adopted, the barricades along the Boulevard des Deux Republiques are in first class condition while the situation along Zikawei Creek has not been neglected.

The U.S.S. Pittsburg with a large complement of men, probably about 1,000 and it is believed with other contingents than her crew, arrived at Woosung yesterday. Admiral Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, together with his staff, are on board. It is believed that the Pittsburg will come up stream to-day. The 43rd Division of American destroyers arrived last week. An additional British vessel is also reported to have arrived at Woosung.

A BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR SHANGHAI

Straits Rubber Companies Very Sound Investment: Expert's Confident Recommendation

Of the many hundreds of people in Shanghai who for several years have been interested as investors in rubber companies or speculators in their shares, it is highly probable that not more than one-tenth, if so many as that even, ever have seen a rubber plant, and certainly not the various stages through which the product goes before it has a dividend attached to it. Perhaps many will suggest that such an intimate knowledge is of little concern to the investor, but if they spent five minutes in conversation with Mr. H. C. Pinching, they would come away with changed ideas.

Mr. Pinching is one of the best-known men in the rubber world, where he is regarded as an authority, and by name at least he must be familiar to most Shanghai investors, for he is the visiting agent for the numerous estates controlled by Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons and Messrs. J. A. Watt & Co.

In conversation with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" Mr. Pinching had many

F.M.C. ELECTION POSTPONED

Owing to the general situation, the municipal elections in the French Concession due at the end of this month will not take place for the time being.

In conformity with Article VIII of the general regulations of the Concession, the Consul-General for France has been instructed by his Government to appoint a Provisional Commission of Administration, with due regard for the different elements of the population.

The composition of the Provisional Commission will be announced with a short delay.

interesting things to say. Being of that type who cannot abide a life that means catching the 8.17 a.m. train to town on six days of the week, the 5.13 p.m. back on five days, the 1.19 p.m. on the sixth, and spending a gay Sunday at the Church parade in the park, he early started overseas and since then has been through the whole gamut of the rubber industry, from planting to scientific research. So he may be counted an authority.

"If you want to know something about rubber as particularly affecting Shanghai," said he, "I would put it this way. In 1910, Shanghai took over some very expensive infants. She had a sad experience and she paid heavily for her knowledge, but now they compare very favourably with anything London has got, and in many cases are even better. At least, practically all of them now are on an economic basis and Shanghai can afford to be proud of her Straits children."

More statistics were far too bewildering to be properly appreciated and even Mr. Pinching said that he would have to refer to records before he could speak with certainty. Roughly, however, there are some 2,500,000 acres under rubber, representing probably an average investment of £100 per acre, and most estates at the present time are paying handsome dividends, which will give a rough idea of the value of the industry. Mr. Pinching regards the rubber territory as the most monotonous country conceivable, with seemingly unending miles scrupulously neat and varying in not a solitary particular. Yet what an attractive monotony! Even yet, there is plenty of room for extension, but it is approaching a point when one has to consider whether there is room in the industry for extension.

Answering the most obvious question, Mr. Pinching said:—"With-out hesitation, I say that the immediate future is distinctly sound, for if you only can make a profit of 40 Straits cents a pound

you are on an excellent footing. There is a certain amount of new planting coming on and one cannot say with certainty what will happen when it comes into bearing, nor what the world's consumption eventually will be. However, no one can dispute that there are uncountable uses for rubber and that a considerable demand always must exist. Take Singapore island alone. There are over 7,000 motor cars there and it is only one of the world small out-of-the-way places."

Mr. Pinching considers that restriction has come to stay. He admits that it has hurt many Shanghai companies to some extent, but on the whole unquestionably it has done good. He expects to see assessments reduced all round. In the past no doubt there have been errors, too little in some cases, too much in others, but that will be remedied.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Pinching again interjected, "people in China can do a jolly sight worse than invest in rubber. I don't say anything about speculating, for that is 'each individual's concern, but rubber investments are a good outlay.' There are many more companies, he said, which could be introduced to Shanghai and no little consideration had been given to the matter, but possibly such action would be inadvisable and might cause a panic. However, investing was quite a different matter and if people here would show their money they could be accommodated, with profit to themselves.

There was a brief reference to the American proposals. Mr. Pinching said one need not doubt that rubber could be grown in the Philippines, and, indeed, he knew an experienced man who was going to make a definite proposition to his principals but Mr. Pinching was of the opinion that they would have much trouble as to labour. In the Straits and the Dutch East Indies there was a highly organized system for coping with this matter and they managed to carry on, but there were constant difficulties to be faced and dealt with and he saw no reason to believe the Philippines pioneers would not meet with the same and worse.

A more interesting move was the formation of a British company to take up a rubber estate in South America. That, after all, was the home of rubber and it was there that were obtained the seeds from which the first trees in the East were grown. Furthermore, there seemed to be a belief that the supply of labour there could be arranged.

Asked what was most needed at present, apart from guarantees as to demand and price, Mr. Pinching said:—"I should like to see the people in the Straits more progressive. The Dutch, for instance, are far more progressive. For a long time we have been afflicted with men who made money in the early days and who, because they made it cheaply and easily, thought they were very clever, instead of really having only been very lucky. The result has been that they have been dragging the market. The Dutch go in far more for serious research work: we only play at it. The well-known story of aniline dyes will show what I mean. It is rather our trouble that we expect to make immediate profits out of any research work we take in hand, whereas the Continental people seem to do it more for the love of science and in the end they reap the benefits. We are inclined to be too mercenary. However, the Straits now has an Institute of Rubber Research, which is a semi-Government affair and we expect some good work from it."

THREE armed robberies were carried out on Sunday night and netted the various gangs altogether \$316 in cash, clothing and jewellery. A piece goods hong at 238 Scochow Road was victimized by six men, five carrying pistols, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, the safe being opened and \$220 taken. At 6.30 p.m. in the Harbin Road district five men entered a dwelling and got away with \$20. About an hour later at 765 Markham Road four men made themselves \$76 richer at the expense of the tenants. One man drew back the slide of his pistol and ejected a live shell which was later picked up. As they made off into Chapei one of their number fired once.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEE MURDERED

Assailed by Ruffians and Shot: Plucky Ricscha Coolie Injured

Another example of the lengths to which unidentified criminals have been going of late is seen in the murder, Wednesday, of one of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company's oldest Chinese employees, Nyeu Tien-sung, in charge of the Chinese staff of the Tramways Company.

The murder took place at 9.39 a.m. in Bubbling Well Road at the corner of Tifeng Road, when Mr. Nyeu was riding in his private ricscha downtown to his office. His residence being in the vicinity of the attack, he had only started out on his downtown trip when a shot was fired, the bullet striking him in the head. According to the meagre reports of bystanders who hastened to the scene shortly after the ruffians did their criminal business, Mr. Nyeu fell from his ricscha, his ricscha coolie having already dropped the shafts of the conveyance and having made an attempt to grapple with one of the assailants. The coolie was also shot in his effort to come to Mr. Nyeu's rescue, while Mr. Nyeu according to the account given received two more bullet wounds in his head. The wounded men were taken to the Red Cross Hospital as soon as help arrived from the Bubbling Well Police Station which is situated close at hand, and the wounded tramways employee did not regain consciousness before his death in the hospital about 2.30 p.m. Wednesday. The ricscha coolie is said to be recovering.

The Waiting Motor Car

Up to late afternoon Wednesday no clue had been discovered as to the murderers of whom it is believed there were three who made off in a waiting motor car.

The murdered man who had been in the service of the tramways company for the past 18 or 19 years was one of the firm's most valued employees, and his loss will be keenly felt by them. He had charge of all work relating to the Chinese traffic department of the company, and was a well known figure throughout circles where his affairs called him.

Deceased was the outstanding figure during the strike of 1925 in keeping the trams running to the extent they were. He had, according to officials, a marvellous power over the employees. There is no doubt in the mind of the officials that this was a plot of revenge, instigated either by dismissed men or by agitators who knew of his activities at that time and who are believed to be preparing for similar movements now. Tramway employees have been holding meetings, at which radicals have occupied the chair. They feared his personality would influence the men to refrain from demonstrations now.

SALE OF BELGIAN CONSULATE

Tls. 50,000 Per Mow a Record Figure for Property

The property of the Belgian Consulate in Bubbling Well Road has been sold through the China Realty Company for Tls. 270,000, which averages about Tls. 50,000 per mow, a record price for the district.

The Belgian Consulate has acquired the Fearn property in the French Concession, Avenue Petain and Rue Lafayette, which will become the residence and business office of the Consulate in the early part of this year.

WITH the approach of the Chinese New Year, the natural thing is for shroffs to pester people with outstanding accounts and, if possible, to collect payment. This accounts for large sums of money being in the possession of the shroff fraternity nowadays and the result is that special precautions are being taken by the authorities both in the Settlement and outside to protect them from attacks by highway robbers.

MEMORIAL TO LATE CHURCH WORKERS

Unveiling Ceremony at Union Church in Honour of Dr. and Mrs. Bondfield

To perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Bondfield and their services to Union Church for many years, a very handsome memorial window was unveiled during the morning service Sunday in the presence of a large congregation.

During his residence in Shanghai Dr. Bondfield occupied the position of Secretary for China of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and it was fitting, therefore, that the subject of the window should be closely related to this work. Above the two panels is depicted the open Bible: the left panel represents an incident in the Old Testament, where Ezra, the scribe, commands that the book of the law be brought and read in the presence of the congregation; while the right panel represents Jesus Christ in the synagogue at Nazareth reading the words of the prophet Isaiah, and saying "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears." Underneath the window is a brass tablet bearing the following inscription:—

This Window and Tablet are erected in memory of The Rev. GEORGE HENRY BONDFIELD, D.D.

Born June 24th, 1855. Died November 9, 1925. Secretary for China of the British and Foreign Bible Society. From 1895 until his retirement in 1925, he was a member of this Church and for many years was Trustee and Chairman of the Committee.

Also of Mrs. MARGARET SUSAN BONDFIELD, who with her husband was devoted to the service of the Church until her death in 1918. By gracious kindness and wise counsel they won the esteem of all.

The service was conducted by the Minister, the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith, the lessons were read and prayer offered by the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, the present Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Mr. R. G. Dowie, Chairman of the Church Committee, paid a very fitting tribute to the character and life-work of Dr. and Mrs. Bondfield; the unveiling ceremony was performed by Mrs. Ellis Pugh, for many years a personal friend of the Bondfield family; while the sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop F. R. Graves, of the American Episcopal Church.

While the congregation were assembling the organist, Mr. D. MacDonald, played "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and the opening items of the service were the psalm "Blessed is the man," and the hymns "Sweet is the work" and "Hark the sound of holy voices."

Mr. Dowie's Tribute

Mr. Dowie, in his very touching and well-delivered address, remarked that the window about to be unveiled was a very fitting memorial to the late Dr. and Mrs. Bondfield. A window is essentially associated with light, and if Dr. and Mrs. Bondfield were anything at all they were messengers of light. To that congregation Dr. Bondfield was the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society whose one book, the Bible, is surely a most precious window permitting us, as it does, to see into the very heart of God Himself, while Mrs. Bondfield, especially through her work in the Thomas Harbury Schools and in the Anti-foot-binding Society was a means, under God, of shedding a great light in the path of many children, both foreign and Chinese.

"In a community such as this," continued the speaker, "it is most fitting that memorials of this nature should be erected; for the personhood of a church changes very rapidly with the coming and going of people who are, for the most part, but sojourners here. We come and find a beautiful church, which many of us take as a matter of course, recking little of the heroic struggles and sacrifices of those who built it. But great institutions do not grow; they must be built; and if the institution is to last and be really useful the foundations must be well and truly laid; and hard work, patience and wisdom combined are necessary in the laying thereof. In the building of this Church those qualities were given full play, and we are debtors not only to Dr. and Mrs. Bondfield, but to many others whose very names are forgotten. The names of Dr. and Mrs. Bond-

field we must never forget, for in the work of this church they bore a great part."

The Unveiling Ceremony

Following Mr. Dowie's address, the Pastor, Bishop Graves, Rev. G. W. Sheppard, and the Church officers proceeded to the window, where the unveiling ceremony was performed by Mrs. Pugh. The hymn "For all the saints" preceded the sermon by Bishop Graves, who at the outset thanked the Church for the invitation to participate in that service. It was his privilege for many years to be associated in many ways with Dr. Bondfield, and he desired to associate himself most heartily with the very beautiful tribute paid by Mr. Dowie to the memory of Dr. and Mrs. Bondfield. Bishop Graves proceeded to speak of the Bible as the revelation of God's purposes to men of all generations and of its life-giving power to those who follow its precepts.

THE GERMAN A. D. C.

Three One Act Plays

Congratulations are once more due the local German players. The critic, in a mood to scoff, remained to praise. One is grateful not only for the gesture towards artistry, but for the opportunity to witness three widely variant concepts of the same playwright in one evening. Curt Goetz, the ultra-cynic, was the preceptor chosen, and one is amazed at his versatility.

To begin with, there was "Die Taube in Der Hand," a new angle on the eternal triangle. Two dear friends marry two dear friends. It develops that the respective husbands were each originally in love with the same woman, now the wife of one. Staunch friends, they drew lots to determine who was to possess *la desirée*. Which of the two was she? That is what each wife wishes to know. Each exercises her arts upon the other's husband to fathom the secret. Each ultimately learns the force of the adage, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Under Mr. H. Vollrath's very able direction, Misses F. Haesung and Miss Celia Walter, and Messrs. G. Meyer-Bute and L. Milberg gave us an excellent interpretation of the author's whimsicality.

Came next "Der Hund Im Hirn." Again the eternal triangle. An elderly doctor of medicine (Mr. A. H. Schuarte) has a young wife (Mrs. G. Bume). The wife has a young and ardent cavalier (Mr. Hans Beck). A servant, an ex-actor (Mr. H. Reifkogel), completes the quartette of players. The doctor, suspecting the liaison between his wife and the younger man, takes advantage of the fact that the latter has been bitten by the doctor's dog, Hector, to wring a confession of their wrong-doing from them. He attends the cavalier's wound in his wife's presence, giving out that Hector has gone mad and has had to be destroyed. Upon only one condition will he give the patient the needed anti-toxin; that of complete confession, which is promptly forthcoming. The participants in this brief drama are especially to be congratulated. Mrs. Bume for a most promising debut as an amateur actress, and Mr. Hans Beck for the enormous improvement shown in his work. It was but natural that Mr. Schuarte should be the perfect doctor, seeing that the players were instructed by Dr. Bume, and one had the comfortable feeling that none but the very latest and best therapy was being employed.

To round out an unusually entertaining evening, came "Die Tote Tante." We dare but hint at the plot of this. The head master of a school (Mr. J. Vollrath), is the father of 12 children, their ages separated only by one year, save that of the youngest and next youngest, whom two years separate. The eldest, a daughter, Innocentia (Miss G. Krause) is 16. Follow in descending steps Parsifal, Tertius, Elsa, Ursula, Sextus, Septima, Octavia, Euterpe, Decimus, Lohengrin, and Ultima. Truly, the late President Roosevelt would have caused a medal to be bestowed on this pedagogue!

The father had a sister who once loved not wisely, but too well, and was cast forth by him in righteousness. Comes Pastor Riesling (Mr. H. Vollrath) to inform this professor Traugott Hermann Naegler (one would need to trust in God with a family of this size!) and his wife

LONGER HOLIDAYS FOR ST. JOHN'S

President's Explanation of Decision to Close University Two Weeks Earlier

That the closing of St. John's University two weeks before the date set for the end of the winter term is merely a precautionary measure taken at the present time and one which in no way indicates student disturbances, was made clear by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of the institution, in explaining the situation to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Monday.

The usual winter holiday extends from January 25 to February 15, Dr. Pott said, and the two remaining weeks of work were to have been devoted to examinations, as the actual class room work had been completed for the fall session. When it became clear to alumni of the institution, many of whom are Chinese in a position to sense public opinion at the present time, that another two weeks might find military activities in the vicinity of Shanghai with the attendant disruption of train service, etc., it was thought best to consult with the authorities of the university. Dr. Pott, in turn, explained the situation to the student body, through the

expressing hopefulness that the moderate wing of the party will be the controlling agents in time. What would happen should the Kuomintang principles be established here, as far as missionary schools like St. John's University are concerned, was a matter of surmise according to Dr. Pott. That certain disruptions would be inevitable was indicated clearly in the announcement from the Cantone government that all teachers must belong to the Kuomintang and that presidents of institutions must be Chinese.

St. Hilda's School in Wuchang, an institution belonging to the American Church Mission and the Boone University were mentioned as examples of schools which are passing through trying and extremely problematical times under the Cantonean régime.

Besides St. John's University and Middle School, an associated school, St. Mary's Hall is also closing two weeks ahead of schedule. For the same reason of taking precautions, also, Nanyang College and Kwang Hua College in the western district are closing earlier than usual.

As far as St. John's University and St. Mary's Hall are concerned it is expected that they will re-open at the usual time in February. Parents of the pupils in these schools have been notified the reasons for closing.

CHINESE POETRY

Address Before the A. W. C. Literary Department

Before the meeting on Tuesday afternoon of the Literary Department of the American Women's Club, Mrs. Earl H. Cressy, Chairman of the Section, made one or two announcements, of which the most important was that Miss Louise Hammond will speak this morning at the Shanghai American School at 9.15 a.m. at the Chinese history class on Chinese Music. All those who are interested are cordially invited to attend. The lecture will take place in the assembly hall. Mrs. Dyson of the Civic Department added that she would be glad to hear of anyone travelling to America who would take with them a negro who was very anxious to return there, receiving help with children in return for the fare.

Tea was served specially early yesterday, and the lecture, given by Mrs. R. R. Service, began promptly at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Service is an enthusiastic student of Chinese literature and especially of Chinese poetry and translations into English from the originals. Her address was on the poetry of this ancient nation and she gave in it some of the best known translations of famous verses.

Of the theme Chinese poems Mrs. Service said that the favourites were love songs, of longing for loved ones absent, loneliness, drink, old age, fleeting pleasures, flowers, the moon and snow. In general the poems either give descriptions of scenery and the beauties of nature, or have a philosophic trend, and the ideal length for the Chinese poem is 12 lines, although eight and 16 lines in length are also popular.

After a few more explanations and some remarks on the various translations of Chinese poems and the different methods in which these are treated, Mrs. Service read a number of the best known translations among which were some by Mrs. Ayscough. The lecture was much enjoyed by all those present.

THE passenger trains of S.H.N.R. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 up and Nos. 2, 4 and 6 down have resumed running from date according to the revised timings, and special goods trains will be run according to amount of goods presented for booking.

ACCORDING to the local Chinese press, Gen. Li Pao-chang, the local Commissioner of Defence, has given further instructions to his consorts at the post-office to exercise the utmost care in examining letters from Kuangtung, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, and, whenever compromising documents, leaflets, pamphlets etc. are found, the senders and receivers are to be traced and examined.

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR EVE BALL

Festive Charity Affair at the Majestic Hotel Proves Success

It is probable that, had the local situation been a little less tense, still more people would have attended the ball given at the Majestic Hotel Thursday night by the Union of Russian Army and Navy Men and the Russian Benevolent Society to welcome in the New Year (old Russian style). However, as it was, a large company gathered and it is to be hoped the two charities benefited to no small extent.

Prior to the dancing a Russian dinner was served by the hotel, to which a large number of people also sat down. At 9.30 p.m. dancing began, the programme being interspersed with a number of cabaret turns all most creditably executed. As the evening wore on and confetti, balloons, whistles, etc., came into play, the fun became fast and furious and the New Year was ushered in according to the most approved custom, a Russian national dance being put on as midnight struck. Voting for the Queen of the Ball caused both excitement and amusement, but Her Majesty's selection and coronation did not occur until well on in the night.

PAN-PACIFIC UNION LEADER

Mr. A. H. Ford Expected to Speak in Shanghai

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai this morning by the N.Y.K.S. Taiyo Maru was Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, founder and director of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Mr. Ford in one of his periodical visits to the countries bordering the Pacific and recently visited Japan. This is, we believe, his fifth visit to Shanghai.

Mr. Ford some years ago saw the possibilities of bringing together, in conference and otherwise, the people of the different countries of the Pacific Ocean and the result was that he secured the support of leading people, who were at one with him in the scheme. Since then, conferences have been held in Honolulu, Australia and Japan, and one of the latest of these was the Scientific Conference which was held in Tokyo in October last. The scope includes racial gatherings, science, education, commerce, journalism, etc.

The Pan-Pacific Union is an unofficial organization, though among its honorary presidents are the President of the United States, the Premiers of Australia and New Zealand, the Prime Minister of Canada, Prince Tokugawa of Japan and, recently, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, ex-Chief Executive of the Republic of China. Mr. Wallace R. Harrington, Governor of Hawaii, is president and Mr. Ford is secretary and director. The Union is supported by the different governments bordering on the Pacific, who, in some cases, make special appropriations toward its funds; it has the support of the different Chambers of Commerce, and educational and scientific organizations; and has a very large membership.

It is expected that Mr. Ford will remain here for a few days, during which time he will meet the directors of the local Pan-Pacific Association (which is affiliated with the Union) at the Union Club of China and deliver a couple of addresses. The directors' meeting will be held on Monday next but no dates have been set for the speech-making. Mr. Tong Shao-yi, the well-known Chinese statesman, is president of the local Association, and he is expected back in Shanghai from a trip in the Philippine Islands, the Federated Malay Straits and elsewhere on Sunday. It is hoped that Mr. Tong will be able to attend the meeting. Mr. George A. Fitch is honorary secretary of the local organization.

A FIRE which broke out in the Tseng Hua Paint Factory in Chapel early on Sunday morning was responsible for the gutting of five buildings. No lives were lost.

RIOTS AND STRIKES IN SHANGHAI

Police Quell Cotton Mill Fracas; Chinese Department Stores Have their Troubles: Tramway Workers Restless

A very serious mill riot broke out Wednesday evening in the plant of Ewo Mills shortly after six o'clock, when about 100 infuriated hands seized everything that they could and began to demolish windows in the main building and the offices.

The crowd was in such a temper that the available force at Yangtze-poo station could not stem them and the emergency squad was sent for and the fire engine. This is the first mill riot in years which required the services of the Fire Brigade to quell.

Several of the police were slightly injured, being bruised and stoned, one foreigner in particular feeling the effects of mob violence.

Just how the trouble started has not been ascertained. There is a remarkable secrecy about the whole affair. Police officers would not speak—detectives, uniformed men and seniors. Chinese in the neighbourhood have the story that just about closing time, i.e., when the day shift goes off and the night shift appears for work a foreigner and a Chinese got in to an argument. Whether the Chinese threw a stone at him, or whether the other tried to chastise the Oriental has not been definitely stated, the Chinese version being the latter.

The spark had been set, whatever the circumstances, and the row was on.

One of the crowd threw a piece of concrete through the window of the compradore's office. A woman, armed with a bobbin, smashed windows right and left and incited her fellows.

Others Carry on

The male employees joined in, began to break up windows and furniture and the watchmen on the premises could do nothing. Officials telephoned Yangtze-poo station for assistance. The police responded, but found their number entirely too inadequate for the mob. The fire engine was brought to the scene and the reserves were hurried along in one of the newly constructed cagewagons.

The mob became hysterical and were brought to a still higher pitch by the show of force. Egged on by barmegads, they put up a stiff resistance, but the use of batons by the police brought individuals to their senses. It required the combined efforts of about 50 men to subdue the rioters.

At midnight a patrol of Europeans, Japanese, Sikhs and Chinese stood guard to prevent a recurrence and the emergency squad departed for their station.

Further Details of What Happened

Everything was quiet Thursday at the Ewo mill compound after the riot of Wednesday evening in which Capt. Dyson, several police and a large number of Chinese were injured. The number two mill was working, while many of the employees in the number one mill were on hand to resume duty last night.

Considerable conjecture still exists as to the actual cause of the trouble, but it is now definitely known that it began as the result of an altercation in which a foreigner became involved. As the hands were leaving the premises the usual search of their clothing was made. One of their number had a considerable amount of cotton concealed under his clothes which was discovered by a Chinese inspector. The foreigner then, it is understood, attempted to ascertain the details of the theft, during which process workers gathered round the party.

From this point on it is not so clear. Some say that a coolie knocked the foreigner's hat off, others say a stone struck him in the head. It does seem quite clear, however, that an embroglio followed in which the foreigner became involved.

The authorities attempted to keep out the workers who had already left the premises by closing the compound in Jensen Road. The workers, however, rushed to the entrance in Yangtze-poo Road and broke in. Unfortunately the road was being repaved at this point and a large number of loose stones were lying about, which the malcontents seized, being egged on by the agitators.

Within the compound pandemonium reigned, as was described in our yesterday's issue. Although subjected to a hail of sticks, stones,

bits of machinery, bobbins, etc., the police, augmented by the reserve squad from Gordon Road, maintained a remarkable composure. Eventually the Fire Brigade played an important rôle in quelling the trouble.

The mill authorities believe that it will be possible to resume in the number one mill this morning, although they would make no definite statement regarding this action.

Capt. Dyson, who was removed to the Victoria Nursing Home, is convalescing nicely and it is expected, will soon be discharged.

Sincere Employees Strike

All the employees of the Sincere department store with the exception of 200 went on strike Wednesday morning, it appearing according to some officials that they chose a moment at which they thought they could force the hands of the management—a sale being in progress. The business of the establishment was carried on yesterday as usual with a sufficient number of police in attendance to maintain order.

On Tuesday night about 7 o'clock the malcontents met in the roof garden where they arrived at their decision and yesterday morning 500 of their number did not take up their usual duties. The loyal employees, about 200 in number, are shareholders in the company as well. These managed although under a handicap, to care for the usual trade.

It is understood that the strikers are demanding a minimum wage, an increase in wage, double time for overtime and other concessions. The demands follow:—

1. A minimum wage of \$20, for apprentices \$10.
2. An increase of \$6 for those whose salaries range between \$21 and \$30.
3. An increase of \$5 for salaried men of more than \$30.
4. Monthly increases in wages every year of a minimum of \$5.
5. Double pay for sales periods.
6. Maximum working day of 12 hours.
7. Double time for overtime and one day off each week.
8. Seven annual holidays on festivals and five days holiday at foreign and China New Year.
9. A pro rata bonus to all employees from the annual profits.
10. Compensation grants to families of employees who die in the service.
11. Two additional dishes for their meals.

It was reported yesterday morning that the strikers were still in the roof garden.

The Management's Offer

The strike at the Sincere Co., involving 500 men, which began on Wednesday morning, is still in effect, (Thursday) although the store is doing business as usual.

The management have offered their employees a substantial increase in wages, which has been refused, the employees holding out for their original demands, to which have been added several others. The offer of the management follows:—

1. Those receiving from \$1 to \$5, a 40 per cent. increase.
2. Those receiving \$6 to \$10, a 30 per cent. increase.
3. Those receiving \$10 to \$20, an increase of 30 per cent., and 10 per cent. increase to those receiving \$21 or more.

In addition to their original demands for increased salaries, which differ from the concessions offered by from 30 to several hundred per cent., the employees now demand that the five cent fine for tardiness should be abolished, that a deduction only for the actual number of days while absent on leave should be made, that there should be no dismissals without the consent of the union, that a free school should be provided as well as medical attention and the payment of wages while ill and, lastly, that the management should improve their quarters and increase the quantity of the food at their meals.

It is understood that several hundred of the strikers are still in the roof garden of the building.

Other Department Stores

It is understood that the employees of the Sun Sun Co. and Messrs. Wing On presented demands to their managers similar to those of the Sincere Co. workers. No reply, so far, has been given by the Wing On managers but Mr. S. K.

Lau, general manager of Sun Sun's, issued a statement to his employees saying that, with reference to holidays and hours, the Sun Sun Co. was the first to introduce the full Sunday holiday system and to lower the number of existing working hours, but, owing to the fact that they did not get sufficient support from the other big department stores they were forced to abandon the scheme of making Sunday a regular holiday and to extend the hours a little. However, they gave their men a half holiday on Sunday and their working hours were lighter than those of other companies. As to wages, the employees of the Sun Sun Co. were given salaries comparing favourably with the other companies, if not higher.

The Tramway Strike

Inside employees at the car sheds struck work Thursday morning. Their number includes fitters, electricians, repairmen and unskilled labourers. The service on the roads, however, was not curtailed although agitators were known to have been on cars attempting to get the motormen and conductors to join.

The strike began in the Baikal Road sheds and spread to some extent to the Bubbling Well compound and other stations.

Disgruntled employees held a meeting at noon in Ward Road. The police were called, and when the strikers were spoken to they dispersed casually.

The authorities are of the opinion that the strike on Thursday is a definite move on the part of the agitators to force a suspension of the service. It will be recalled that Nyeh Tien-sung, who had charge of the Chinese staff, was murdered on Wednesday morning in Bubbling Well Road. The theory is now advanced that he was first done away with so that the strike could be made a success.

FUNERAL OF LATE MRS. C. S. BARCLAY

Many People Present at Last Rites Held at Pashienjiao

A large number of friends attended the funeral at Pashienjiao Cemetery on Tuesday of the late Mrs. Catherine Sutherland Barclay, an old member of the British community in Shanghai. Mrs. Barclay died at the residence of her son, Yu Yuen Road, early on Monday morning.

The coffin containing the remains lay in state at the cemetery chapel, smothered with flowers sent by her many friends. The Rev. Dr. John Darroch, O.A.E., led the service at the chapel and the graveside. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Beesley, and Mrs. K. McKelvie, while the pall-bearers were Messrs. J. McPherson, D.W.M. Price, A. L. Dickson, C. V. Syms, G. Hooper, and T.W.R. Wilson. Mrs. Barclay leaves a daughter, Mrs. Beesley, and a son, Mr. K. McKelvie, who was unable to attend the funeral because of his being confined to hospital.

WEDDING

Heath—Dutton

The wedding took place last Monday at the Cathedral of Miss Martha Dutton, daughter of Mr. Robert Dutton, to Mr. Thomas Heath, son of Mr. Thomas Heath, late editor of the "Co-operative News," Manchester. Dean Symons performed the ceremony.

Attending the bride was Mrs. Maud Hunter and Mr. Alfred Black acted as best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held in Williams Hotel under the special auspices of Messrs. Neurett and Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath are leaving shortly for Peking where the former is on the staff of S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

S. H. N. TRAIN SERVICE

Usual Runnings to be Resumed

All the express and local passenger trains on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will resume running according to the old scheduled timings from the 17th instant. All goods trains have been running as usual now.

THE SHANGHAI SANATORIUM

Opening Ceremony of a New Institution in the Rubicon Districts

The corner stone of the main building of the Shanghai Sanatorium and Hospital was laid on Sunday afternoon last at 2.30 p.m. The new hospital is to be under the superintendence of Dr. Harry W. Miller, the well known American surgeon, who came to the Far East 16 months ago to supervise this enterprise. The hospital is situated in an ideal site on 53 mow of land on the west side of Rubicon Road, half mile north of Hungjiao Road.

The ceremonies of last Sunday afternoon were in charge of Professor S. L. Frost, Educational Superintendent of the Far Eastern Division of Seventh-day Adventists. After a few preliminary remarks, Professor Frost introduced Mr. H. W. Barrows, Treasurer of the Adventist Denomination in the Far East, who gave a brief account of the development of this enterprise.

Dr. Miller said:—In the establishment of the Shanghai Sanatorium and Hospital we have had the most cordial and sympathetic support of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and of many business organizations, as well as the local officials. We furthermore have been welcomed and greatly encouraged in our endeavours by the medical profession of Shanghai, as well as by a large group of medical men in various parts of the Orient.

This institution is being established as a Sanatorium and Hospital for the Far East and welcomes to its doors all people without distinction in need of such services as the institution is prepared to give. Most of all we desire this institution to be helpful to the sick of the immediate community. The physicians and nursing staff hold themselves in readiness to serve the Shanghai community and those in our immediate environment.

A Special Field

In the establishment of this institution it has not been in the minds of its promoters to add simply another hospital unit to the many that are now in the Orient, and particularly to the large number of hospitals at present in Shanghai, for were this institution merely a hospital unit we would have placed it in a more needy locality in virgin territory. But the Shanghai Sanatorium and Hospital occupies a special field of its own, which is at present without competition in the Orient. It affords an institution in which disease may be treated by rational methods in the utilization of light therapy, massage, mechanical therapy, electricity in its various forms, including X-ray, hydrotherapy, heliotherapy, physiotherapy, and where special emphasis is given to the preparation of healthful foods, under the supervision of trained dietitians. Surgery and the administration of medicines are also provided for. The high type of nursing care given patients in sanatoriums has contributed largely to the splendid accomplishments of these institutions.

Sanatoriums are not places for research or experimentation, but institutions where the primary effort is to search by careful diagnosis to find the cause of disease and remove it, and to administer treatment for the recuperation and repair of the damage and to gain strength.

Those who Assisted

For accomplishments thus far attained in the development of the Shanghai Sanatorium and Hospital, I want to especially praise the work of Mr. Chang Nien, the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Au Chak-mun for fostering this enterprise in its beginning, and also to express my personal appreciation to H. E. Dr. Alfred Sze for his continued interest and encouragement in the development of this institution for China.

It is the purpose to-day in connexion with the laying of this stone to seal into this structure a copy of the articles of incorporation of this institution, a list of the contributors, chief among whom I

would mention the name of Dr. Henry Harrower who has contributed \$25,000 gold and the Washington Sanitarium, who have given us \$20,000 gold, a photographic copy of the plans of the institution, the official cards of the contractor, Mr. Dien of the Ping Fong Co., who did the preliminary construction of bridge and wall, and Yih Chong-tai, the contractors for this building, and a list of the names of the medical staff and the student nurses of the institution, a photograph of the branch sanitarium, and a list of the Board of Directors.

THE LATE MRS. CURTIS

Funeral of Sick Refugee Who Died on the Way from Kuling

The funeral of the late Mr. Curtis, who passed away after a long illness whilst being brought to Shanghai from Kuling (where she had been from treatment) for safety against the angry Chinese mobs, took place at Pashienjiao Cemetery Wednesday afternoon, there being a number of sorrowing friends present.

Funeral rites were conducted by the Rev. Father D. F. McDonald, S.J., of St. Joseph's Church, and the chief mourner was the deceased's husband and daughter, Miss Phyllis Curtis. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Percy Tilley, J. W. Fraser Cameron, George MacLorn, W. Durand, Campbell Henderson and Wallace M. Ferguson.

A number of beautiful wreaths were sent in, among them being those from "Her Loving Husband," her sorrowing Children Walter, Phyllis, Doris and Cyril; Her Mother, Sisters and Brothers; Mr. and Mrs. P. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. MacLorn, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Henderson, Mrs. Wilson Walker and the Misses Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, and Mrs. and Miss Clifton.

An account of the circumstances leading to the death of the late Mrs. Curtis appears on Page 54 of this week's Herald, and all of those who knew her were shocked when they heard the news as Mrs. Curtis was a most lovable lady, with a very kind disposition, and one who loved the Chinese.

The late Mrs. Curtis was Miss Emily Allen Thompson, the daughter of Mr. Henry Thompson of Ivy House, Southampton, and was 56 years of age. She was married to Mr. W. Vaughan Curtis in that port on February 11, 1896.

Deceased contracted tuberculosis, which set in as a consequence of fright at the time of the big typhoon in Hongkong on July 24, 1926, and she came to Shanghai by the str. President Lincoln on October 27, although she and her husband were to have left for Victoria, B.C., by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia on October 14, last year.

After arriving at Kuling, she made very decided recovery, so much so that she had been free from fever for two weeks and, in every respect, showed promise of full recovery. Dr. Ball, the physician in charge of the Kuling Sanatorium, said that he had never had a case which showed such rapid recovery and he held hopes that Mrs. Curtis would live for many more years. Unfortunately, when Mrs. Curtis was brought down from Kuling to Kiukiang, when the British Consul advised all British residents to leave Kuling, the case was all the more tragic when the riots started and the mob attacked Mrs. Curtis's stretcher-bearers and that led to her sudden demise.

Much sympathy is extended to the members of her family—her husband and daughter, Phyllis, who are in Shanghai; her mother, four sisters and three brothers, who are in Southampton; her son, Walter who is in Hongkong; her daughter, Doris, who is married to Mr. E. A. Lees, and her son, Cyril, who is in the employ of Messrs. J. & P. Coates in England.

A crowded scene was witnessed at a Chinese shop in Nanking Road on last Thursday when a number of legal practitioners called at the shop to order collars and gowns, as required in appearing before the Kiukiang Provisional Court.

INTERESTING TALK ON CHINESE MUSIC

Monday's Lecture by Mrs. Ching Lin-hsia Before the Union Club: Full Text of Paper

A most interesting lecture on Chinese music was read at the Union Club of China on Monday afternoon by Mrs. Ching-lin Hsia A.L.M., who chose for her subject "Chinese Music." Mrs. Hsia, who is well known for her western musical attainments, showed that she is no less acquainted with Chinese music and the applause at the conclusion will testified how the paper was appreciated by her audience.

Chinese Music

Mrs. Hsia said:—
The origin of music may, from its nature, be attributed to times coeval with the appearance of man on earth. Indeed, what is music? Listen to the accents of Nature! Hear the murmur of streams, the whisper of trees' leaves, the moaning of winds, the distant rolling of thunder, the resounding majesty of the ocean! Notice the bleating of the timid sheep, the lowing of herds, the singing of the lark, the animated cadence of the nightingale! What are all those voices but music, but a concert—a hymn which impresses the soul and elevates it to the ideal of infinite beauty?

When man began to contemplate the vast universe, his attention was naturally directed to harmonious Nature. The singing of birds, above all, must have deeply impressed him and led him to vocal imitation. In the course of time he contrived to combine the natural sounds of his voice into a system, to arrange them into melodies agreeable to the ear, and, finally, to make instruments by which the melodies could be rendered. Probably, that is the way in which Chinese music began. The ancient music of China was cultivated as one of its special studies but has been hopelessly lost, like many of her other arts.

Legendary Commencement

According to the legendary history of Chinese music, we are told that about 2,600 B. C. the Emperor Huangti commanded his minister Ling Lun, at the Kun-lun Mountains, to procure bamboo tubes to make the Lu. It happened that there was a valley there called Chiehku, where bamboos of regular thickness grew. Ling Lun cut the piece of bamboo between two knots, and the blowing of these bamboo tubes produced an imitation of the notes of the fabulous bird Fung-huang or Phoenix, the male giving six notes and the female other six notes. Sound emitted by the tube was considered as the base, the pitch-key—the tone. He arranged a series of 12 tubes, according to the idea of his master and they received the name Lu, that is, laws, principles, pitch-pipes. Common account is that the male bird gave the notes equivalent to our C, D, E, F, G, and A, and the female C, D, F, G, A, B. In other words, the male bird, beginning with C, gave six notes ascending a tone apart, and the female also gave six notes a tone apart, but beginning with C, giving their notes alternately and thus making between them a chromatic scale. The Lu are then a series of bamboo tubes, the longest of which measures nine inches, and which are supposed to render 12 chromatic semitones of the octave.

Be these fabulous stories and ancient music what they may, we know for certain that before Confucius there were national music teachers, that in the time of Confucius (B.C. 500) music was one of the six arts to be learned (they are, ceremony or etiquette, music, poetry, writing, shooting, and driving and riding, and that Confucius accompanied his own songs with musical instruments.

A Mythical Emperor

The other particulars regarding music, which we are perfectly certain existed long before the burning of the books (3rd century B.C.) are the following:—

1. The 12 semitones composing an octave.
2. The five notes of the ancient Pentatonic scale.
3. The eight different kinds of sounds produced by eight kind of instruments.
4. The six kinds of dances with which music is accompanied.

The mania which Confucianists had of fathering all their theories on some mythical Emperor of the far past, had become such a nuisance that Tsin Sze-huang determined to put an end to it by destroying most of their books; for he had come to the conclusion that it was far better to have no books at all than to be hampered on all sides by would-be precedents. In this catastrophe, about B.C. 200, perished the ancient music of China, though some writers claim that a few books on music did survive the general conflagration.

As it has been the firm belief of Chinese scholars for millenniums that ancient music had not only power to change the savage nature of animals, but that music, along with worship, surpassed all other powers in transforming the manners and customs of a people, and that it had power in heaven as well as on earth, therefore all the ablest men through all the ages have been in search of that ancient music. The scholars of Han, while reconstructing the ancient books of China, laboured hard with the theory of music, but to this day almost all declare that ancient music had been lost beyond recovery and always speak of music as a lost art, and this loss of ancient music in China, as in the West, was probably for want of a proper musical notation.

Tang Music Modern

Modern music really dates from Tang dynasty (A.D. 600). Chinese scholars declared then that however much might be the boast of individuals here and there, ancient music was a lost art. They had no other alternative but to adopt what was then foreign music or be without it altogether, for it was then that the music of the northern Liao dynasty was generally introduced, viz., the Kung-cheh system, equivalent to the sol-fa of the West. The Kung-cheh system became common during the Sung dynasty (960-1126 A.D.). It has the seven notes, with semitones between the 3rd and 4th and 7th and 8th. This scale, as I said, came from the northern Liao dynasty, a race related to the Mongol and Manchus. This was a little before Guido (who died 1050) invented the staff and introduced the use of the syllables, ut, re, mi, fa, so, la; these being the first syllables of a six-lined hymn to John the Baptist. The ut was afterwards changed to the more open syllable do. Not till 1,600 odd was the seventh name added in Europe by a Frenchman, Lemaire, who called it si. We thus find that the Chinese had the complete names for the diatonic scale 600 years before it was completed in Europe, and that China had its sol-fa system over 800 years before Curwen (about 1810) started his sol-fa system. But notwithstanding the adoption of this foreign system, the Chinese throughout the ages have retained the ancient nomenclature and ancient instruments, and try on all great occasions, besides giving modern music, to give what they would fain believe to be ancient music.

Notation

In the days of Mencius, the ordinary notes in use for singing were five, called Kung, Hsiang, Kioh, Tsu, Yu, equivalent to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th of our modern scale.

These form really the most natural scale, as it pleases men universally. The tunes of most primitive peoples are founded mostly on these five notes. That limited scale is sometimes called the Pentatonic, sometimes the Dorian, and sometimes the Scandinavian, though in a volume of modern Scandinavian songs one could not find one song without semitones, yet in Scotland one can still find songs and Psalm tunes on this scale, such as "Auld Lang Syne," "Ye Banks and Braes," "Skye Boat Song," and "O'er the Moor," and Kilmarlock, Colshill, Balerar and Morven among the Psalm tunes. Among the jubilee airs, sung so sweetly by the negroes, there are many without semitones, as "Swing Low," "In Bright Mansions Above," "The Gospel Train," and "Fare Away to Jesus."

The Native Scale

The fact that most of the Chinese native airs are founded on this scale accounts for the difficulty the grown-up Chinese have in singing well the Western tunes that have semitones. While they sing perfectly such tunes as "Auld Lang

Syne" (in D.C.M.) and "Ye Banks and Braes" (in D.L.M.), "Happy Land," and "Jesus Loves Me," which also contain no semitones, they cannot possibly sing correctly Old Hundred, which seems so simple to the ears of the Western people, because it has a semitone in each line.

The Pentatonic scale then was certainly known in China B.C. 300, how much earlier we cannot tell. In the Han dynasty (B.C. 206-A.D. 190) other two notes were in use, viz., the sharpened 4th, called Pien-tsu, and the 7th, called Pien-kung i.e., a semitone below the 5th and a semitone below the key note.

This notation, whether Chinese or foreign, when thoroughly learned first and afterwards applied to the staff—then called solfeggio, and the key-note always being do—makes the most expert readers at sight of any musical system. We strongly advise, in teaching the Chinese, that either Curwen's sol-fa or the Chinese Kung-cheh be first used in teaching them to sing. The Kung-cheh has the advantage of being written downwards and is already universally known over China. The staff could be used afterwards.

Time

The Kung-cheh notation is sadly defective in time marks. The chief time marks in common use are two—a cross (X, called pan) and a circle, (O, called yen)—the first put at the side of the accented and the second at the side of the unaccented note, equivalent really to the beats in Western bars. If you want more than one note to be sung to the one beat, then just crowd in the number of notes to be sung to it at the side of the pan and yen—it may be 2, 3, 4, 5 or even more. The awkwardness of this must be apparent at once. Other time marks are used variously in different Chinese books, but there is no uniformity. The fact of the indistinctness of the time-marks, and anciently the want of them altogether, account for the fact that a Chinese musician has to hear a tune before he can play it, and also for the fact that we hear the same tune rendered so differently in different parts of China.

Harmony

There is no such thing as part singing in China, nor have we melodic harmonies in any book; only the melody is written. But the rudiments of harmony are to be found in a book published as early as 1525; how much earlier they were in possession of these rudiments we cannot tell. The various instruments in the various keys are tuned in fifths and made to respond to one another in fifths.

Harmony, even in the West, only began about three centuries ago. Before that, singing was in unison and antiphonal and sometimes fugual. Western harmony is utter confusion to the Chinese. The only harmony the Chinese think of is the harmony of different sounds of the eight kinds of instruments, that is, using only the instruments that sound well together and are appropriate to be used on any given occasion.

Instruments

The Chinese divide their instruments into eight kinds—(1) metal, (2) stone, (3) earthen or porcelain, (4) leather, (5) silk or stringed, (6) melon or wind, (7) bamboo, (8) wood. These from the Pa Yin, the eight sounds produced by their eight different kinds of instruments.

But of these eight kinds there are varieties. For example, of metal there are eight or nine varieties. In all, there are 45 odd common varieties. Among the popular ones I might mention Pao-ba (guitar), La-ba (shepherd's pipe), Kin (Guitar or violin), Deet-z (flute) Sung (a tiny reed-organ), Hoo-lin (two-stringed fiddle of the Huns) Goo (flat-drum).

Among the stringed instruments the Kin is the most ancient and honourable. It derives its name from "prohibit" because its sounds restrain and check evil passions.

Among the winded instruments is the sweet-toned Sun, with its perfect reeds. Few know that this small instrument is the ancestor of the English harmonium or American organ. A Russian, in possession of a Sung, built an organ with similar reeds. A Frenchman, seeing it, thought the reed might be used with a keyboard without pipes. He succeeded, and this, developed, has given us harmoniums and parlour organs.

A few words on orchestras or choirs. On great occasions at one

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS IN SHANGHAI

Twelve Day Observance of Holyday by Members of the Orthodox Church

The observance of Russian Christmas and New Year season, a period beginning on January 7 and ending about January 19, is to be noted in the Russian community at the present time, where, especially among the orthodox section of this community, the religious aspects of the season predominate.

According to a recent report there are between 7,000 and 8,000 White Russians registered in Shanghai at present, with a scattering of many unregistered in various parts of the French Concession and Chinese territory. At one time orthodox Russians had a well organized missionary group in the Far East who answered to the Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Far East, the present Bishop Innocent, with residence in Pskuan in Peking. There is, however, at the present moment, little if any evangelical work going on in the Russian orthodox church in this or any part of the world, but Russian religious devotees in Shanghai and in other parts of China still gather round the altars of their faith. The bishop for the local section is the Rt. Rev. Simon, whose personality has impressed itself greatly upon the Russian community here. He is in charge of the three Russian churches which Shanghai now has, there having been formerly only the one in Chapei before the influx of White Russians after the Revolution.

Other two churches where special services have also been going on in the observance of the Christmas season, are situated in Avenue Joffre at the corner of Route Dumer in a private dwelling and under the auspices of the Russian ex-servicemen and another in Rue Conty under the auspices of Madame Dietrich where the pupils from her orphanage compose the choir. The church in Chapei, through its earlier founding, is perhaps a little better known, though its distance from the French Concession where the largest part of the Russian community lives accounts for the founding of other churches nearer at hand.

Special Liturgies and Singing

Each church has celebrated the season with special liturgies and singing for which Russian choirs are rightly celebrated. The liturgies sung during the present season were composed by St. Basil the Great, known to every orthodox Russian no less for the beauty of his litanies than for his sainthood. It may be said here that religious music in Russia, had, before the Revolution, always made up a portion of the portfolios of famous composers who, however much they might have felt the urge to contribute to operatic and orchestral music, considered the heights of composition to be found in religious music. Thus the tradition, established generations ago, still has its devout adherents among exiled Russian in various parts of the world. At the different services, choral harmony of the most beautiful kind can be heard, a form of chanting which the Russian as well as the Roman Catholic Church includes among its religious services.

Apart from the religious observance there are other aspects to the season for Russians. Numerous parties have been organized by those endeavouring to lighten the lot of the poor refugee children here, where toys and clothing, etc., were donated to the occasion by foreign friends. Such a party took place yesterday afternoon at the Russian Fraternity School where about 400 children were entertained from all sections of Shanghai. A few days before, the students in the school, all of whom are extremely needy, had their own Christmas tree celebration which had been made possible through charitable Shanghai folk. There are also, as is known, charity balls during this season.

National Customs

Russian Christmas is a great time for the observance of all sorts

time we find the number of musicians and dancers fixed at 64 each, divided into eight eights. At another they had 108 musicians, 132 dancers, all over 15 and under 20 years of age. In the Kin and Liao dynasties, when they wanted special music twice a year, they had a choir numbered over 300.

of national customs. Foremost among these ranks fortune-telling which is done by countless methods. There is the bit of wax melted on a silver spoon and dropped into cold water where it congeals into shapes which are deciphered by fortune tellers. Another superstition which has much favour with the young and unmarried generation is that of filling a soup tureen with water almost up to the edge where are the names of either men or girls, depending upon which sex is having the fortune told. A small candle lighted and set afloat in a nutshell selects the predestined name according to the superstition. Such a name hunt is also seen in the custom of a young woman going into the street at midnight and asking the first man she sees what his Christian name is. That name, tradition has it, will be the same as her future husband's. To romantic young ladies it is often a shock to receive a commonplace, not to mention an ugly name, on such occasions. Among the same customs and one of the most popular is that in which young women form a circle, on the floor, each with a heap of grain in front of her. A black cock let loose in this circle seeks the grain of the maiden destined to find the next husband.

These are only a few of the customs about which many volumes could be written. The feasting aspects of the season are not as prominent as are the religious phase and the superstitious customs already described in brief, in orthodox groups. In fact the whole of Christmas Eve until the appearance of the first star is devoted to rigorous fasting, and no special dish, such as the plum pudding of Merrie England marks the spirit of Christmas.

The Russians in Shanghai who have recollections of Christmases spent in their own northern winters, with the enjoyable entertainments of the out-of-doors, skiing, sleighing skating and the like, miss that aspect of Christmas in Shanghai as much as any other, it is said.

NEW BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt in Shanghai

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt, who has come to China to take up the position of Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron of the British Navy in succession to Sir Edward Alexander-Sinclair, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on Monday afternoon on board H.M.S. Despatch. It is not yet known how long he will stay here, perhaps a week or perhaps longer. His wife and two daughters, who accompanied him to China, are remaining in Hongkong during his visit here.

Born in 1870 the Admiral has had a distinguished naval career, which commenced the day when, as a young Lieutenant of H. M. S. Cleopatra, he was one of the landing party at Nicaragua in 1894. From that date promotion followed rapidly until in 1913 he was raised to the rank of Captain. He served all during the recent European war, during the whole of which he was in command of the Harwich Fort. His first action, as commander of the Destroyer Flotilla, was at Heligoland Bight in 1914, where he gained great distinction, for which action he was awarded the D.S.O. and C. B. He was also in many smaller actions, one of the most notable of which was the action at Dogger Bank in 1915 and throughout all his courage and skill were unequalled.

He became Rear Admiral in 1918 but in December, 1919, was promoted to the position of Vice-Admiral. Of note, too, the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1919.

A CHINESE was arrested in the French Concession on Monday night for being concerned in an attempted murder in which one Chu Kan-yu, and his wife were severely injured. It appears that accused had a quarrel with Chu's wife over a debt when she pressed him to borrow some money which he had returned from her. Accused refused to do so. From words they came to blows. Just as he was about to strike the woman with a hatchet, her husband, who happened to be in the next house, came to her assistance and so the miscreant promptly by attacked both.

CORRESPONDENCE

HANKOW

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Hankow proves that the claim of China's equality with civilized nations is not substantiated. Here we have a case of a riot directly instigated by the Ministers of the Cabinet of the Nationalist Government with Russian Bolshevik active assistance. Innocent men and women are compelled to flee for their lives. Even if they are able to protect, the Government are unwilling to do so. There is no doubt but that their deliberate purpose is to provoke war.

Hankow supplies all the facts needed to demonstrate that the Nationalist Government is subservient to her Russian Bolshevik masters. Unless the moderates are able to control the situation and displace the extremists then one of two results is bound to follow, namely (1) A complete evacuation of China; or (2) war.

Russian Bolsheviks with their Chinese dupes will stick at nothing to carry out their openly expressed intentions of driving first the British and then other foreigners out of China.

Britain and America allowed Russia to go Bolshevik; are we going to allow China to follow suit? If that is not our intention we must act without an unnecessary moment's delay.

It seems clear we should endeavour to ally ourselves with the moderates or with any party whose object is to put down Bolshevism and assist them with money and such armed forces as necessary.

Cannot Britain and America for once unite in this great humanitarian object? We should unite to crush this satanic agency which will, otherwise, spread over the whole earth and utterly wreck civilization. This is a crucial moment. What is now needed is immediate and vigorous action to prevent the evil spreading any further.

Surely Britain and America are big enough to put aside for the moment trade interest and a scramble for dollars to protect the earth from this terrible danger. Is it fair to allow Britain to carry the burden alone? Other Powers are as interested as we are in this crusade.

I am, etc,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Shanghai, Jan. 7, 1927.

ARM CHAIR CRITICS AT HOME

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I think there will be general agreement with Mr. Shaw in regard to the incorrect statements issued by arm-chair critics at home on China affairs, but are those arm-chair critics solely to blame for such statements? What about the transients and tourists, who, after a few days or weeks spent in the Treaty Ports, venture to give decided opinions about China? A few months ago you gave an account of the antics of a Mr. Blanco. This gentleman, during the stay of his steamer at Hongkong on his way out from home to Shanghai at the end of January last year, stated, most emphatically, that Hongkong then was very prosperous. Then he spent six hours in Mukden, two days in Harbin, two days in Tientsin, a few weeks in Shanghai, about four or five days in Hankow, but could not get to Peking because of the fighting, and he never travelled a single mile on a Chinese owned and managed railway. Yet he went on record as stating that the Kuomintang forces having been driven from Peking, fighting would then immediately cease throughout China; that all the railways would resume normal service, and that China would now be able to raise all the money she required in the international money market. These statements were put on record last May, but fighting still goes on in China. At the meetings of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., the British & Chinese Corporation, and the Peking Syndicate the chairman called attention to the

conditions of the country and the railways. Quite recently the British & Chinese Corporation protested against the defaults on certain loans. We presume that the chairmen of these companies know what they are talking about, but what was Mr. Blanco's knowledge of China? I think the appropriate initials for Mr. Blanco and his like would be D.M.A. Certainly the arm-chair critics and the d-muddling asses would serve the interests of their countrymen better if they would refrain from making misleading statements on China affairs and conditions.

I am, etc,

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, Jan. 7, 1927.

Mr. Shaw's letter was published under "Correspondence" in last week's Herald.

RECENT NEWS FROM KULING

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—On January 4 you published in your journal a letter dated December 29 from Mr. John Berkin, in which he tells us that the Southerners had caused no trouble or annoyance to anyone in Kuling but were quite courteous and well behaved. Mr. Berkin also assured us that no patients had been evacuated from the Kuling Community Hospital, nor did Mr. Berkin anticipate having to evacuate any patients. In fact Mr. Berkin's letter gave us the opinion that Kuling although in the hands of the Southerners was still an excellent resort for the sick.

In view of Mr. Berkin's letter we were extremely surprised to read in your paper to-day that Mr. Berkin was amongst those from Kuling to arrive in Shanghai.

I am, etc,

SURPRISED.

Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1927.

BRITISH INTERCOASTAL TRADE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As an argument in favour of legislation preventing intercoastal trade in the British Empire by foreign ships, I have heard it stated that over one-third of the intercoastal trade of India is carried in Japanese steamers. Could any of your readers guarantee the truth of this statement?

I am, etc,

D.

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1927.

THE ENEMY IN CHINA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I am sending a copy of the letter you were kind enough to publish on January 7 to the Editor of the "Times" and I have presumed to augment it with the enclosed.

If you think it of sufficient interest, I crave the indulgence of yourself and your readers once more.

I am, etc,

CHARLES R. SHAW.

Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1927.

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—On January 7 the following letter was published in the "North-China Daily News," the principal organ of this town and I have been asked by several fellow residents to send you a copy.

It is a fact, Sir, that the able propaganda of our enemies in China has succeeded in poisoning the minds of the Chinese against us and the present situation is due to it. The British here know this: it is the keynote and fundamental of the position. Large sums of money and an organized intelligence are being used for the sole purpose of undermining British influence and British trade in China. It would be idle to deny its success. We, ourselves, have no means or money to counter these destructive agencies working on an ignorant and credulous people whose minds can be and are now sufficiently inflamed.

It is necessary to keep in mind this basic fact in seeking the reason for our present painful unpopularity. Our enemies lay the blame for it on our shoulders. This is false.

I have lived here off and on for 30 years. I have seen the prosperity of British firms and individuals growing with that of the Chinese in this port under conditions exactly fitted for the mutual growth and expansion of trade, namely, a friendly give-and-take confidence in the spoken and written word and bond of each party. Social relations if not exactly intimate, still self-respecting and cordial. In the last five years all that, alas, has changed, but it was never started by Chinese business men and it was no sin on our part that brought it about. The reason and the blame for that change cannot be laid at the door of the British trader in China, and I make this statement sincerely and emphatically, leaving the effects of politics and religions aside to those better able to analyse them than I am.

To-day, however, the Chinese business man is frightened. He fears for his prosperity and his money: his possessions acquired under the old pleasant régime with us are threatened by rapacious outsiders: he is apprehensive of a system of "Nationalism" which promises much but gives nothing, and eyes the "haves" with greed. Also he dares not express sentiments of friendship for us which might bring odium on him.

I am convinced that I am right in saying that no cardinal animosity really exists between the Chinese trader and ourselves. If he is in a better position to-day to carry on his trade without our help, good luck to him. Change is inevitable. We appreciate his ability and will not grudge him success.

Our real undoing in China, however, is not a commercial question, but has been brought about by a jealous, untruthful, unscrupulous enemy and we are faced to-day with the result of his work. That is the real reason for the present hostility of the Chinese to the British which later on, as sure as fate, will be directed against the nationals of other Powers.

The facts are well-known to us out here, but do not seem to be understood in England, judging from the unfriendly criticisms directed against the British residents in China. Such expressions as "oppression," "exploiting" and the like are untrue, and it is because they are untrue that we are hurt and exasperated on reading the utterances I have also detailed in my letter of January 7.

British business men living here are not happy just now: we are becoming impoverished through no fault of our own; our personal safety may be threatened: but we repudiate blame: our business consciences do not afflict us and we send a message to our friends at Home that a few words of sympathy and encouragement would be in better taste at this juncture than uniformed and bitter criticism which is used against us.

I am, etc,

CHARLES R. SHAW.

Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1927.

NICARAGUA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Seeing that you refer to Nicaragua in leading articles on two consecutive days, I assume that a little information about this country might be of interest, and are left alone otherwise.

The political life of that country centres in Managua, the capital, which is reached from the port of Corinto, the principal port on the Pacific Coast. A railway connects this port with the few important (comparatively speaking) towns: Leon, Managua, Masaya, Granada.

I have been living in Nicaragua from 1902 until 1905, so I know a little about conditions as they were then, and the only change that has taken place since is the greater influence of the U.S.A. The key to the present unrest may be found in the telegram mentioning a payment of \$3,000,000 for a concession to build a canal.

When I arrived in Nicaragua, early in 1902, it had not been decided what canal the U.S.A. were going to build: the Panama or the Nicaragua Canal. After the decision fell in favour of the Panama route, revolutions started in Columbia, until finally the canal zone was separated and became U.S.A. property. The trouble in Nicaragua at the present time is obviously a repetition of what happened in Columbia.

The Atlantic coast, from where the trouble is reported, is for practical

purpose—that is from an internal political point of view—as distant from the only part of the country that counts, as Mongolia from Shanghai. A railway has been projected along the Bluefields River, connecting the Nicaragua sea with the Atlantic coast, but I don't think it ever was built. Communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coast is therefore difficult, at certain seasons even impossible.

I would not blame the U.S.A. for trying to get the Nicaragua Canal Zone under its control. If they would build the canal without having absolute control over the territory in question, they will have no end of trouble afterwards.

There have always been two political parties in Nicaragua—Liberals who are not Liberal and Conservatives who are not conservative, the only difference being, who collects the revenues and holds the political jobs.

As to this revolution wiping out the whole male population there is no danger. This reminds me of the story that was told in Nicaragua about Costa Rica, the neighbouring state. When they wanted to go to war, which used to happen periodically, the army was ordered to assemble on the plaza before the National Palace. The following then happened. The adjutant to the President reports to his supreme warlord: We cannot fight! Why? was the astonished question. We have no soldiers, was the prompt answer. Who then are all these people assembled in front of the Palace? They are all officers! This may sound like a joke, but it is very near the truth. My shoe-maker per example, was a Colonel! Whenever there was a revolution in the air, the Indians or half Indians, working mostly on coffee plantations were pressed into service. This was the custom 20 years ago, and as shown by recent telegrams is the custom to-day. The servants of those having influence with the Government were usually freed, while the others got a rifle and a bandolier and they were ready for service. Only the officers had a kind of uniform, the soldiers going around with whatever clothing they had, some with hats, others without, hardly any of them wearing shoes. A class distinction was made according to the kind of clothes the people wore. The ambition of the common people was to become a *muelcho de saco*, meaning, one who wore a coat and leather shoes. They were not pressed into the service! Another story told and believed was, that in one of the fights between the Conservatives, who at that time had their headquarters at Leon and the Liberals with headquarters at Managua, a few shots were fired, whereupon both opposing forces started running in opposite directions until they reached home, both parties believing that the enemy was at their heels.

The story about vultures sounds perhaps sensational to one not familiar with conditions in those Central American States, of which it might be admitted, that Nicaragua is the most backward. Vultures or "zupilotes" as they are called there, are such a necessity that one is not allowed to kill them. They are quite harmless birds of the size of a Chinese turkey. They are all over and constitute together with ants almost all there is of a health service. They clean up effectively the remains of dead animals, kitchen refuse, etc. I don't believe that they had much chance to make a meal of dead soldiers for the simple reason that in the little actual fighting that might take place, very few are killed. Such fights make interesting headlines, and reporters who know that the public is eager for sensations, make the best of it, but when one goes to the bottom of such stories one will usually find that 99 per cent. of it is exaggeration, just as was found to be the case when the stories about war atrocities were investigated by unprejudiced committees in Europe.

I am convinced that the unrest in Nicaragua is due to politicians who have a selfish interest. The people, as long as they are not squeezed too much are not interested in who runs the Government, the Liberals or the Conservatives, just as the Chinese people, with the exception of the politicians, are not interested in who collects the taxes as long as they can make a halfway decent living and are left alone otherwise.

I am, etc,

H. SCHLOTEN.

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1927.

CABLES TO FRIENDS AT HOME

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Not having had the satisfaction of introducing the Christmas telegram, I crave a little space to ask the foreign telegraph companies if it is possible to introduce a similar great benefit of special cables under the same conditions to hundreds of us who have friends and relations at home who are anxiously in need of news which the present cost of cables, even at deferred rates, preclude most of us in sending.

Trusting this hint may be favourably received by those concerned to the benefit of innumerable individuals as well as

I am, etc,

M.

Shanghai, Jan. 11, 1927.

MR. LEEFE'S RECENT COMMENT

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—With regard to the Municipal Council's proclamation, may I refer to the message which was wired out by Reuter and published in your Saturday's issue on page 12 (column 1) under the prominent heading of "Pointed Comment by Mr. Leefer." The message reads as follows:—

The "Morning Post" gives prominence to a letter from Mr. Leefer, Chairman of the China Association, who draws attention to the enormous British interests in Shanghai which, with the safety of some 7,000 British residents, are gravely imperilled if the Cantonese capture Shanghai, unless adequate measures are taken for their protection.

Mr. Leefer refers to the evacuation of women and children from Hankow and says that he does not know whether, in the last resort, British evacuation of Shanghai is also contemplated, but, if so, such evacuation would mean the end of British prestige in the Far East and would be a ruinous blow to Britain's commerce with China.

In speaking of a possible "British evacuation of Shanghai," Mr. Leefer presupposes a fact which is non-existent. The British Concession in Hankow is one thing; British people residing in the International Settlement of Shanghai is another thing altogether.

It is a striking commentary on the value of Home opinion on events in China when a man in the prominent position of Chairman of the China Association who, it is to be presumed, is not unacquainted with Shanghai and Hankow in their geographical, political and economic aspects, should make such a wholly curious and unfounded pronouncement; and I leave it to your readers to conceive the exact impression it must have created on the British public.

I am, etc,

H. A. T.

Shanghai, Jan. 11, 1927.

THE QUESTION OF MAILS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As the mails by rail are invariably late and before they are held up for an indefinite period, may I suggest to the postal authorities the advisability of the sea route from Dairen in preference to that used at the moment.

It is useless to wait until a crash comes and mails become lost, destroyed or mutilated, so now is the time to make a change before it is too late.

This applies to both sending and receiving.

I am, etc,

M.

Shanghai, Jan. 11, 1927.

A SECRET Kuomintang rendezvous was discovered and raided by the Chinese police on Sunday afternoon, as a result of which a man named Ma Chun-hua was arrested. This individual had in his possession a number of Kuomintang documents, a quantity of inflammatory anti-foreign and anti-Allied propaganda, ten Kuomintang certificates, a list of names of members of the Kuomintang, and seven envelopes bearing the chop of the "Committee (Kuomintang) of Secret Service." His explanation that he was given these papers by an acquaintance was not considered very convincing, and he is being detained by the police pending further inquiries.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

MR. HENRY LESTER'S BEQUESTS

Judge Grain, of H. M. Supreme Court, has delivered judgment on an application made to him in regard to the will of the late Mr. Henry Lester. The costs of the application are to be paid out of the estate. Mr. R. E. S. Gregson appeared for the trustees of the will and Mr. Ronald G. McDonald for the trustees of the Shantung Road Hospital.

The judgment in full follows:— This is an application by the executors and trustees of the will of Henry Lester, deceased, for directions by the Court as to their duties in carrying out certain bequests of the deceased. There are several questions raised and I will deal with them seriatim.

The first question raised is on the following clause of the will:—

"I bequeath to the trustee of the Chinese Hospital situate at No. 6 Shantung Road and occupying the land known and registered at the British Consulate-General at Shanghai aforesaid as Lots Nos. 688, 882, 4544, which lots are shown on the Municipal cadastral plan of the Central District of Shanghai as aforesaid lots 4304 and 431, the sums of Shanghai Tls. 1,000,000, to be provided out of my residuary estate, in the first place for paying off the loan on mortgage on the said property and premises and next for the purpose of buying the adjoining land property belonging to the Missionary Society Corporation of London known and registered at the British Consulate-General Shanghai at Lot 61, which said lot is shown on the said Municipal cadastral plan of the Central District, Shanghai, aforesaid, as Lot No. 430 and as an endowment and toward maintaining and supporting the said Chinese Hospital annually for all time."

This bequest is made to the Shantung Road Hospital on certain conditions:—

- It shall be called "The Lester Chinese Hospital."
- No rooms for private patients.
- No charge for poor and needy patients and no charge for outpatients.
- Trustees (of hospital) report and publish annually income and expenses.
- Houses and shops fronting next to Shantung Road be pulled down and site cleared.
- No buildings erected for the purpose of letting or profit in any part of land now held or required.
- Trustees of Shantung Road Hospital to enter into deed of covenant with Lester trustees to observe and perform such conditions.

The first question asked is whether the executors and trustees are concerned to see to the application of Tls. 1,000,000 in

- Paying off loan on mortgage
- Buying B. C. Lot No. 61
- As to the endowment for all time or at all.

The answer to this question appears quite clear, not only on the general application of the law in such matters but also on the law as administered in the case *Knox v. Lord Hochan*, 15 Simons Reports 82. In this case £8,000 had been left to a daughter a married lady to buy a country residence, the question being whether the trustees of the will were bound to see that the sum was invested in a country house. The Vice-Chancellor held that they were not concerned in purchasing the residence.

Moreover, from the context of the Lester will it appears that all that is necessary for the trustees and executors to do is to see that the trustees enter into a deed covenant to carry out the conditions which I have cited. Therefore, I direct that the sole duty of the trustees and executors of the Lester will is to hand over the property and funds on the signing of the deed covenant, and they are not required to concern themselves how it is to be applied and not called upon to insert in the deed the way the money and property shall be applied to the charity.

The next question I am asked concerns two plots of land. By his will, a plot of land styled Lot B. C. 7037, which is "known and shown in the Municipal cadastral land schedule of the French Concession as Lot 204" is left to the Shantung Road Hospital. This is a mis-description. B. C. Lot 7037 is known and shown in the land schedule of the S. M. Council as Lot 445 and is not known or shown as Lot 204 in French Concession,

but, on the other hand, B. C. Lot 772 is known as Lot 204 in the French Concession. The question asked by the trustees of the will, is shall they transfer B. C. Lot 7037, or B. C. Lot 772, or both, to the Shantung Hospital. Where there is a patent ambiguity in the will it is permissible to hear evidence on the surrounding circumstances in order to cure the ambiguity, and I am of opinion that, although the hearing of parol evidence has been very much restricted, especially with regard to the intention of a testator, in curing even patent ambiguities, nevertheless that I am justified in the surrounding circumstances of this case in looking at previous wills of the deceased, Henry Lester, to ascertain how on former occasions he dealt with these two plots of land.

Many Earlier Wills

There are wills of 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 referred to on affidavit. In five of these wills, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1921, Lot 772 is left to Shantung Hospital. In 1917 it is not specifically referred to. In 1922 and the wills after that (1923 and 1924) it is not specifically referred to, but B. C. Lot 7037 is referred to with the additional description, viz., "Lot 204 in French Concession" which is a description which applies to Lot 772. Therefore, in all the wills since 1921, B. C. Lot 772 is not referred to, except that part of the description which is tacked on to B. C. Lot 7037. With regard to B. C. Lot 7037 in 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, it was left to different charities, generally to the trustees of the Cathedral. In the will of 1921 it was not referred to but in the wills of 1922, 1923, 1924 it is specifically left to the Shantung Road Hospital, but always with the wrong French Concession No. 294 tacked on to it, instead of S. M. C. No. 445, which would have been correct.

On the face of the will, two plots of land are referred to, but their designations being joined together as belonging to one plot only, namely, B. C. Lot 7037, to which is added one of the designations of B. C. Lot 772, i.e., Lot 204. It has been held that, where there is any part of a description which is a sufficient description of the subject matter with convenient certainty, an erroneous addition does not vitiate the gift. This ruling would undoubtedly apply to Lot 7037, as that plot of land is specifically referred to, so to speak, by the first title and it is only an alternative title that is erroneous. I am, therefore, satisfied that Lot 7037 passes to the hospital. With regard to Lot 772, the matter is not so clear. Without the surrounding evidence which I have allowed to be given I should have held that it did not pass to the hospital, but from the former wills it appears that for five years the testator had a fixed desire to leave this particular plot of land to the hospital. Later he appears to intend leaving Lot 7037 instead of Lot 772, or in addition to it. He never seems to have freed his mind from this lot, but continually to refer to it by one of its titles, in bequeathing land to the hospital. If Lot 772 does not go to the hospital it comes under the words "all my real estate not otherwise disposed of by this my will," which, together with the residue, is bequeathed to the Lester Trustees to apply to certain Lester Charities or in establishing such "Lester Institutions for any good and useful public purpose as the Lester Trustees shall think fit." Therefore, if it does not pass to the hospital, it falls to the Lester Trustees for them to dispose of to some Lester Charity at their discretion.

Under all the particular circumstances of this will, I have come to the conclusion that I am justified in directing that B. C. Lot No. 772 also passes to the Shantung Road Hospital, although on the cases cited to me, and others which I have consulted, I admit I do so with considerable doubt.

A French Transfer

The next question I have to decide appears to me to be quite obvious. The will devises to the hospital certain lots registered in the French Consulate-General and designates them as Lots Nos. 1165b,

117, 114, 115a and 115bis. It appears that Lot No. 115bis is now comprised in Lot No. 111 and that there is not and never has been a lot designated as No. 115a, but there is a lot belonging to the testator called Lot No. 115. The trustees of the will now ask if they shall transfer this lot, viz., No. 115, to the hospital. There is no need for me to cite cases on this subject, as it is a sufficient description to pass the property of Lot No. 115 on the facts placed before me.

Therefore, I direct that French Consulate Lot No. 115 be transferred to the hospital by the Lester Trustees.

A Tls. 1,000,000 Bequest

The last question I am asked to decide is whether the words "and that no building of any description shall be erected for the purpose of letting or profit on any part of the land now held or which may be hereafter acquired by the said trustees by means of the conditional legacy herein before given to them" means that "conditional legacy" refers only to the bequest of Tls. 1,000,000 or also to the devise and bequest of the other lots of land. Clause 10 of the will bequeaths to the hospital "Tls. 1,000,000.... for paying off the loan on mortgage on the said property and premises and next for the purpose of buying the adjoining land and property belonging to the Missionary Society Corporation of London and known and registered at British Consulate-General, Shanghai, aforesaid, as Lot 61 etc. and as endowment, etc., etc." The conditions pertinent to the point at issue are:—"That the Chinese houses shops and buildings on the existing property of the said Chinese hospital fronting and next to the said Shantung Road shall be pulled down and the site cleared and that no building of any description shall be erected for any purpose of letting or profit on any part of the land now held or which may be hereafter acquired by the said trustees by means of the conditional legacy herein given to them."

In the first place, the testator bequeaths Tls. 1,000,000 for the purpose of paying off the loan on mortgage on the property on which or part of which the hospital stands and next for the purpose of buying adjoining property to the hospital, namely, B. C. Lot 61. The will then goes on to state that the Tls. 1,000,000 and the bequest "of the said lots of land" are made on condition that no building of any description shall be erected for letting or profit on any part of the land which may be acquired by the trustees by means of the conditional legacy. The conditional legacy is clearly "Tls. 1,000,000 for the purpose of paying off a mortgage and buying land (Lot 61)," because, when the conditions are attached, it refers to the bequest as Tls. 1,000,000 and the devise and bequest of the "said lots of land," and the conditions are in due course attached to Tls. 1,000,000 and the bequests of land.

The question arises as to what land or lands is the reference due. If the will had read "the said lot" of land I think the answer would have been abundantly clear that the "letting or profit" clause referred to Lot B. C. 61. The other lands that is, the French Concession lands, and the B. C. Lot 7037 are definitely referred to as "endowment" and one cannot imagine that the testator would tie the hands of the trustees as regards the use that these lands should be put to. But what can the words "the said lots" refer to? In my opinion they refer to the land acquired by paying off the mortgage, B. C. Lot 61, and the land acquired on the Shantung Road by pulling down and clearing that site. The plural "lots" is thus accounted for, and the intentions of the testator distinct and transparent, namely, that the testator desired the hospital to stand isolated and unencumbered but did not wish to restrict the hospital from erecting buildings necessary for its requirements, and therefore put in the words "for letting or profit" in order to tie down the hospital to build only for the hospital, or otherwise to leave the land open.

Consequently, I direct that the words "no buildings of any description shall be erected for the purpose of letting or profit on any part of the land now held or which may be hereafter acquired by the said trustees by means of the conditional legacy" are to be construed as meaning that no buildings for letting or profit are to be erected

on the land, B. C. Lot No. 61, nor on the site cleared by pulling down the shops and buildings now existing on the frontage of the Shantung Road.

RAYMOND v. OMNIBUS CO. AND MARDEN

In H.M. Supreme Court, on Tuesday, before Judge Grain, Mr. J. W. Raymond, an engineer in the employ of the S. M. C. Electricity Department, brought an action jointly and separately against the China General Omnibus Co. and Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co. alleging that he sustained injuries through a collision between a motor bus and a truck and trailer. He claimed Tls. 152 and \$71 for surgical and other expenses and \$2,000 damages. The defendants individually denied liability and, alternatively, laid the blame on each other. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. R. F. C. Master for the China General Omnibus Co. and Mr. J. R. Jones for Messrs. Marden & Co.

Dr. A. H. Rail said that he attended the plaintiff in the General Hospital and found him suffering from several wounds on the face, which had to be stitched. He complained of pains in his side, leading to the impression that his ribs were injured, and his right arm and hand were hurt, the little finger now being useless. He had no feeling in it.

Plaintiff, in evidence, said that on July 24 he was travelling in a motor bus passing the Astor House hotel. It was moving about 20 miles an hour and it slowed down a little when passing the hotel, but did not actually stop. Witness was looking out at a friend on the pavement when the accident occurred, so he did not actually see what happened, but suddenly he was thrown out and seriously injured. He was treated at a chemist's shop near by and then taken to the General Hospital. He now felt all right except for the pains in his right side and he could not use his little finger. He had been examined by Dr. Burton for the defendants and he also found the finger was useless.

Cross-examined by Mr. Master—He had no feeling in his finger and he would allow counsel to put a lighted cigarette against it if he chose. Three lawyers had acted before him prior to the case coming into Court.

By Mr. Jones—He personally had to pay all the surgical expenses consequent on the action. The bill was sent to the Council but was returned to him, as his accident was not a result of his work. He considered that he was in danger of losing other fingers, because he could not feel with his little finger.

Re-examined—He was travelling on the open platform at the rear of the bus because it was cooler there in the hot weather. The doctors applied various tests to his little finger, such as boiling water, needles, "and everything except cigarettes."

Mr. A. Schlesser, formerly in the employ of the Lawian Consulate, said that he was in Broadway and saw the bus approach at full speed. The bell was sounded but the bus was not actually stopped. The bus collided with a post and then a truck and trailer collided with the bus. Mr. Raymond was thrown out and injured.

This concluded the plaintiff's case. At the suggestion of Mr. Master, "before Mr. Jones and myself begin the real fight as to who was responsible," the Judge went out personally to inspect the scene of the accident.

The Chinese bus driver said that he pulled up at a compulsory stop opposite the Astor House and restarted slowly, having to make a turn. A lorry and trailer came up behind him at a fast pace; the truck got clear, but the trailer collided with the bus and witness lost control. He did not hear a signal from the lorry.

By Mr. Jones—He had been driving about three months before the accident. He looked on both sides of the car before re-starting, but he did not see the lorry then nearly level with him.

Mr. R. B. Roach, a district engineer in the employ of the S. M. C. Electricity Department, who witnessed the accident, said that the lorry was overtaking the bus and tried to pass it. The lorry got past, but the trailer hit the bus and the latter then collided with an electric light standard. He

estimated the lorry's pace at 15 miles an hour.

By Mr. Jones—He was practically certain that it was the trailer that made the accident, because undoubtedly the lorry crossed in front of the bus.

A Chinese police constable also said that he saw the lorry come up from behind and the trailer collided with the bus. The lorry did not stop and witness had to run after it.

The Bus Co.'s Claim

Mr. H. S. Benner, business manager of the China General Omnibus Co., said at Wednesday's hearing the company had from the start put responsibility for the accident on Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co. The damage to the bus amounted to about Tls. 200. Tests made with the same bus since the accident showed that it could not shoot forward rapidly. It covered 30 yd. from a standstill in 10 sec. and at 30 yd. it was travelling eight miles per hour. It traversed 200 yd. before attaining a speed of 20 miles per hour.

Cross-examined—The engine was going before the standing start. New drivers had at least one month of preliminary instruction and frequently longer. Whatever the instructional period they were not sent on road duty until they had passed certain examinations. He considered an upright stanchion equally as good as a strap for hanging on to.

Mr. S. J. Lucas, night foreman at the Bus Co.'s garage, described the damage to the bus and said that appearances convinced him it was caused by a glancing blow from behind as to certain breakages and a head-on collision as to others, consistent in the latter case with contact with a telegraph post.

Witness gave corroborative evidence as to the starting tests. On that occasion he personally drove the bus.

Cross-examined—A petrol-electric bus could not be suddenly accelerated and made to jump forward. Extra speed could not be put on in order to avoid an accident; the bus would have to be stopped. It depended on the speed at the time how quickly a bus could be stopped.

Answering the Judge, witness said the damage could have been about the same whether the truck struck the bus a glancing blow, or whether the bus moved up against the truck, but the track of the collision on the panels would have been reversed.

Mr. Jones then called evidence for Messrs. Marden & Co. The Chinese chauffeur of the motor lorry said that he had been driving for four years and had been with Messrs. Marden & Co. since November, 1925. At the time of the accident he was travelling 8 miles an hour and he claimed that he had passed the motor bus when it pulled up at the bus stop.

Mr. G. F. Strauss, editor of a German newspaper, said that he was in the bus at the time of the accident. It was his impression that the bus only slowed down at the stop and did not actually stop, but he could not be certain. He thought at first the truck came up from behind from Seward Road, but from what he heard since he was convinced he was wrong. The bus was going very fast and the drivers engaged in a quarrel. Just after that the collision occurred. He thought both drivers were at fault. The truck at that time was in front and barring the way, but the bus driver did not attempt to slow down.

Judgment Reserved on Claim

At the hearing on Thursday Mr. Master was given permission to call Mr. S. Y. David, a voluntary witness since learning of the case. Witness said that he was a passenger on the bus. It was travelling slowly and actually came to a standstill at the stopping place. As it was moving from the kerb he saw the motor lorry pass it and recognized that a collision with the trailer was inevitable.

Answering the Judge, witness said he was injured when the collision occurred. He had not made a claim, but if he did it would be against Messrs. Marden & Co.

Mr. S. J. Lucas, the Bus Co.'s foreman, recalled, said the side panels were 3 ft. from the ground and the point of collision was about 14 inches up on the panel. The damaged hub was about 14 inches from the ground.

Proceeding with his case, Mr. Jones called a coolie who was riding

on the trailer and said the bus collided with the trailer.

Mr. G. E. Marden said that the lorry was a secondhand German vehicle. The radiator was only half functioning and its use now had been discontinued. He had ridden on it several times and was well acquainted with motor mechanics. He estimated that, with the trailer in tow, its extreme speed would be 12 miles. After the accident the lorry was unmarked. On the trailer there were only two small scratches which still bore blue paint off a motor bus. There were no marks on the corners. The trailer weighed 2,900 lb. and it would be a physical impossibility for it to drive a motor bus off the road and against an electric standard. The platform was 3 ft. 8 in high and the marks were approximately 4 in below. The trailer was narrower than the lorry.

This concluded the evidence and, after Counsel had addressed the Court, judgment was reserved.

H. M. POLICE COURT

REX v. HERISTER

Another member of the crew of the motor ship *Iossifoglu*, T. Herister, the bo'sun, appeared before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, in H. M. Police Court, last Friday, charged with assaulting Mr. John Moore, the Chief Officer.

In answer to the charge, the defendant said: "I don't remember it. There was some money due to us and I was going to take him before the Captain."

The Registrar: "What's that! You mean you were going to make a complaint to the Captain. There is such a thing as discipline on board ship, so don't speak about 'taking' the Chief Officer before the Captain."

Sub-Inspector Tinkler said that the defendant was drunk when he witness took him off the ship. As he was being led down the gangway, he shook his fist at the Chief Officer and said: "I will fix him, the dirty-eyed kipper. There is nothing the matter with me, but I like a drink now and then and to be happy and they won't let me be happy."

Insulted the Mate

The Chief Officer said that, when he returned to the ship on Thursday morning, he found that his orders had not been carried out and no work had been done. Later, the defendant forced his way into witness's room and, after some complaint about money said to be due, made indecent and insulting remarks about witness. Finally he pushed witness, who then knocked him down and put him under arrest. On searching defendant's quarters, witness found empty bottles and one full (produced). The defendant, when drunk, was a menace not only to himself but to the whole ship's company.

The Registrar: "I don't suggest, Inspector, that this is what you have with your dinner, but do you know anything about it?"

Sub-Insp. Tinkler (sniffing the bottle): "It is not a recognised brand—'Squirrel'—It is Hongkong whiskey: methylated spirits, I think."

The defendant said that he did not remember much about the incident, but he knew that he gave the Chief Officer no excuse for knocking him down. The Chief Officer said: "I will make a mess of you and put you in hospital."

The Chief Officer said that the defendant had been a nuisance ever since they had been in port. He was continually drunk and made a lot of trouble. He was a very good man at sea, but not when he could get drunk.

The Master's Evidence

Captain Brewis, the Master, said that since this affair he had heard several reports of other incidents which previously had not come to his knowledge, so evidently the man had been given chances. Witness had withheld money from the crew whilst there was trouble on the ship, but, when the Chief Officer reported that they had sobered up and were doing their work, witness paid them, "and this is the result." The defendant, as bo'sun, exercised considerable authority, but if he went to prison he would lose all control over the crew, and it might be best if he could be sent away with a strong caution.

Answering the Registrar, the defendant said that he bought the whiskey from a Chinese for \$3 a bottle.

The Registrar: "What! That is more than I pay for good whiskey. You get this stuff, which makes you more like an animal than a man, and then you are swindled in the process as well. If you want a drink, go and have a bottle of light beer, but my advice to you is to keep off the drink altogether."

The defendant: "I won't drink any more."

After administering a severe caution, the Registrar said: "You will be sentenced to one day's imprisonment, which means that you can leave immediately. I will give you any man one chance, but not more. I am told you are a decent man at sea, when off drink. Then keep off it."

INQUEST—OJAGER SINGH

H. M. Coroner, Mr. G. W. King, on Monday held an inquest regarding the death of Ojager Singh, a police watchman employed in Messrs. Sassoon & Co.'s godown, 10a Hong-kong Road. When the godown was opened on New Year's Day, the man was found lying on the floor of his hut, with a cord tied tightly round his neck. The body was much bruised and his clothing bore marks which indicated that he had been trampled upon. Dr. E. L. Marsh expressed the opinion that the deceased had been engaged in a violent struggle with several people and finally was strangled to death. The indications were that this occurred about midnight.

Det-Supt. P. W. Reeves said that near the body he found a glass of samshu and a Chinese hatchet. On the man's bed was a wooden box which had been forced open and the contents were scattered about. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to force open another box. On the body were found six promissory notes, five in Chinese and one in Indian.

The Coroner said there was no doubt the man had been brutally murdered and he was sure the police would spare no effort to bring to trial the men responsible for the crime. He found that the deceased was murdered by persons unknown.

In H. M. Police Court, on Monday, D. Blumenthal was fined \$5 for driving a motor car when not in possession of a driver's licence.

GURMIR Singh, in H. M. Police Court, on Monday, escaped punishment on charges of being drunk and disorderly and stealing a bottle of gin and a bottle of vermouth, owing to the fact that he produced as witnesses two compatriots of whom the police had not previously heard, whilst a Sikh police constable told a much milder story than that which he narrated when he brought the defendant in under arrest.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

MINOR CASES

At the U. S. Traffic Court on last Saturday morning Mr. H. L. Corbin pleaded guilty to having parked his car before the China Assurance Company's building in Bubbling Well Road, contrary to the recent new parking regulations of the Municipal police, which prohibit parking on the right hand side of the road as far west as Myburgh Road. Defendant said that it was an inconvenience to many persons and in particular to him as he was a tenant in the building. The Commissioner, Mr. N. E. Lorton, said that although he could see defendant's point of view, he must enforce Municipal regulations, and in a \$25 fine, suggested that Mr. Corbin take the matter up with the police authorities.

Mr. F. Schlobohm, manager of the Shanghai Service Co. was fined \$25 for parking his cars in front of the plant in Weihaiwei Road. "Whitey" Smith, a delinquent, failed to put in his appearance although Mr. Van Buskirk, U.S. Deputy Marshal, telephoned both to Mrs. Smith at their home and to the defendant at the Majestic Hotel. As Mr. Smith could not be found Mr. Lorton said he would issue a warrant of arrest. X. Ritter sued Capt. Kearney for \$512, his board bill from June until December 8. Defendant failing to appear in Court, Mr. Lorton gave judgment in full after plaintiff had presented his evidence.

MEI SHING KUNG-SZE v. NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

In the United States Court for China Wednesday Judge Milton D. Purdy found in full for plaintiff in the action of Mei Shing Kung-sze against the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of New Hampshire to the amount of Tls. 1,500 and interest Tls. 93.75 and costs.

It was stated in evidence that a fire in Hanked on September 22, 1925 had destroyed toilet sundries and merchandise to the full value of the policy.

Two defenses were relied upon, firstly, that plaintiff manufactured certain commodities which fact should have been disclosed to defendant when estimating the risk involved and this was not done; secondly, that plaintiff was guilty of having breached a warranty in the policy which provided that no hazardous process should be carried on within the premises.

On the day of the fire, according to the facts set forth in his Honour's judgment, vaseline was being boiled upon the kitchen stove. The employee in charge left his task for the time being and upon his return found that overboiled vaseline had caught fire and that the kitchen was in flames, which spread to a stairway.

With reference to the first defence his Honour found that there were no misrepresentations on the part of the plaintiff in failing to volunteer information to the inspector at the time the policy was written, rather it was the business of the defendant to make inquiry as to the nature of the business conducted.

The next question which his Honour determined was whether vaseline is a hazardous article of merchandise or whether the boiling of vaseline in an open pan upon a kitchen stove is a hazardous process. Defendant produced very little if any probative evidence to show that the boiling process was hazardous. "The Court knows that boiling vaseline will not ignite when a flaming raggot is applied to it and that it is possible to throw a fire brand into boiling vaseline with no more harmful result than the extinguishment of the fire."

Having disposed of the two defenses, the Judge found for the plaintiff to the amount of Tls. 1,593.75 and costs.

PROVISIONAL COURT

EXPULSION QUESTION

The question of the power of the judges of the Special Provisional Court to expel undesirable from the Settlement was again mentioned in Judge Ziar's Court last Friday morning.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Prosecuting Solicitor, made application for the expulsion of two men who formerly had been expelled from the Settlement by the former Mixed Court magistrates. The men were undesirable and the Settlement could do without them. They caused much trouble. Counsel, in requesting the Bench to reconsider its former decision, contended that the Judge had the power to expel undesirable. He cited Alabaster's book on Chinese criminal law which stated explicitly that the Court had the power to do any acts it could for the prevention of crime. The first consideration now, he said, was to see whether, under the Republic, the Court had such powers. In support of this, counsel referred to a Presidential Mandate issued on March 10 of the first year of the Republic which provided that, in the absence of Republican laws, all criminal powers and customs of the old regime shall be applicable under the Republic if they are not in conflict with the Republican laws. Such being the case, argued counsel, the old Manchu customs and laws are applicable still, since there is no Republican law dealing with this subject.

Mr. Maitland then went on to read a decision in the Foochow Court of the First Instance and mentioned that the Judge was justified in making an order for the expulsion of undesirable. Further, he contended, the Settlement was set aside for the exclusive use of foreigners, but, he said, that did not mean that the foreigners did not welcome Chinese as residents. In the Manchu days, he stated,

Chinese were allowed to stay in the Settlement provided they obtained first the consent of the Taotai and the Consul Body. After referring to Courtenay's work, counsel said that he did not mean that respectable Chinese should not be permitted to live in the Settlement but he thought that the idea was to prevent undesirable from residing here. It was for everybody's good that they should be expelled. Moreover, he submitted, it would be the Chinese and not the foreigners who would be the greatest sufferers.

Judge's Decision

Judge Ziar: "With reference to the citations of counsel in this case, Courtenay and his work is not known among the Chinese nor in Chinese judicial circles. He is not known to the Chinese judiciary as an author so this Court cannot accept his book. With reference to Alabaster's book, this seems applicable only to the days of the Ching régime, but he is now dead and his work is old and out of date. However, the Court is willing to give some consideration to it, but even then Alabaster refers to the powers of the courts to prevent criminal acts but he does not say anything about expulsion from China or expulsion from the Settlement."

As to the Presidential Mandate, a mandate cannot take the place of the law. However, this says that in the absence of the Republican laws the Manchu practice shall prevail provided it does not conflict with the practice of the Republic. But that mandate was issued in the first year of the Republic when the Republican laws were not promulgated. Since then, the Republican laws have been promulgated and the position has changed.

According to Article 10 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code "No act constitutes an offence unless the same is specifically made so by law." Now, according to the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, there is no such thing as offence as "returning from expulsion" and so the mandate to which counsel refers does not clearly and cannot apply, because it says clearly that only those laws not contrary to the Republican laws shall be applicable.

Continuing, the Judge said "The Republican laws provide for five grades of punishments and expulsion is not one of these. As regards the Foochow Court decision, this is only an order to the neighbours of the accused in that case to put up security for the good behaviour of the accused but no mention is made of expulsion. Further, it has not officially been gazetted by the Ministry of Justice. It is not an authority."

No Political Questions

Referring to Mr. Maitland's contentions regarding the Settlement as a place set aside for the exclusive use of foreigners, Judge Ziar remarked that in law there is no distinction between foreigners and Chinese. The Court is bound to protect the interests of both, foreigners and Chinese alike, and so see that there is no miscarriage of justice. There may be, he said, political distinctions between them but he did not desire to discuss politics. He only wished to say that the respective advantages of the foreigners or Chinese was not considered by the Court, nor was the Court bound by them, and so he would ask counsel in future not to make such remarks. In future, he said, the Court wanted it to be understood that, since the question had been brought up, the Court was very anxious about the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement but regretted that its hands were tied by the law, which it was bound to observe.

"But there is one point," said the Judge, "which counsel has failed to mention and it is a matter which we have under consideration and this is that, although he may have no legal remedy with reference to his applications for the expulsion of Chinese and others without extrajudicial rights, there is at present a discussion regarding the validity of judgments entered by the former Mixed Court and whether they should continue to have effect. But that is a difficult and a complicated question which we now have under consideration. There is not the slightest doubt, however, but that this Court cannot grant any applications for the expulsion of criminals in future, and no new

orders to this effect will be made. I want all to understand that."

An Impoverished Russian

In the case of a Russian named M. Leontieff, Mr. Maitland asked the Court to request the Soviet Russian authorities to send the accused back to Russia as, at the present time, he was a charge on the community. The accused was a Russian emigrant and apparently he was a White. There was no institution which could help him and it was impossible to keep him in prison always.

The Judge: "Is there any danger to society if he is released?"—Mr. Maitland: "I don't think so."

Counsel then produced a doctor's certificate regarding the state of accused's health and the Judge remarked that in future doctors must attend in person to be examined by the Court.

Accused said that he came from the United States a few weeks ago and he had no business connections here. He worked here before and he came back, thinking that he could find something to do.

The Judge: "Do you think you will be able to find something to do if you stay here?"—Accused: "I hope to find work. If there is none, I will ask the Court to send me to Russia but I would prefer to stay here."

If you go to Russia will there be any danger to you personally? Any political danger?—I don't know. When I left there I thought that I had left for good. I am intent of finding work here in Shanghai and I would be obliged if you would give me a chance. I don't know if I will be endangered. If I cannot find work you can send me to Russia again.

The Judge: "We have no power either to force you to remain in Shanghai or to expel you to Russia. We have no authority to detain you or imprison you because you have committed no crime. That you are poor does not necessarily mean to say that we can deprive you of your liberty as this Court will make no distinction between the rich and the poor. You may go."

INFLAMMATORY LEAFLETS

A middle-aged Chinese made his appearance at the Special Provisional Court on Saturday morning, before Judge Ziar Yung-sun, charged with distributing inflammatory literature and inciting persons to commit offences with intent to cause breaches of public peace and order.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Council's Prosecuting Solicitor, appeared for the Police.

Accused having been charged under different sections of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and the Special Police Laws, the Judge remarked that, according to Chinese criminal procedure, such a course could not be permitted. He must be charged under some specific article and could not be punished on different counts for one crime which he was alleged to have committed. The Judge was not prepared to hear such dual charges.

Mr. Maitland: "It was the practice under the former Mixed Court to charge a person under different clauses and it is the custom in England and America."

The Judge: "I know what the practice in England is but, according to Chinese law, I cannot permit a person to be charged under several different clauses for one crime. Further, I am not bound by the old Court, but by the law."

Mr. Maitland said that he would leave the matter in the hands of the Judge and later decided to leave the charge under article 221 of the Code and withdraw the others.

Both Judge and Legal Adviser

The Judge remarked that the prosecution should have prepared their case beforehand. "I am in a very unfortunate position here," he said, "besides being a Judge, you expect me to act as a legal adviser and to frame your charges. I acted as legal adviser when I practised law but those days are past and you must find the law yourselves. You must prepare your case and frame your charges properly, otherwise I find myself in a most difficult position in trying these cases."

Mr. Maitland then went on to state that the Chinese authorities informed the Municipal Police that a union, had been organized by undesirable at 1170 Yangtzenoo Road, known as the Farmers' and Labourers' Club, and this was liable to cause trouble and disturbances. The place was

searched and a lot of documents and literature of an inflammatory nature was found. By order of the former Mixed Court, the place was sealed but subsequently the landlord brought accused to the police station as he was, at the time of the raid, the tenant of the room and responsible for the literature produced. The case was remanded and the premises were unsealed for other uses.

Det.-Insp. J. Sullivan was called and gave details of the raid on December 17 last. There was a lot of inflammatory literature, he said, much of this being in Court.

The Dangerous Sentences

The Judge—I don't want to read through all this. I have no time. It would take a couple of weeks to read through that lot. I only want to see what is the inflammatory literature and how it tends to incite persons to cause breaches of public peace and order. I want to see how these are inflammatory? Will you mark the particular sentences which are considered to be dangerous?

Mr. Maitland—The Magistrates of the old Court decided that they were inflammatory.

The Judge—Has this man been charged before for this same offence?

Accused (from the dock)—I have been detained for four weeks without trial.

The Judge—Silence! I will deal with you later. I will conduct this case.

Mr. Maitland said that the literature had been examined by the former Magistrates at the time the order was made for the sealing of the premises. The whole lot was considered by the Bench then to be inflammatory and subversive to good order.

Judge Ziar said that the witness should point out which sentence tended to incite persons to cause a breach of public peace and order.

Mr. Maitland submitted that, as a whole, the leaflets were inflammatory. They were intended by agitators to be read by the ignorant, who would leave their work and cause trouble and breaches of public peace and order. In fact, they tended towards Bolshevism.

A sentence was then marked as inflammatory and the Judge asked whether the prosecution based its case on this and remarked again that the prosecution should have prepared its case by pointing out specific sentences.

Mr. Maitland contended that the literature, taken as a whole, was inflammatory. The last Court went through the leaflets and agreed that they were inflammatory when they sealed the premises.

Court Not Bound by an Opinion

Judge Ziar at this juncture said, in English, "I wish you would get a better interpreter, Mr. Maitland, this is horrible." He continued by mentioning that if the old Mixed Court had handed down a judgment in the matter then it would stand, but if it were but an opinion he was not bound by it. "Whatever the opinion of the old Court is, it is not binding on me," he said.

Mr. Maitland remarked that the old practice was to put the leaflets before the Court, but if the Judge would remand this case for a week, counsel would select special inflammatory sentences. He was not prepared then to refer to any special sentence.

The Judge said that accused had been detained for four weeks already and even now specific charges had not been prepared, nor had the inflammatory sentences been selected. "How can you ask me to remand the case," asked the Judge, "and keep this man under further detention? There is no ground for it. It is most unreasonable."

Mr. Maitland said that bail had already been set at \$300 in the case but, if the Judge desired to reduce this bail, he would have no objection.

The Judge remarked that accused had been in custody for nearly a month without trial. "During that period you had ample time," he continued, "to prepare the case. Instead, as I say, you have not done so. There is no sentence on which you can rely, no specific article. Now you ask for a remand. This is foolish; most ridiculous. You are playing about with the liberty of this man. I have never seen such unfair action."

Mr. Maitland contended that they should consider the spirit in which the leaflets were written.

The Judge said that, as the police had pointed out one sentence, he would have to decide the case accordingly.

Inspector Sullivan continued his evidence and described the accused's room and its contents, after which the landlord was called. The latter said that accused rented the room from him but admitted that not many people called on accused, who did not sleep in the premises. There were no gatherings nor did he see accused delivering speeches in the street. In fact he did not see any of the leaflets.

The Case Dismissed

Judge Ziar (addressing the accused), "The police have charged you today with publicly inciting other persons to commit an offence through the publication of books or pictures, or giving of speeches. After considering the evidence, I find that you are not charged with being in possession of these leaflets, but you are charged with publicly inciting. Your landlord says he did not see more than two or three persons visiting your room at a time and that he did not see you delivering speeches. Possession does not constitute a crime and the evidence adduced against you of publicly inciting, being insufficient, must therefore fail. The case must be dismissed. You may go."

KUOSMINSKY v. KOSUMINSKY

The case in which Elizabeth Kosuminsky (née Princess Meschersky of Russia) petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Michael Kosuminsky, a local Russian lawyer, came up for hearing last Friday before Judge Hsu Mo in the Special Provisional Court of Shanghai.

Mr. William S. Hong appeared for the petitioner and the respondent conducted his own case.

Mr. Hong, at the outset, informed the Judge that he had been instructed to represent the petitioner in place of Mr. J. R. Jones, of Messrs. Teesdale, Newman and McDonald, though no power of attorney had been made by his client according to the Chinese Court procedure. Counsel explained that he was connected with the same firm, there being a number of lawyers who appeared occasionally in each other's place. The Judge, having granted Mr. Hong permission to appear, the latter asked for permission to examine his client in English and interpret her evidence into Chinese. This also was granted.

In answer to Mr. Hong's questions, Mrs. Kosuminsky said that she was married to respondent on April 10, 1917, at Petrograd, where they lived for a number of years. As a result of the Russian Revolution, they moved to Harbin, and later came to Shanghai, where they had been living for the last few years. She had given birth to a daughter, Marina, who was now five years and seven months old.

Questioned further, petitioner mentioned numerous occasions when her husband ill-treated her and insulted her. She informed the Bench that respondent had been unemployed for a year and had no means of supporting her or their daughter. A settlement had practically been reached out of court. Her petition was for a dissolution of the marriage and the custody of their daughter.

Respondent was then called and, in the course of examination by the Judge, said that he had something to tell the Court but he would ask for the exclusion of the public. This was granted.

In answer to further questions put to him by Judge Hsu, respondent alleged that his wife had treated him cruelly on numerous occasions and went on to tell a very long story which the Judge stopped and said was irrelevant. He was then asked whether he was willing to dissolve the marriage and said that, though he was willing, he would be compelled to do so but he demanded custody of the child. He thought the suit had been instigated by a third party and demanded to know who this was.

Petitioner, recalled, said that she was willing to leave the child with respondent if he would not bother her any more. She wanted to use her maiden name as Kosuminsky was bad.

The Judge then ruled that, inasmuch as the parties had both agreed to dissolve the marriage, and agreement should be drawn up by mutual consent and the parties would then be required to sign it. The child would be put in the custody of her



JUDGE ZIAR
Of the Shanghai Provisional Court

father, and petitioner would be required to use the name Kosuminsky while in China.

Judge Hsu then drew up an agreement of divorce in open court and ordered the parties to affix their signatures. This was done.

KUNST & ALBERS v. YOUNG VAN-CHING

Before Judge Wu in the Special Provisional Court last Friday, judgment was given in the case of Messrs. Kunst & Albers (which, before the War was the biggest German commercial institution in Siberia and Vladivostok and had been in existence for some 50 years) charged their former comrade, Young Van-ching, on three counts, viz., with forging a chop of a firm called Wei Tuck-fong on nine sales contracts for the future delivery of 225 cases of artificial silk and 125 cases of elastic bands, valued at approximately Tls. 112,000 and causing the complainants to enter into these contracts by falsely using the said chop; with falsely pretending to complainants the existence of certain firms and causing the complainants to enter into sales contracts for the future delivery of artificial silk, serge and elastic bands to the value of Tls. 275,000; and with embezzling various goods, samples and correspondence, the property of complainants, which had come into his possession as comrade of the complainants.

Dr. Wilhelm appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer defended. In accordance with the Court's order of the previous day, both lawyers appeared in the Chinese Court costumes and caps.

The evidence having been heard at previous hearings, the Judge dismissed two of the charges owing to lack of evidence and the accused was given the benefit of doubt on the third count. The Judge announced that he would deliver a written decision on Monday in accordance with the Chinese criminal procedure.

Dr. Wilhelm asked the Court to put accused under immediate security as he intended to institute a civil claim against him.

Dr. Fischer strongly opposed this and pointed out that the criminal charge against accused was brought in September, 1926, and for the past four months accused had been under detention. Plaintiffs had an opportunity to file a civil petition during that time, especially as they could not obtain any damages under the criminal claim.

Judge Wu remarked that according to the Chinese Civil Procedure, the motion could not be granted. There was nothing which provided for immediate security if the petition had not been presented to the Court beforehand. The motion would be overruled.

BANKS v. HARRENDORF

At the Special Provisional Court, last Friday, before Judge Wu, several

civil claims were heard against II. Harrendorf, a German.

Dr. Wilhelm appeared on behalf of former employees of defendant whose claims were for salaries, etc.; Dr. Fischer was present for the German Bank and the Chikiang Industrial Bank, whose claims were for some three lakhs of taels; and Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared on defendant's behalf.

The question arose as to the payment of salaries to employees, especially in view of the fact that these were preferential claims.

Having called defendant to the witness-box, the Judge asked him what his liabilities were in Shanghai and defendant's reply was that these were approximately Tls. 1,000,000.

The Judge—And what are your assets?—Defendant—About \$5,000.

The Judge—What! Are you sick?—Defendant replied that he had heart trouble.

The claims were referred to the Official Court Accountants and judgment was reserved until an official report had been received when all claims could be heard together.

LITIGANTS' VISITS TO JUDGE

An interesting statement was made by Judge Ziar Yung-sun at a hearing at the Shanghai Special Provisional Court on Saturday morning in a case in which a native bank was concerned.

At the outset of proceedings the Judge said:—Regarding the motion for a hearing in a case in which a certain native bank is concerned, a representative of the bank in question came to see me at my private office yesterday afternoon. I refused to see him and told him to go away. I felt and still feel very much annoyed at such conduct. I did not know what he wanted or why he came but it was most improper to call on me at my private office in such a manner. I do not know whether he came for a corruptive purpose and I do not care. I will not permit it. During these two days, at least five people concerned in certain cases that came up before this Court have come to see me "for consultations" but I refused to see them all and I will maintain that attitude always. In future such interviews will not be allowed, and people who come to me in such a way, in whatever capacity, will be punished.

English Solicitor's Position

Mr. A. M. Preston, who originally represented the bank in question, said that, first of all he would apologize for not wearing a gown in Court. With reference to the comments made by the learned Judge, Mr. Preston desired to state that two motions for the hearing of the case referred to were made by counsel's firm on behalf of the bank in question, neither of which had been heard, and so his clients were greatly dissatisfied with him. They came in

on Friday, continued Mr. Preston, and wanted their papers back. According to the laws of China and the laws of his own country, he was bound to return these, as a solicitor could not refuse such a request, so he handed them back to the native bank. They told him that they were going to seek legal advice elsewhere. "I wish to dissociate myself," Mr. Preston remarked, "absolutely from the visit of the bank's representative on your Honour. I very strongly disapprove of such a course. I have been known to your Honour for many years and I trust that you will not think that I instructed my client to do that."

Not to be Allowed in Future

Judge Ziar—I don't attach any blame to you at all, Mr. Preston. I know that you do not approve of such methods and that you would have advised your clients against such a step had you known of it. I have been a lawyer myself for many years and I know that there are many clients who like to do that sort of a thing. Such things will not be allowed in future and severe punishment will be imposed on any person or persons who do it. It is highly improper to call on a judge and tends to the maladministration of justice. The public is warned not to do this in future.

"GRAINS OF SMALL RICE"

The remanded case in which Chang Wen-ping, an unemployed Chinese, was charged with being in possession of a Mauser pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition came up again on Tuesday before Judge Y. S. Ziar in the Shanghai Special Provisional Court.

Det.-Insp. Conduit informed the Bench that he was in charge of a search party which visited a lodging house in Foochow Road on December 28, accused, who was noticed in the passage-way, appeared to be acting in a suspicious way and so he was searched, with the result that the Mauser and the cartridges were found in his belt. He was taken to the police station for inquiries and a letter was found in his pocket, which led the police to search 1802 Tongshan Road, accused having admitted that he lived there alone. At this address several documents were found which, the police alleged, related to the sale of munitions. In one of the books seized, reference was made to "single eyes" and "small rice," which the police had every reason to believe were symbols for pistols and bullets.

The Judge, after reading over several of the items in the book, asked accused "Why did you pay as much as \$55 for 60 grains of 'small rice'?" There was no answer.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., who appeared in defence of the accused, Det.-Insp. Conduit said that accused admitted being in possession of the pistol and the munitions.

Asked how he knew "single eyes" and "small rice" meant pistols and ammunition, witness said that it must be since accused was not a rice merchant.

What are "Single Eyes?"

Mr. Bryan then addressed the Court and said that his client admitted being in possession of the pistol and the ammunition but denied having taken part in the sale of pistols or ammunition. The evidence, given by the police, said counsel, with reference to "small rice" and "single eyes" was very meagre indeed.

In imposing a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment, the Judge addressed accused and said, "You are very lucky that the police have charged you with having in your possession arms and ammunition under article 205 of the Criminal Code. They could have charged you under article 204 with trafficking in arms and ammunition, in which case the offence, if proved, would have been more severely punished."

Another unemployed Chinese appeared before the same Judge on a similar charge. His case was remanded to enable the police to arrest another man who is alleged to be implicated.

Owing to lack of jurisdiction, Judge Ziar remanded a case in which Chang Chi-pah, also unemployed, was charged with being concerned in a highway robbery, when \$503 was removed from the victim of the affair. Two other men were said to have been concerned in the

matter. Judge Ziar remarked on the gravity of the offence and said that, as he was empowered only to deal with cases involving the fifth degree of punishment or under, the case was beyond his jurisdiction and it would have to wait for hearing by a permanent Judge who was now on his way from Peking.

FAILURE TO REPORT DEATH

Tsai Toh-chuang, a lodging house owner, was brought before Judge J. C. H. Wu at the Provisional Court Wednesday morning on a charge of failing to report a death which had occurred in his lodging house at 212 Fokien Road on December 30.

Accused was questioned and he said that the deceased was sick and in a bad way and so he sent him to hospital. Whilst on the way, deceased died.

The police version of the affair was that, on December 31, inquiries were made at the lodging house and it was learned that deceased's second wife and other relatives alleged that deceased died at 6 p.m. on December 30 in room 24.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

TWELVE DAYS FOR "OLD TIGER"

Zung Lao-fu ("Old Tiger" Zung), unemployed, was charged before Judge J. C. H. Wu at the Provisional Court Wednesday with stealing a pair of shoes, valued at \$8, from a Japanese lad, who was employed in a Japanese shoestore in Woosung Road and was complainant in the case.

The Judge asked whether complainant desired to waive his right to ask for a remand for the case to be heard by a Judge and a Japanese Consul official. According to the agreement for the rendition of the old Mixed Court, complainant in the case, who enjoyed extraterritorial privileges, was entitled to ask for a remand.

Complainant said that he wanted the case to be heard at once.

The Judge—So you will forego your extraterritorial rights?—Complainant—Yes.

Accused, whose face was very badly deformed, was questioned but he would not speak in an intelligible way and so a Chinese detective was called to act as his interpreter. Whilst carrying out this duty, the detective said "Lao-Yieh" (a title which was used during the Manchu régime which means either official or judge), but the Judge interposed and said "Oh no, I am not a *lao-yieh*. I am simply a Judge (*lei-sai*) in this Court."

Accused denied stealing the shoes and said that he simply picked them up.

The Judge asked how long he had been in custody and was told 12 days.

Accused was found guilty and sentenced to 12 days' imprisonment. The sentence would begin from the date of his arrest. Complainant said that he did not object to this arrangement and so accused was released.

ITALIAN ASSESSOR'S OBJECTION

Wang Sai-ding, a gardener, made his appearance at the Shanghai Special Provisional Court yesterday charged before Judge John C. H. Wu with attempting to burgle a foreign house at No. 1 Tunchow Road at 3 a.m. Wednesday the occupant of this place being Mr. Clements.

Evidence for the prosecution having been heard, Judge Wu asked Mr. Clements whether he desired to waive his right to have the case remanded for hearing by the Court when a British Consular official would be present.

Mr. Clements agreed but Mr. Ramondino, the Italian Vice-Consul, what sat with the Judge on the Bench, raised an objection and said that in this case the Judge had asked the complainant, a British subject, if he wanted to waive his right to have the case remanded for the British Assessor who would sit jointly with the Judge. The complainant had agreed to this Mr. Ramondino's objection read, and further agreed that the case should be heard at once, but he (Mr. Ramondino) thought that the Judge had acted contrary to article one of the agreement for the rendition of the International Mixed Court and in his opinion, any case in which the complainant was a foreigner having extraterritorial rights was

involved should be remanded *ipso facto* before the British official concerned without asking the complainant if he waived his rights.

Judge Wu remarked that he had no objection to a remand before the British Assessor if the deputy so wanted.

The case was therefore remanded.

JUDGE REBUKES CONSTABLE

A milkman who was arrested in North Thibet Road Thursday morning was charged before Judge John S. H. Wu at the Special Provisional Court later in the day with vending for the sale of milk without first having obtained a licence from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The constable who effected accused's arrest said that the place of the arrest, North Thibet Road, was in foreign territory.

Judge Wu—I don't want to hear you or any other person say that in future, North Thibet Road, you should have said, is within the foreign Settlement only. It is not foreign territory because it is still belongs to China.

Continuing, the constable informed the Judge that accused offered him \$5 to let him free.

Accused said that he was employed by a Chinese dairy in Chinese territory and he could not read any Chinese characters. He did not know that the road that he was walking in was within the Settlement. He believed he still was in Chinese territory when he was arrested.

The Judge here asked the foreign inspector in charge of the case if North Thibet Road was entirely in the Settlement and the reply was in the affirmative.

The Judge said that he trusted the inspector's word that the road was entirely within the Settlement and that there was no new extension.

In reply to the Judge, a representative of the Public Health Department said that the procedure for obtaining a licence was, first, that the dairy keeper should make application; secondly, that the milk should be examined; and thirdly that a fee of \$2 should be paid. Further, said the health inspector, in view of the question of health

which milk naturally involved, he would ask the Judge to impose the maximum fine, namely \$100.

The Judge—But that is not the minimum. I will impose a fine of \$2 and caution the accused not to repeat this offence.

THE TRUTHFUL DEFENDENT

A Kompo coolie, Chang Chi-chung, made his appearance before Judge John C. H. Wu at the Special Provisional Court Thursday morning on a charge of stealing a package of Japanese salt fish from the premises of the South Manchuria Wharf Co. on Wednesday.

Evidence was given by a Japanese overseer, the complainant in the case, who said that he called an Indian watchman to arrest accused.

The Judge said that, according to the agreement for the rendition of the Mixed Court, complainant, being a citizen of a nation enjoying extraterritorial rights, had the option of asking for a remand in order that the case could be heard by a Judge in the presence of the Japan-

ese Assessor or of waiving such rights.

Complainant said that he desired to waive his rights and requested that the case should be heard at once.

Mr. A. J. Martin, the Senior Consul's deputy, said he had no objection and so the case was proceeded with.

A Sikh watchman said that he did not witness the actual stealing but he saw the salt fish in accused's hands.

The Judge said "You know the rules of the Court. If you commit perjury you are liable to receive punishment between the second and fourth degrees."

Witness—This Court cannot punish me: I am a British subject.

Accused denied that he stole the salt fish and said that he had wrongfully been accused.

The Judge—You have been convicted on three previous occasions. Do you mean to say that the police wrongfully accused you three times successively?

Accused—Not necessarily. The Judge—Twenty days.

EB-480

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

A CHESS TOURNEY BY WIRELESS

Shanghai and Manila in Unfinished Games: A Resumption on Saturday

Operations began across the ether at 9.30 on Saturday night and, up in the wireless room at the top of the "North-China" building, a chess match was played between Shanghai and Manila.

Manila were given the choice of colour, and they elected to play Black on Board I and White on Board 2. Messrs. Ely, Wythe and Jackson then opened with 1. P-K4 and the game became a Two Knights defence. The Shanghai players continued with the 4 K-R5 variation, with a spirit of do or die, and were ready to play the "fried liver" attack if allowed. Their Manila opponents, Srs. Gutierrez, Beltran and Jaramilla, however, played on old and well-tried lines, and the game followed a stereotyped course. At move 13, the Manila triad departed from the usual accepted textbook move. Whether this has weakened their game or not remains to be seen, but at the adjournment on move 23, Shanghai have a passed pawn of formidable pretensions, while Black have possibilities of attack. The game is given below.

At the second board, Messrs. Canon, Johnson, and Shenkel played the Four Knights game against Messrs. Goodman, Reichhart, and Dannenberg of Shanghai. At move 5, the Manilans adopted an inferior continuation in P-Q3, and the Shanghai trio at once took the initiative and maintained it right to the adjournment. Moreover, at the time when atmospherics took command of the proceedings, Shanghai were sending a move which should turn the game in their favour.

It has been decided to resume play to-day at 4 p.m.

BASKETBALL

Week-End Games

The Loh Hwa basketball team defeated the Shanghai College hoopers on Saturday night at the Pavilion in the first division contest of the Chinese Basketball League by the score of 25 to 19. The game was fast, interesting and exciting. There were over 1,100 spectators who witnessed the battle. In the second division the Reds trimmed the Y. School by 40 to 12 in a one-sided match. Another game which was a third division fixture was also played off. The Three Stars easily trounced the Ching Chong squad by 52 to 10.

The Foreign League

The Columbia Country Club scored the first victory in the first division of the Foreign Basketball League on Monday evening at the Pavilion by defeating the Rowing Club squad by the score of 28 to 26. The game was fast and closely contested and towards the end became very thrilling.

Nibs Trim U. S. Navy

In a second division contest the Nibs trimmed the U. S. Navy second stringers by 35 to 16 on the same floor. The naval team was not the one that played in this division before. This team is composed of second string players and the other aggregation has been admitted to the first section of the same division.

Wednesday's Matches

The Jewish Recreation Club trimmed the Junior Athletic Club Wednesday night at the Pavilion by 13 to 15 in a second division contest of the Foreign Basketball League. There was a big crowd of Chinese spectators who ventured there to witness the next tilt between Lou Hwa and Shanghai American School. Nevertheless, they were well rewarded by the fine exhibition given by the two clubs. Though the margin separating the teams was great, 23-15, yet the game was interesting and bitterly fought.

On account of being late the Black Jays forfeited the match to the South Seas representatives, but

THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Terms of Tex Rickard's Contract: a Deposit of \$200,000 Agreed On

New York, Jan. 12. In fulfilment of a clause in his contract to stage a championship fight, this summer Tex Rickard today deposited \$100,000 in a New York bank.

The remaining \$100,000 making up the guarantee will be deposited on May 1. Gene Tunney will deposit \$50,000 60 days before the fight, the date of which will be announced not later than June 15, when Tunney's opponent will be named.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

S. M. Police Trim Jules Michelet, 6-3

Although the ground was in ideal condition for Rugby, the strong, cold wind blowing made things rather uncomfortable for the unfortunate men playing full-back and the enthusiastic spectators who braved the elements, on Sunday. The Frenchmen kicked-off towards the pavilion and pressed, relief coming from a good kick by the Police full-back. Followed a spell of midfield play until the Police forwards took the ball away in a rush, later giving their three a chance, which enabled them to gain considerable ground. From a scrum close to their own line the French three secured and relieved with a good run. The Police came back to the attack, and from a loose scrum near the French line Isaacs got through for a try. This was not converted. Shortly after the whistle sounded for half-time. Scores were:—

Police—3 points.

Jules Michelet—Nil.

Shortly after play was resumed, the French were awarded a free against their opponents and the resulting kick found touch well in the Police 25, enabling them to press and force a touchdown. A run by the Police three relieved for a space, but the Frenchmen were not to be denied, and through a forward rush forced the ball to a few yards of the Police line, where one of their men succeeded in getting through for an unconverted try. From the kick-off one of the French three secured and gained considerable ground before being brought down. The attack was then taken up by their forwards, one of them getting through again for their second try. The kick again failed. The whistle sounded for full time with play in midfield.

Police—6 points.

Jules Michelet—Nil.

Shanghai Scottish Defeat H.M.S. Enterprise 25-0

This was a very spirited match, and although the Navy lost by a fairly wide margin they played a good hard game throughout.

Final scores were:—

Scottish 12 tries, 1 penalty goal, 4 goals—29 points.

H. M. S. Enterprise—Nil.

A friendly encounter was staged in which the South Seas swamped their opponents by 32 to 3.

In a fast and thrilling match the Loh Hwa basketballers trounced the Shanghai American School hoopers to the tune of 35 to 21. The game was closely contested throughout, though the Chinese showed better combination and more accurate shooting. The score at interval was 12 to 12. The second half was almost a replica of the first, the difference in score being again seven points.

Shanghai College v. Y. M. C. A.

The Shanghai College basketball team easily trimmed the Chinese Y.M.C.A. five by 50 to 24 Thursday night at the Pavilion.

In a third division game, the Yuch Yuen quintette swamped the Nan Kwang team by 73 to 2, and in the last contest of the evening, the Reds trounced the Blacks by 62 to 20.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Players Selected for Hongkong Trip

The following have been selected to proceed to Hongkong in connexion with the Interport and other matches which are to be played there during China New Year:—

Duxter (Shanghai Football Club)
Brown (C. N.) (Artillery)
Brown (W. T.) (Artillery)
Chan (Loh Hwa)
Celloso (Portuguese Sporting Association)
Crawford (Engineers)
Gash (Police) (Captain)
Hurry (Police)
Lau (Loh Hwa)
Lee (W. T.) (Loh Hwa)
Price (Shanghai Football Club)
Tetstall (Police)
Wilson (Engineers)
A. N. Other

Mr. A. H. Leslie will accompany the team as secretary and manager. The team will sail on the President Harrison on Friday, January 28. The date of return sailing has not yet been decided on.

Three matches will be played by the team in Hongkong, as follows:—

Shanghai v. Hongkong, on Wednesday, February 2.
Shanghai v. United Services, on Friday, February 4.
Shanghai v. Chinese of Hongkong, on Saturday, February 5.

The Interport Trial Match

The interport trial match which took place on Sunday afternoon at the Pioneer Field resulted in a win for the Blue-and-White or Gash team by the score of 4 to 2.

Fuh Tan v. Amoy

Fuh Tan University footballers defeated the Amoy University XI on Sunday afternoon at the Pioneer Field by the score of 4 to 1. Taken individually the Amoy players did well in their first appearance after a long voyage, but as a team they greatly lacked cohesion. The game was of a friendly nature. Mr. T. T. Zee referred.

Loh Hwa v. H. M. S. Enterprise

The Loh Hwa footballers defeated the H. M. S. Enterprise representatives Wednesday afternoon at the Pioneer Field by the score of 7 to 3. The game was of a friendly nature and proved to be fairly interesting. The Chinese were clever in footwork which greatly amazed the blue-jackets.

LOS ANGELES GOLF

Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars Won by Edinburgh Man

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.

Bobby Cruickshank of Shackson, a native of Edinburgh, has won the \$10,000 golf tournament with an aggregate score of 282.

Charles Guests of Los Angeles and E. Dudley of Oakhill tied for second place with scores of 283.—Reuter.

TEST MATCH RESULTS

Increase in Profits from Tour

Sydney, Jan. 7.

The Australian Cricket Board of Control has announced that the profits of the last tour in England amounted to £20,700 which is £3,000 more than the tour in 1921 produced.—Reuter.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN

Win for S. A. S. C.

The cross country race between the Nanyang University and the S.A.A.C. was held punctually on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. in the Sicaewai district commencing from the Nanyang University campus.

The result was a win for the Running Club who scored 19 points to the College runners 35 points.

Nanyang University scored the fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, and tenth places.

The S. A. A. C. scored the first, second, third, sixth and seventh places.

HOME FOOTBALL

F. A. Cup Competition Results London, Jan. 8.

The matches in the third round of the F. A. Cup Competition resulted as follows:—

Reading 1, Manchester U. 1
Bristol R. 3, Portsmouth 3
Fulham 4, Chesterfield 3
Barnsley 6, Crewe 1
Sheffield W. 2, Brighton 0
Lincoln 2, Preston 4
Darlington 2, Rhyll 1
Everton 3, Poole 1
Tull 2, West Bromwich A. 1
Birmingham 4, Manchester C. 1
South Shields 3, Plymouth 1
Newcastle 8, Notts C. 1
Southampton 3, Norwich 0
Southport 2, Blackburn R. 0
Cardiff 2, Aston Villa 1
Barnley 3, Grimsby 1
Chelsea 4, Luton 0
Carlisle 0, Wolverhampton 2
Bournemouth 1, Liverpool 1
Walsall 0, Corinthians 4
Exeter 0, Accrington 1
Clapton 0, 1, Port Vale 1
Leeds 3, Sunderland 2
Middlesbrough 5, Leicester 3
Swansea, 4, Bury 1
Millwall 3, Huddersfield 1
Batham 2, Brentford 0
Sheffield U. 2, Arsenal 3
Bradford C. 2, Derby 6
Blackpool 1, Bolton W. 3
West Ham U. 3, Tottenham H. 2
Astoning 0, Nottingham 2

League Results

London, Jan. 8.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)

Overdale A. 6, Northampton T. 1
Coventry C. 6, Merthyr T. 1
Queen's Park R. 3, Southend U. 2
Watford 2, Swindon T. 2
Gillingham 0, Newport C. 1

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Bradford C. 5, Rochdale 1
Nelson 6, Stockport C. 1
New Brighton 3, Barrow 1
Rotherham U. 2, Tranmere R. 2
Stoke City 4, Darham City 0
Wrexham 1, Halifax Town 2
Wigan B. 1, Doncaster R. 1
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION
Dundee 1, Motherwell 4
Cowdenbeath 5, St. Mirren 1
Dundee 4, Partick T. 2
Hamilton 2, Hearts 1
Hibernians 2, Airdrieonians 1
Kilmarnock 3, Dundee U. 0
Norton 2, Celtic 0
Rangers 4, St. Johnstone 2

The Draw for Fourth Round

London, Jan. 10.

In a replay in the third round of the F. A. Cup Competition Brentford beat Oldham by 4 goals to 2.

The following is the draw for the fourth round to be played on January 29:—

Southampton v. Birmingham.
Bournemouth or Liverpool v. Southport.

Leeds v. Bolton Wanderers.
West Ham United v. Brentford.
Wednesday v. South Shields.
Derby v. Millwall.

Clapton Orient or Port Vale v. Arsenal.

Reading or Manchester United v. Bristol Rovers or Portsmouth.

Fulham v. Burnley.
Corinthians v. Newcastle.
Barnsley v. Swansea.

Hull v. Everton.
Chelsea v. Accrington.
Darlington v. Cardiff.

Wolverhampton v. Notts Forest.
Preston North End v. Middlesbrough.—Reuter.

Further Results in Third Round

London, Jan. 12.

Following are the results of the replayed matches in the third round of the English Cup:—

Port Vale 5, Clapton Orient 1
Liverpool 4, Bournemouth 1
Manchester U. 2, Reading 2
Preston 4, Bristol Rovers 0.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

Coming British Offensive on American Title Holders: A Paper's Scheme

London, Jan. 12.

This year will see a new event in golfing history. There will be an organized British attack on the American championships as the newspaper, "Golf Illustrated," is raising a national fund of £3,000 to finance the tour of at least ten professionals, who will, in addition to playing in the championships, meet an American professional team for the Ryder Cup. Several hundred pounds have already been subscribed.—Reuter.

GOLF RESULTS

Junior Golf Club Championships

The semi-finals of the Junior Golf Club Championships, Classes "A" and "B," were played off on Sunday at Hongkong Park. In "A" class C. Hopkins beat W. T. Rose and C. Richards beat R. S. Duff. In "B" class R. F. Willis beat E. Hodgson and W. Harvey beat P. A. Roe. Hopkins played a remarkable game in the second nine holes, scoring 32, which is five under bogey. He scored five threes, three fours and a five. His full score for the 18 holes was 71. Hopkins won the championship last year.

The final of both championships will be played next Sunday, 36 holes. The usual courtesy is requested from members of other clubs to allow the players to go through.

The January monthly medal also was played for on Sunday and was won by T. H. Richardson, with a score of 77 nett.

Ladies' Championship

On Tuesday, the final of the Shanghai Ladies' Open Golf Championship was played off, between Mrs. T. M. Burton and Mrs. Tweedie, Stadart, over the Hungjao Golf course, play commencing at 9.30 a.m. The winner was Mrs. Burton, who was generally, and quite correctly as has been proved, considered the favourite from the first. She was the winner of the 1925 championships at Hungjao and Kiangwan and had excellent prospects in 1925 which, however, did not materialise, owing to serious spills in cross-country riding. She has played twice in the Scottish Ladies' Championship at Cruden Bay and St. Andrews and was a regular entry for Lanarkshire County before she came to Shanghai.

The conditions of the final were 36 holes, match play and Mrs. Burton won by 12 up and 11 to play. The score, however, hardly gives an indication of the play, the standard of which was of the highest throughout.

Mrs. Burton's approximate score for the first 18 holes was 78, two over bogey, while her opponent, who was playing an excellent game, took nine more strokes. In the afternoon, Mr. Burton's game was positively brilliant, only 27 strokes being taken for the first seven holes, thus giving her the match.

It was a most enjoyable game to watch and Mrs. Stadart must be congratulated on playing such a splendid game against the wonderful display by her opponent.

Mrs. Hickling umpired the match, which was played under excellent conditions, the weather being most kind.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT THE EAST



W.A.C. PAINT

Varnishes, Enamels, etc.
Largo Stocks Kept in China
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE NICARAGAN IMBROGLIO

U. S. Government States Attitude; Mexico Warned: Neutral Zones Declared: Surprised Comment of Press

Washington, Jan. 8.

In the course of a re-statement of the policy of the United States regarding Nicaragua, President Coolidge explained to-day through the White House "Spokesman" that America could not always inquire into the authority upon which another Government rested. When it found a *de facto* Government apparently exercising authority over and protecting the property and lives of United States nationals as well as those of other foreign countries the United States would recognize that *de facto* Government and having extended recognition was prepared to take up the same attitude in its support as was taken on behalf of General Obregon's Government in Mexico in 1924, when the United States consented to sell arms and ammunition to General Obregon's Government to enable it to maintain its stability.

Senator Borah's Contentions

Jan. 7.

After a conference with President Coolidge, Senator Borah paused on the door-step of the White House to-day to tell waiting journalists that the United States had no business in the world in Nicaragua. The President had given him no proof that American lives or property were so imperilled in Nicaragua as remotely to justify American intervention. Later on Senator Borah expressed the opinion that sheer force of American arms was holding up the Diaz regime. If anybody in Nicaragua was constitutionally entitled to be President it was Dr. Sacasa, the head of the Nicaraguan Liberals.

Drifting Towards War?

Jan. 8.

In a debate in the House of Representatives on the situation in Central America Mr. Huddleston, of Alabama, gave it as his opinion that the United States was deliberately or consciously drifting into a war with Mexico.

President Coolidge's only comment on the opposition displayed to his policy in Central America is a reiteration of a statement by Mr. Kellogg earlier in the day, that the United States marines were landed at Nicaragua to protect the lives and property of United States citizens.—Reuter's American Service.

Offer of a General Amnesty

Managua, Jan. 9.

President Diaz has offered a Liberal general amnesty and has repeated his previously expressed willingness to let the Liberals share in the Government.—Reuter.

Pres. Coolidge Warns Mexico

Washington, Jan. 10.

President Coolidge in a special message to Congress, explaining the American Government's attitude towards Nicaragua, describes it as one of thorough protection of American interests in conformity with the traditional standpoint of the United States.

One passage of the message says: "The proprietary rights of the United States in the Nicaraguan canal route, together with the obligations flowing from investment by all classes of our citizens in Nicaragua, place us in a position of peculiar responsibility."

The President disclaims any intention to intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, but declares that the United States cannot fail to view with deep concern any threat to the stability and constitutional government of Nicaragua, especially if such a state of affairs were contributed to, or brought about by, outside influences, or any foreign power.

President Coolidge states: "I have conclusive evidence that large quantities of arms and munitions have been shipped to the Revolutionists in Nicaragua on several occasions since August, 1926, on boats fitted out at Mexican ports. Some munitions bear evidence of having belonged to the Mexican Government. It also appears that the ships

were fitted out with the full knowledge, and in some cases, with the encouragement of Mexican officials, and, in at least one instance, were commanded by Mexican naval reserve officers."

With the Revolutionists receiving quantities of munitions, the President says, the Administration deemed it unfair to prevent the Government from recognizing the Government it recognized from purchasing arms from abroad and the embargo was lifted.

Mr. Coolidge reaffirms that neutral zones were established after repeated requests for protection from American citizens, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Managua and the Italian Ambassador at Washington.—Reuter.

A New Neutral Zone

Managua, Jan. 10.

Las Perlas has been declared a neutral zone. A party of American sailors landed there yesterday. There was no incident.

The U. S. Naval forces have landed at Prinza Paola, 55 miles north of Bluefields.

The town has been declared a neutral zone.—Reuter.

Argentine Anxiety

Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.

Growing anxiety is felt in Argentina regarding the United States' intervention in Nicaragua.

The newspaper "La Prensa" declares that Washington's intolerable and aggressive bearing will strengthen the spirit of independence in other countries on the American Continent.

"La Nacion" states that unless the United States dispels the impression it has created, other countries will take precaution to avoid "the danger of commercial relations with North Americans."

The Spanish-American Society has issued a manifesto, declaring that unless the people of the United States revolt against the policy of their Government, the American Republics will refuse dealings with the United States "because of the dangers such dealings bring."—Reuter.

Press Comment on Message

New York, Jan. 11.

The New York "World," commenting on President Coolidge's message regarding Nicaragua, says that when the President speaks of a series of gun-running incidents in Nicaragua as if it might develop into a *casus belli* in Nicaragua he is springing a very sudden surprise.

"We do not believe this country is ready to go to war or even to break off relations with one country because arms have left that country for another, neither of which are within our jurisdiction."

The New York "Times" foresees in the acts ordered by the United States possibilities of unpleasant consequences and hopes that the Administration will combine reasonableness with its display of strength. This, it adds, will find satisfactory and peaceful adjustments whether in Nicaragua or in Mexico.—Reuter.

Interior Neutral Zone

Managua, Jan. 12.

The United States naval forces have worked their way 60 miles up the Escondido as river with the purpose of establishing a neutral zone in the interior.

Another neutral zone is prepared at the mouth of the Wawa river, which is the headquarters of many American mahogany companies.—Reuter.

Mexico Denies Charge

Washington, Jan. 12.

The Mexican Ambassador has made a statement describing as groundless the charge that Mexico had intervened in Nicaragua as an offset to the policy or interests of the United States there.

He declares that Mexico has no political views to impose on Nicaragua nor any Mexican properties or commercial interests to protect. Her purpose and wish is to live undisturbed, solving her own problems by herself.—Reuter.

Mexico City, Jan. 12.

The Spanish-American committee organization for the purpose of establishing closer relations between the Latin-American states suggests a boycott of all United States products in Latin-America.

General Pina, the Mexican Under-Secretary for War, denies President Coolidge's assertion that a ship with a cargo of arms for the Nicaraguan revolutionaries left Mexico commanded by Mexican naval reserve officers. He points out that there is no naval reserve in Mexico.—Reuter.

Mexico a Seat of Bolshevism

Washington, Jan. 12.

In the course of a document submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, declares that Latin-America and Mexico are conceived as a base for Communist activity against the United States.

Mr. Kellogg cites extracts from a report by Comrade Chicherin in which the latter is alleged to assert that Mexico gives the Soviet a convenient political base in America for the development of further ties.

Mr. Kellogg says that Bolshevik leaders in past years have given increasing attention to anti-American activities in Mexico and in Latin-America, notably a resolution of the Executive of the Communist International exhorting American Communists to counter American "Imperialism" in Cuba, the Philippines and elsewhere and appoint a group to participate in the current work in Latin-America.—Reuter.

New York, Jan. 12.

This evening's papers feature the foregoing in very heavy headings.

It would appear that the Government is anxious to end the severe criticism aroused by its South-American policy and has decided to publish what Mr. Kellogg claims is the real reason for the United States' strong action in Nicaragua.—Reuter.

Criticism of State Dept.

New York, Jan. 13.

The American newspapers generally are not greatly excited over Mr. Kellogg's statements in regard to "Red" activity in Central America.

The "New York Times" in a leader expresses the opinion that it is unworthy of American traditions for the Government to allege that the motive for its actions in Nicaragua is an "ignoble" fear of Russian revolutionaries, whose long record of blundering and disaster shows that they are not really to be feared by any nation, least of all by the United States.

The "New York World" declares: "If the American people want peace, they must begin to fight for it now. They cannot trust to the good intentions or to the wisdom of the State Department, for it is clearly looking for trouble."—Reuter.

Unfavourable Comment

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.

The local press unanimously condemns President Coolidge's message on the Nicaragua affair.

"La Prensa" remarks that "according to Coolidge logic nobody could condemn the German invasion of Belgium."—Reuter's American Service.

Destroyers en Route

San Diego, Jan. 12.

It is stated in naval circles that a 10,000 ton submarine tender, the salvage steamer Holland and four destroyers are leaving for Nicaragua and that the Holland will probably convey a detachment of U. S. Marines.—Reuter's American Service.

WOMAN GOVERNOR'S CLEMENCY

Trials Delayed in Texas to Prevent Too Much Mercy

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 11.

As the only known means of stemming the flood of pardons which the woman Governor of Texas, "Ma" Ferguson, is issuing, the trial of all criminal cases here has been suspended for a week, until her term of office expires.

Thirty-two pardons were announced to-day, making the total of her two years in office 3,177.—Reuter.

CANADIAN THEATRE FIRE

Ghastly Scenes in Children's Panic-Stricken Rush from Cinema: Seventy-seven Boys and Girls Killed

Montreal, Jan. 9.

A hundred people are reported to have been killed in a fire here at the Laurier theatre.

Later.

The death roll in the Laurier Palace cinema theatre fire is still uncertain but it is now believed to be to 60, mostly boys and girls, apart from a large number injured. These were due to a wild stampede for the exits when the alarm was raised.

The fire broke out on the flooring of the balcony at 2 p.m. when an audience of 1,200 was present. It was discovered by a small boy whose shrieks started a panic.

The Fire Brigade promptly extinguished the fire and the theatre, which is situated in the working class quarter of the city, was comparatively undamaged. The victims were mostly French-Canadians.

The building has two storeys and four exits, two of which lead from the balcony.

When the alarm was given the audience in the lower floor fled out very orderly, but panic broke out among the children in the balcony who, rushing from the exits, became jammed and piled up in a shrieking, suffocating mass.

Casualties from Panic

Most of the deaths occurred in the 30 foot spiral staircase leading to the street, which was a solid mass of children unable to move. The crush was so tight that 20 men tugged vainly for a long time with a rope tied around the body of one of the children in the pile of dead and dying.

Holes had to be broken in the street wall to enable the victims to be handed to the doctors and rescuers awaiting outside. It was too late for many who were still living when extricated.

Three young boys, gasping and crushed, were pulled out. They gave their names and died. Priests rushed to the scene and administered the last rites to those beyond help.

An attendant, describing the scene, said that a fat woman had blocked the stairway. He smashed a window and threw out the children as fast as possible.

The scenes following the fire were most distressing as parents sought out and recognized the bodies of their children, most of whom were from seven to 15 years of age.

One policeman, who was summoned to the fire, found his three children dead.

At the morgue the Coroner asked each bereaved parent if his or her child had had permission to go to the cinema unaccompanied by an adult. Three-quarters answered, "No."

Later.

According to the latest report 77 children are dead.

Thirty persons have been sent to hospital.

Maeen Lawland, the cinema proprietor, Michael Arie, the assistant manager Camil Bazzy, the chief attendant, and Alex Bazzy, the ticket-taker, all Syrians, have been taken to the Detective Bureau as witnesses at the inquest.

Lawland was allowed bail, but the remander were detained all night long.—Reuter.

Impressive Funeral Service

Montreal, Jan. 11.

The sonorous tones of *Le Gros Bourdon* which is only tolled at times of national grief, rang from the tower of Notre Dame church to-day while the funeral service was held at a neighbouring church of the 36 children who were killed at the cinema disaster on Sunday.

The service was attended by thousands, including a representative of the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon.

There were pitiful scenes, the sorrowing multitude filing past the long rows of little white coffins flanking the main aisle.

Meanwhile one Montreal home still endures the agony of suspense, for Louis Tremblay, aged 13, who went to the faithful cinema, is still missing. His anxious parents have visited every hospital and finally the mortuary where they peered fruitlessly at 76 smoke-blackened little faces.

A careful search of the debris has failed to reveal a trace of the burned body.—Reuter.

Montreal, Jan. 11.

As a result of the cinema disaster, the authorities have ordered all theatres presenting stage features of any kind to be equipped with the same fire-prevention aids as in legitimate houses, including automatic sprinklers and an asbestos curtain. Within 24 hours, at least ten theatres presenting specialties in connexion with the cinema programme were forced to delete stage acts.—Reuter.

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS

Ex-President Millerand Defeated

Paris, Jan. 9.

Among the notable results of the elections for 108 seats in the Senate, being about one-third of the total membership, are the defeat of an ex-President of the Republic, M. Millerand, and the President of the Senate, M. de Selves.

Those newly elected include M. Raoul Peret, who will, therefore, vacate the Presidency of the Chamber.

The elections generally do not reveal any startling changes.

Later.

The Senatorial results show that the Left Republicans have sustained eight net losses, the Radicals and Radical-Socialists six, while the Socialists have gained eight seats. The Socialist-Communists and the Republican-Socialists have each obtained two seats.—Reuter.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HEALTH

Recovery Reported from Indisposition

London, Jan. 7.

An official communication from Cap Ferrat with reference to the condition of the Duke of Connaught, recently reported to be seriously ill, says that the Duke was not well a little while back but is now recovered.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

London, Jan. 10.

The Board of Trade returns for December show that imports totalled £113,312,000 and exports £19,707,000, an increase of £18,000 and a decrease of £3,356,000 respectively as compared with November.

The figures for the whole of the year (1926) are:—Imports £1,232,863,000, a decrease of £77,851,000 as compared with 1925.

Exports £651,892,000, decrease of £121,488,000 as compared with 1925.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S WAR ON CHURCH

Six Bishops Arrested by Government: All Prelates Believed in Custody

Mexico City, Jan. 10.

The Bishop of Tabasco, who is secretary of the Mexican Catholic Episcopate, and five other Bishops have been arrested.

The Bishop of Tabasco has been the spokesman for the Episcopate since the Church and Government difficulties began. He was arrested at the Episcopate building and secretly removed to an unknown destination. The police remained in the building and arrested all clerics, including clergy and laymen, among whom was an American journalist who, however, was subsequently released.

It is stated that the Bishop of Tabasco will be deported.

There are seven Archbishops and 23 Bishops in Mexico, all of whom are believed to have been arrested. It is thought that the arrest of the Bishop of Tabasco is connected with the report that Rene Garza, the prominent Catholic leader, who recently was in New York, had crossed the border at the head of revolutionary forces.—Reuter.

Affray Between Catholics and Municipal Authorities

Mexico City, Jan. 11.

It is reported that 21 have been killed and 10 wounded in an affray between Catholics and the Municipal Authorities in the town of Cocula in the state of Jalisco.

Demonstration Stopped

Jan. 12.

The Mayor and local Deputy were among the killed in the Cocula affray. It appears that the Municipal Authorities opposed a religious demonstration whereupon the Catholics attacked Municipal officials, employees and policemen and a regular battle ensued.—Reuter.

Two Bishops Released

Mexico City, Jan. 12.

Two of the arrested Roman Catholic prelates have been released. Bishop Tabasco, who was ordered to be deported, is believed to have been taken to Vera Cruz. Meanwhile secret service officers are carefully examining papers and records of the Episcopate.

Brush with the Rebels

A message from Torreon describes the discomfiture of a band of rebels of whom two were killed and ten captured by Federal troops who summarily executed nine of the prisoners.

The other, who was an octogenarian, was spared.—Reuter.

MEXICO AND HER OIL LAWS

Willingness to Submit Dispute to the Hague

New York, Jan. 8.

A report from Mexico City states that President Calles has informed United States visitors that he is willing to submit his difference with Washington over the new land and petroleum laws to the Hague if this should be the only way to avoid greater menace to Mexico.—Reuter.

THE REBELLION IN MEXICO

Government's Threat of Summary Execution for Bearing Arms

Mexico City, Jan. 9.

The Government has ordered the forces to execute summarily anybody bearing arms against the Government.

Federal troops in the past few days have killed 85 bandits and revolutionaries, the majority in Guanajuato. Thirty-five were killed in minor battles.—Reuter.

New York, Jan. 9. President Calles has expressed the opinion that withdrawal of United States recognition of his Government would be interpreted by his

opponents as an encouragement to revolt. He declared that revolutionary efforts had already begun but the Government was suppressing them.

As regards Nicaragua, President Calles said two Governments had been established there, namely, violence with illegality, and legality. "Mexico has recognized the Government of legality and the United States the Government of violence; that is all."—Reuter.

MEXICO'S RELIGIOUS FEUD

Insurrections and Shootings Continue

Mexico City, Jan. 12.

In spite of reassuring official statements, reports of risings, insurrections, shootings and hangings in various parts of Mexico continue to filter in with increasing volume.

Official circles express the opinion that the resistance of the Catholics to the Calles regime has been strengthened by frequent exhortation from the Pope, also by the arrest of the Bishop of Tabasco and other prelates.

President Calles has issued a further communiqué, accusing the Catholic Episcopate with responsibility for risings under the banner of "Long Live Christ, the King," and charging the Episcopate with traitorously seeking advantage from the fact that relations with the United States are strained.—Reuter.

SPANISH VENTURE IN NEW YORK

Imposing Scheme for Trade Exhibition for All Spanish Speaking Peoples

New York, Jan. 10.

Spanish interests here have purchased the so-called Grand Central Palace, including the largest exhibition hall in the city and the adjoining building, which occupy a valuable central position as a Consular trade centre of Europe, Central and South America and the Philippines.

This project involves some \$15,000,000 and is understood to be financed by a well-known Spanish financier of Manila.

Facilities will be provided in the building for permanent exhibitions of the products of the various countries using it.

The French Consul last week announced that a 32-storey office building would be erected in the same district with a view to housing the various French official agencies and Government representatives.—Reuter.

"MOTH" MACHINES AT LOW COST

De Havilland Aeroplane Venture in Australia

London, Jan. 11.

Major De Havilland and two assistants have left England for Australia to establish an aircraft factory there. The factory will be near Melbourne and he will build there small Moth machines to sell "complete for the air" at £625.

Sufficient spare parts to equip the factory will be sent out to Australia but it is hoped later to dispense with exports of machinery and parts and ultimately to organize an Australian service which will provide all materials necessary for manufacturing these machines.—British wireless through Reuter.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

Record of Over Ten Million Ounces Last Year

London, Jan. 11.

The record gold output of over 10,000,000 ounces, valued at approximately £42,000,000, is declared by the Transvaal mines for 1926.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONY

Formal Inaugurations of New Development in Wireless

London, Jan. 7.

The London-New York wireless telephone service was formally inaugurated to-day, the first message to be heard in New York being the chimes of the St. Paul's Cathedral clock striking a quarter to two. It was sent through a special telephone fixed in the South tower of the Cathedral. Then Sir George Murray, secretary of the General Post Office, conversed with the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph company and the service was then opened for public use.

A Post Office official said the public service between London and New York progressed most satisfactorily. Ten calls were made in the first hour and a quarter and it is expected that the service will continue until 11 p.m., when normal service will be opened.

To-morrow calls will be taken between 1.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. Atmospheric conditions are most troublesome about sunset and the engineers will not put callers through unless they can guarantee a clear line.

Business Men Enthusiastic

Jan. 8.

Business people who have used the London to New York wireless telephone express themselves very pleased with the practical advantages to be derived.

Banks and a leading insurance company were among the earliest users. The Post Office announced late last night that reception had deteriorated after sunset on account of bad atmospheric conditions and it was impossible to complete the booked calls.

Messrs. John Wanamaker contracted an outlay of £55 in an 11 minutes conversation from New York to their London House. The message was chiefly of an advertising character.—Reuter.

Heard at Johannesburg

Johannesburg, Jan. 8.

It is claimed here that the London to New York wireless telephone conversations were distinctly heard by a wireless amateur.—Reuter.

An Amazing Success

New York, Jan. 8.

The newspapers hail the trans-ocean telephony as an amazing success despite occasional atmospheric disturbances.—Reuter.

Canada Talks with England Next

Ottawa, Jan. 10.

Direct wireless telephonic communication has been established between Ottawa and Bridgewater, England. The communication was relayed via trunk telephone to Drummondville, Quebec, and from there through the Beam Wireless Station to England. A good reception was obtained.

It is understood in London that one of the first uses to which the Post Office will put the Beam Stations with South Africa, Australia and India will be to test them for telephony.

Greater secrecy in telephone conversations between England and America may shortly be secured by the use of the Beam system. The opinion is expressed that if this could be adopted, it should be possible to charge much below the present £5 a minute for the London-New York service.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Satisfactory Results of Delegates' Visit

Capetown, Jan. 12.

Indians of Capetown bade farewell to the Indian delegation, which has been discussing the question of Indians in South Africa, at a social function in the City Hall to-day.

The leader of the delegation stated that as a result of a round table conference with the Union Government the Indian delegation had now every hope that the foundations of

a perfect understanding had been laid, though the members of the delegation might not live to see the full fruition of that understanding. They, however, left South Africa with their hopes practically fulfilled. If the Indians in South Africa, he said, played the game, it would not be long before they got their due, even in a measure that they expected it.—Reuter.

COCAINE RING FOR CHINA MARKET

Gang Rounded Up in Germany: Twelve Leaders Arrested in Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 12.

While ostensibly dealing in shaving-soap, boot-polish, varnish, etc., an international gang with excellent bank references has been discovered to be dealing in narcotics, and to be working throughout Europe and the Far East.

The Berlin police in the past month have succeeded in rounding up the gang, 12 leaders of which have been arrested. They include three Russians.

The gang mostly smuggled cocaine to China and Japan. This brought the dealers a profit of £50 a lb.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLAVERY

Excellent Report to be Made to League of Nations

Delhi, Jan. 11.

The Government of India will soon report to the League of Nations on the final abolition of slavery in Kalat State, Baluchistan, the administration of which has awakened the interest of the Khan of Kalat who has decreed that "henceforth no man, woman or child shall be sold, bought, given as a gift, inherited or forcibly separated from his or her kin."—Reuter.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

Impossible Without a Government Subsidy

Washington, Jan. 11.

The United States Shipping Board has reported to the Senate that private operation of the American Merchant Marine would be impossible without a Government subsidy. This finding is based on the testimony of business interests taken at hearing held in 33 cities, which revealed the prevailing opinion that the Merchant Marine should be privately owned but that, until this were possible, it should be maintained by the Federal Government.—Reuter.

VOGUE FOR MOTOR VESSELS

Internal Combustion Engines for Half New Tonnage

London, Jan. 12.

The continued vogue for shipping fitted with internal combustion engines is revealed in Lloyd's ship-building returns, which show that, out of the total world tonnage under construction on December 31 of 1,933,000, motorships accounted for 906,000 tons.

The total tonnage under construction in Britain at the end of last year was 760,000, which is 125,000 tons below the previous year's figure. On the other hand, tonnage under construction abroad amounted to 1,173,000, or 97,000 tons above 1925.—Reuter.

FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICIALS HONOURED

Paris, Jan. 13.

M. Lecomte, French Consul-General at Hankow, has been promoted to be an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Blondrau, chancellor at the French Consulate, Hankow, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DEBTS

Report of Committee to Examine Existing Taxation: Labour's Suggestion

London, Jan. 11.

Publication is expected shortly of a report of a committee under the Presidency of Lord Colwyn which was appointed by the late Labour Government to examine the effect of existing taxation on trade and national credit.

The "Daily Telegraph" Parliamentary correspondent says the report will be an important document. It is estimated by the Treasury that the amount of expenditure per head of the population for National Debt services reaches the high figure of £8-2-10.

The report discusses the result of this heavy burden in relation to the prosperity of the country. The majority report, it is gathered, will be found to recommend the adoption of a more vigorous scheme of debt conversion which would take full advantage of market and other conditions.

There is a minority report by the Labour representatives on the committee. Its chief feature of interest will probably be, says the correspondent, an acknowledgment more or less direct that Capital Levy is no longer a practicable proposition. Their view is that a war levy could have been made at one period but it is not now possible to distinguish fortunes made during the war years. The report suggests the scheme of death duties should be re-modelled and that there should be a special tax on great incomes for a fixed number of years with the proceeds earmarked for debt reduction.—British Wireless through Reuter.

U. S. IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

Rearrangement of Proportions for Next Year: All-round Adjustment

Washington, Jan. 7.

President Coolidge has sent to the Senate a report compiled by the State Commerce Departments showing a reduction of 11,126 immigrants to be admitted to the United States annually after July next. The quota of each European country is to be fixed proportionately to the foreign-born population of the United States in 1890.

There is much shifting of quotas. For example, the Irish Free State will be allowed 13,862 immigrants each year instead of, as at present, 28,567.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be allowed 73,039 instead of 34,007, Germany 23,428 instead of 51,277, France 3,837 instead of 6,954, Italy 3,845 instead of 6,091 and the Netherlands 2,421 instead of 1,648.

Every country will be allowed a minimum quota of 100.—Reuter.

ROYALTIES VISIT TO LAS PALMAS

Duke and Duchess of York in First Call on Tour

London, Jan. 11.

The Duke and Duchess of York received an enthusiastic welcome when they landed at Las Palmas. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Governor and other notabilities and afterwards motored through the be-flagged streets to the Queen Victoria Hospital, which they inspected.

Later the Duke and Princess visited the British Seamen's Institute and the British Club. When they were landing, their Royal Highnesses had an unpleasant experience, the barge tossing about in the swell in such a way that it was feared it would not be possible to disembark. However, the sea moderated sufficiently to allow their programme to be carried out.

Owing to unfavourable weather a dinner on H. M. S. Renown to the authorities had to be cancelled.—British Wireless Through Reuter.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Former Minister of Economics Asked to Form a Cabinet

Berlin, Jan. 10.

After deliberating with the leaders of all parties President von Hindenburg has entrusted Doctor Curtius, Minister of Economics in the last Cabinet, with the formation of a new Government.

Doctor Curtius belongs to the right wing of the People's Party and desires to include in the Cabinet all bourgeois parties from Democrats to Nationalists.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—Three Bengali youths have been arrested and remanded in connexion with the discovery of 13 "grenade" bombs, two revolvers and some ammunition in a house in Calcutta.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mr. John Ferguson, electrical engineer of the East Indian Railway, has been appointed manager of the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company of Malaya.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The War Office announces the appointments of Major-General Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G., as General Officer Commanding in Malaya vice Major-General Sir T. Fraser.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE NICARAGUAN IMBROGLIO

More Destroyers Ordered There: Senator Borah's Attack on Government

Washington, Jan. 13.

Two U. S. destroyers have been ordered to leave for Nicaragua from Cuban waters.

In the Senate to-day Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, in characteristically vigorous terms attacked the Government for its policy towards Nicaragua and expressed dissatisfaction at President Coolidge's message to Congress regarding Nicaragua.

Senator Borah said that he was not convinced by the evidence submitted by the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, to the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

He urged the administration to abandon the use of force in its dealings with Central America and to inaugurate, instead, a reign of peace.

Senator Borah recommended the immediate holding of a popular Presidential election in Nicaragua and also that the dispute over the new Mexican Land and Petroleum laws should be arbitrated.

He declared: "If we are going to intervene in Nicaragua, it does seem to me that we should prop up and support the wishes of the people of Nicaragua."

He claimed that the administration President Diaz maintains to-day was, as in 1912, by force. American arms and the loan on the Canal Treaties being negotiated with him were really being negotiated "with ourselves."

Senator Borah declared that at least the loan Treaty was obnoxious to Nicaraguans and dismissed the United States Government's plea that it was upholding the Monroe Doctrine, denying that this was even involved, and added: "There are no foreign fangs now jeopardizing American rights and interests in the Western hemisphere."—Reuter.

Propagandists at Work

New York, Jan. 13.

Twenty thousand copies of the editorials in the New York "Times" and in the New York "World," condemning the United States' policy regarding Mexico and Central America and emphasizing the danger of armed intervention, are being distributed by "close friends of peace with Mexico" with the object of stimulating public attention in favour of arbitration for the solution of the Mexican problem.—Reuter's.

FRANC REMAINING STABLE

No Change From French Senatorial Elections

Paris, Jan. 10.

The stability of the franc, which remains in the region of 122 to the pound, is the best commentary on the results of the Senatorial elections in which the strength of the parties remains unchanged and the position of the Government is not weakened.—Reuter.

GERMAN BANK RATE REDUCED

Berlin, Jan. 11.

The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The death is announced of Houston Chamberlain, a son-in-law of Richard Wagner, the notorious war-time anti-Briton.

OSLO, Jan. 12.—A Bill has been introduced by the Government abolishing liquor prohibition. It authorises the sale of liquor in towns where last year's plebiscite showed those against prohibition to be in a majority but individual purchasers will require a Municipal license which will be withdrawn if it is abused.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

"A" Company.—Sergeant J. Moffat, M.C., to be 2nd Lieutenant.

The Civil War in China.

An interchange of correspondence, in the terms set forth below, has taken place between the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the Senior Consul *ad interim*, and the Council with regard to the suppression in the Settlement of baseless war rumours regarding the civil war in China:—

Senior Consulate,

Shanghai, November 28, 1926.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in which he asks that the Settlement authorities should take all possible steps to suppress the dissemination of baseless war rumours within the Settlement.

The Commissioner states that there is a number of newspapers and news agencies in the Settlement which frequently publish such misleading war news as seriously to affect the public order. A considerable amount of untrue war news is also said to be spread by handbills which are sold or distributed by hawkers in the streets and Mr. Hsu Yuan requests that strict instructions be given to the Shanghai Municipal Police to take drastic action to deal with such newspapers and publications as contain war news calculated to disturb the public mind.

I should be grateful if you would inform me of what steps have been or will be taken in this connection in order that I may reply to the Commissioner.

N. AALL,

Consul-General for Norway

and Senior Consul *ad interim*.

S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, December 30, 1926.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 28, informing the Council that you are in receipt of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs requesting that all possible steps be taken to suppress the dissemination of baseless war rumours within the Settlement.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to state that the Settlement Police have instructions to exercise unceasing vigilance with a view to the prevention of war rumours calculated to disturb the public peace and the circulation of objectionable propaganda relating to the civil war now in progress in China, and to inform you that suitable action has been taken by the Police whenever such appeared to have been justified. The problem, however, is beset with great difficulty owing to the absence in the Settlement of suitable regulations governing published matter, which often renders it impossible to discover the offending parties and makes the circulation of objectionable literature without disclosure of the names and addresses of the responsible persons a matter of comparative ease.

In conclusion, I have the honour to assure you that there will be no relaxation of Police restrictive measures to the end desired and to state that the enforcement of any additional precautions conforming to existing laws and regulations, as recommended by the Chinese Authorities, will be readily considered by the Council.

S. FESSENDEN,
Chairman.

N. AALL, Esq.,

Consul-General for Norway
and Senior Consul *ad interim*.

Return of Communicable Diseases.

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, January 8, 1927.

	Foreign Cases notified during week ending Saturday, midnight, January 8, 1927.	Settlement Limits and Surrounding Roads (Estimated Population 31,430).	Deaths amongst Chinese residents during week ending Saturday, midnight, January 8, 1927.
Smallpox	0	0	
Scarlet Fever	2	3	
Diphtheria	0	1	
Tuberculosis	4	19	
Cholera	0	0	
Typhoid Fever	5	6	
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	
Amoebic Dysentery	1	0	
Bacillary Dysentery	0	0	
Plague	0	0	
Total Deaths from all Causes	5	185	

C. NOEL DAVIS,
Commissioner of Public Health.



Childhood's Lessons Affect The Whole Life

Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap daily to keep the skin clear. Soothe and heal rashes, eczemas and other irritations with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to keep the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 33, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

BRITISH ENGINEER'S DEATH

Well Known Figure in the Midlands

London, Jan. 13.

Sir Alfred Haslem, one of the best known men in the Midlands, has died suddenly.

He was the founder of a well-known engineering firm at Derby which bore his name and he introduced patent refrigerating plant into the Colonies and was the first man to bring out such machinery for cold storage.—British Wireless Through Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS AND MOSCOW

Refusal to Convene Conference with Communists

Amsterdam, Jan. 13.

The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions by 12 votes to 6 have rejected the British proposal to convene an unconditional conference representing the Amsterdam and Moscow Federations with the aim of uniting them into a World Trade Union movement.—Reuter.

BRITISH TANKER EXPLOSION

Thirty-Seven Longshoremen Killed in Mexico

Tampico, Mexico, Jan. 18.

A spark caused by the clashing together of two steel girders which were being removed caused an explosion in the gasoline tank of the British steamer Esscx Isles. Thirty-seven longshoremen were killed and the ship was set on fire.—Reuter.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR CHINA HANDS

Paris, Jan. 13.

Professor Boeuf of Tokyo, Madame Fraisse, directress of the Saint Michel hospital in Peking, M. La Peyriere, Chief Engineer of the Shansi Railway, M. A. Ribet of Shanghai, and M. E. Licent, manager of the Hoangho Pailho Museum at Tientsin, have been appointed chevaliers of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.



New records of popularity each month!

Today's smoker wants natural tobacco taste, no doubt about that!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

MR. BLAND ON THE CHINESE CRISIS

Uselessness of Conciliation Policy if British Prestige is to be Saved

In view of the recent events in Hankow and in the Yangtze Valley generally, the following letter contributed by Mr. J. O. P. Bland to the columns of the *Sunday Times* appears almost prophetic. The letter follows:

SIR,—As one who has made some study of the history and disposition of the Chinese people, may I be permitted to express the opinion that our Government's proclaimed policy of patience in the face of an unprovoked and artificially organised anti-British agitation (a policy supported last week in one of your leading articles) is calculated to inflict great injury upon our commerce in the Far East and to diminish our prestige throughout Asia, without any compensating benefits to China?

Space does not permit of an exhaustive exposition of the fallacies now generally prevalent with regard to the situation in China. I propose to refer only to two, which form the basis of the argument set forth in the leading article to which I have alluded. In the first place, it is therein stated that "any intervention that may become necessary can only aggravate the anti-foreign agitation." I venture, on the contrary, to assert that any intervention which would tend to check the marauding activities of the rival armed forces (such as an effective policing of the chief railway lines and waterways) would have the hearty support of all the best elements in the country; also, that nothing is more certain to fan the flames of anti-foreign agitation than the growth in the minds of its leaders of the idea that they can tear up the treaties and repudiate the nation's obligations with impunity. The present attitude of the F.O. and of the State Department at Washington is quite enough to account for the present position of affairs at Canton and Hankow.

Furthermore, you deprecate any interference on the ground that the agitation in China "is a clear example of developing national consciousness," and that any attempt to suppress it would be unwise and unprofitable. This conception of 'nationalist sentiment manifesting itself as an ungovernable evolutionary force' is a wholly fallacious idea, which has been cleverly spread by the Cantonese propagandists for some years past and found wide acceptance in this country and in the United States. The sorry truth of the matter is that, amongst all the rival army leaders and political factions, you will seek in vain for any sign of a collective, constructive patriotic purpose or genuine national sentiment. The forces of disorder are set and kept in motion by and for small groups of men, individuals all, whose conspicuous and dominating purposes are personal ambition and greed of gain. The Bishop of Exeter, in his letter to a newspaper last Thursday, rightly attributed the anti-foreign and revolutionary agitation of the rudent body to the mischievous and destructive influences implanted in their minds by the teachings of American missionaries and other educationists. He might have added that the driving force behind the feverish activities of the students is in reality the same as that which inspires the Tachuns and the politicians—namely, the overpowering instinct of the Oriental, taught, by centuries of bitter experience, to place himself and his family beyond the reach of want.

For this reason, amongst many others, it is safe to assert that no remedy for the present anarchy can come from within, save that of genuine exhaustion. The only hope of better things in the immediate future lies in concerted measures by Great Britain (in which Japan would no doubt co-operate) to prevent the present chaos from ending in irreparable disaster. And for these measures all the same and law-abiding elements of the population would be supremely grateful.

J. P. O. BLAND.

Tratched House Club.

A LETTER FROM INDIA

Governor's Daughter Weds: Sword of Mohamet's Grandson: A New Field Marshal

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Calcutta, Dec. 9.

Undoubtedly the social event of the week has been the long anticipated wedding of Capt. M. E. B. Portal and the Hon. Cicely Goschen, daughter of His Excellency, Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen. Captain Portal is His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp. The ceremony is regarded as unique in the historic annals of Madras inasmuch as it is the first time the daughter of a Madras Governor has been married in the city during the rule of her father. Great enthusiasm was evinced in the event and for a distance of about a mile from the gates of Government House the route was lined with spectators. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Bishops of Colombo and Tinnevely, the party returned to Government in State coaches with postillion outriders, the first carriage being occupied by the bride and bridegroom and the second by His Excellency and Lady Goschen attended by Captains Lash and Freemantle. His Excellency's Bodyguard provided a picturesque escort. During the whole of the journey back the party was cheered by vast crowds as they drove by. The first part of the honeymoon is being spent at Guindy.

One of the most important factors in connexion with the development of the constitution of India is the future status of the Indian States. It is interesting to learn, therefore, that the Chamber of Princes which concluded its session a few days ago has appointed a Committee which will meet early in February to consider this question. A similar sub-committee was appointed last year but then material was not available for the proper consideration of the problem. The present Committee will consider the question on the basis of the discussions which have taken place so far. It will not make any final recommendations but will continue the spade work of its predecessor. Nevertheless, its appointment proves how urgent the problem is considered to be.

Sword of Mahomet's Grandson

During the recent election campaign in Jubulpore a curious legend relating to an old sword was divulged. A certain Khan Bahadur Zakir Ali rendered valuable services on behalf of the Mohammedan community during the campaign, the outcome of the active interest he has always taken in the Moslem community since his retirement from the Government service. As a mark of appreciation the Khan Bahadur was presented with a sword reputed to be that actually used by the prophet's grand-son Imam Husain by its present owner, Khan Bahadur Arifazur Rahim. In making the presentation the latter told the audience that he used to attend the Kashmiri Durbar with this sword which had the remarkable property when placed underneath several other swords during the Mohurrum Festival of raising of itself to the top by some unknown power. Be this as it may, doubters will have to wait till the next Mohurrum Festival before their doubts are either justified or set at rest by the recipient of the sword who has promised to make the experiment on that occasion and to apprise the public of the result.

A New Field Marshal

General Sir Claude Jacob, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. This is the climax of a brilliant career which commenced in 1882 when Sir Claude joined the army. Sir Claude Jacob served conspicuously during the War first as an Army Commander in France and later as an Army Corps Commander of the Rhine Army, and on

his return to India his services were rewarded by his appointment as Chief of the General Staff, India, a post which he held from 1920 to 1924 when he received his present position. At present there are eight Field Marshals on the British Army List, including Sir William Birdwood, the present Commander-in-Chief in India, so that now India can claim two Field Marshals.

Afghanistan's Development

We receive so many reports of the Bolshevik influence in Afghanistan that the views of a young Afghan official who has recently arrived in Delhi are not without interest. He stated emphatically that there was no danger that Bolshevik principles would ever take root in his land inasmuch as the present King is very popular and secondly because the social system of the country did not suffer from those abuses which would make it a prey to Bolshevism. This young official is quite a westernized product, having received his diplomatic training in London and visited most of the Continental countries for the purpose of enlarging his experience. He gave a highly favourable account of Afghanistan's progress. Trade was being considerably developed in other countries and already Kabul abounded with commercial houses run on Western lines. Industrially, too, his country was making enormous strides and they had safeguarded their position by the levy of a 50 per cent. duty on foreign goods which were likely to compete with native products. A law prohibited the wearing of foreign cloth, for instance. The industrial organization was being built up as the result of special training which Afghans received in various countries by State help. The most urgent need of Afghanistan, he admitted, was the development of communications. There was hardly a proper railway in the country and they were planning one which would be opened at an early date. They put more faith in motor transport, however, as it was believed that the country was best suited to this form of communications, and as a consequence they were preparing schemes to establish a network of roads throughout the country.

M.C.C. in India

So far the M.C.C. team have had things pretty much their own way during their tour in India though there have been some very creditable innings by some of the Indian teams. At Bombay, however, they met a brilliant batsman in C.K. Naidu who achieved the distinction of compiling the first century against the visitors during their present tour. He gave one hard chance to Astill, otherwise his performance was perfect. His score was 153 which he knocked up in 105 minutes, an achievement which will go down in the annals of Bombay cricket as a spectacular display. His chief hits were eleven sixes and thirteen fours. Meanwhile Calcutta is awaiting eagerly for the chance of having a crack at the visitors for we believe that we have some remarkably good players who have not yet had the opportunities they deserved.

THE Secretary for Scotland has appointed Mr. James Warnock, Sheriff Clerk Deputy of East Lothian, to be Sheriff Clerk of Wigtownshire, in place of Mr. John McMillan, resigned.

A wild scene on a train in which Oxford undergraduates wrecked two corridor coaches when returning from the inter-University relay races is likely to cost the undergraduates concerned not less than £300. University authorities are taking a serious view of the affair, and it is not unlikely that they will not allow undergraduates to use special coaches again. General condemnation is given to the orgy in the "Isis," which expresses "profound disapproval of the hooliganism," and adds: "The Socialists have a strong case against these idle young men who can make no better use of their leisure than to smash up other people's property, conduct that would be liable to get less privileged persons into serious difficulties with the police."

A LETTER FROM PARIS

Fascists and Royalists Battle with Paste Pots in a Newspaper Office

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Paris, Nov. 19.

The offices of the "Action Francaise," the royalist organ, in the Rue de Rome, have been the scene of a battle which would have done credit to the journalism of the Wild West. France now rejoices in the possession of a body of Fascists who admire the Mussolini methods but do not carry austerity to the extent of black shirts, and therefore wear blue ones. Both Royalists and the Fascists are violently opposed to the Socialists and Communists of various hues, ranging from pink to bright red, but they also quarrel among themselves with that bitterness which is proper to near relations. The Fascists have an organ called the "Nouveau Siecle," which has been carrying on a lively warfare with the "Action Francaise," and especially with its editor, M. Charles Maurras, who has a very biting pen and a great talent for making enemies. The other day the Fascists could bear it no longer. About 20 of them, on Sunday afternoon, invaded the offices of the rival sheet. One of them terrorised the concierge while the others rushed upstairs, burst into the office, cut the telephone wires and made for M. Maurras's room. Fortunately for him, he was absent, and all they could do was to scatter his books and papers in all directions. By this time the staff of the "Action Francaise" had realized what was going on, and they "went for" the assailants with paste-pots, ink-pots, chairs and anything else that could serve as a missile. Somebody discharged a revolver, whereupon the royalist journalists rushed to the drawer of their desks, in which they keep their paper, pens, revolvers and other professional implements, and retaliated. About 20 shots in all were fired and one of the Fascists was hit in the chest and badly wounded. His comrades then retreated, carrying him off, apparently satisfied with the results of their expedition, which their leader afterwards described in true military style as "an offensive with limited objectives." The staircase and the offices were splashed all over with ink and paste, and strewn with fragments of glass, broken sticks and chairs, empty revolver cartridges and numerous copies of the "Nouveau Siecle," which the assailants must have greatly enjoyed scattering on the premises of the rival paper.

Further manifestations of political activity have occurred in the provinces. Fascists "demonstrated" outside a hall at Montpellier, where about a thousand Catholics were holding a meeting. This provocation was more than the Catholics could bear. They attacked the Fascists and routed them by sheer weight of numbers after a fight of the liveliest description. At Cléry near Orleans, a freethinker, who was about to deliver a lecture, was interrupted at the very beginning by a body of young Royalists who knocked him under his table and caused the meeting to break up in confusion. These little incidents show that a healthy interest in public life is still maintained in France.

Decorations Scandal

A small scandal which has just come to light shows the importance still attached in France to the right to wear a bit of red ribbon in the buttonhole. Proceedings have been taken against M. Ruette, an official of the Ministry of Commerce, and against two men named Camuset and Dumoulin, who belong to the increasingly numerous class of personages who sometimes call themselves journalists and sometimes publicity agents. The manner in which they operated was described by Camuset in a statement to the examining magistrate. "Dumoulin" he said "who is an old friend of mine and who knows a great many people connected with finance, newspapers, theatres and business interests, came to me and asked me

to use my influence in favour of a merchant, a friend of his, who was very anxious to be decorated. To oblige him, I went to see Ruette, an intimate friend of mine, and suggested that I should introduce Dumoulin to him. He replied that this was unnecessary and that he was quite willing to do what I asked without seeing Dumoulin. Some time afterwards, Dumoulin called on me and handed me 60,000 francs, saying that his friend the merchant was so pleased at being decorated that he had given him 100,000 francs, of which Dumoulin kept 40,000 francs for himself. I went to see Ruette and offered him half of the 60,000 francs. Ruette, who owns landed property and has no need of money, made a great many difficulties about accepting the 30,000 francs, but finally I slipped the notes into his hand and he kept them. Subsequently I interested myself in three other candidatures for the Legion of Honour, and in each case 100,000 francs was handed to Dumoulin and divided in the same manner as before. We also intervened in the nomination of a Foreign Trade Councillor, which brought us in 15,000 francs." Ruette denies that he received any money at all, and says that he had no power to procure decorations for anybody, and that the persons concerned would have been nominated in any case. He also says that Camuset came to him one day and asked him for the official letter notifying his protégé that he had been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Notifications of this kind ought in the regular course to be sent by special uniformed messenger from the Ministry, but this rule is frequently broken when an official at headquarters wants to be the first to convey to a friend the glad tidings of his election to the national order of chivalry, and therefore Ruette saw nothing out of the way in giving his friend Camuset the letter. Camuset of course handed it over to the enterprising M. Dumoulin, who immediately called on the newly decorated citizen and collected the 100,000 francs. When called before the magistrate, Dumoulin, who probably knows more about the matter than anyone else, proudly replied that his conscience did not reproach him with anything, but that he would rather not answer any question until he had the assistance of a lawyer. We have seldom had such a frank statement as that of M. Camuset about the methods prevailing in the "République des Camarades."

Power From the Ocean

Limitless power from the ocean is the prospect held out by two French savants. One of them is M. Georges Claude, who, as the inventor of processes in operation on a large scale for the manufacture of synthetic ammonia and liquid air, must be considered a practical man. The other is M. Boucherot, who is also well-known in the French scientific world. At a meeting of the Academy of Science they produced a working model illustrating their idea for obtaining power by utilising the difference in temperature between the surface of the sea and its depths. According to their plan, the comparatively warm surface water of the sea is made to boil in a vacuum. The light vapour thus produced, which has a pressure of only 0.03 atmospheres, is then passed into a sort of refrigerating chamber over which cold water pumped up from the depths of the sea is passed, thus condensing the vapour which, the inventors claim, thereby acquires enormously increased power and can be made to drive turbines with such a degree of efficiency that the work done by the surface water, converted into steam, is equal to the work which the same quantity would do in the form of a waterfall 300 feet high. The inventors maintain that the cost of installing their plant on an industrial scale would be less than that of hydro-electric plant. Nothing now remains but to find a capitalist or capitalists with sufficient faith in science to put up the money. Many wonderful things are done in laboratories, which are impossible in actual practice, because they cost more than the comparatively rough and ready methods with which the world has hitherto managed to carry on.

CHINESE FRESCOES

The New Loan Collection at the British Museum: A Bewildering Field for The Expert

Whatever decisions are made about early Chinese art, whether on sculpture, painting, or ceramics, there must always in the absence of documentary evidence, be a certain amount of doubt. The experts, perched in twilight themselves, are careful to qualify their statements, because even to-day exact knowledge is limited.

The authorities of the British Museum have attributed the 15 frescoes which Mr. G. Eumorphopoulos has loaned to the nation provisionally to the 13th century. That is, they are for the present held to be examples of mural painting executed at some time during the Sung dynasty, the golden age of Chinese art. On the other hand it is quite conceivable that there may be an error of 600 years and that these extraordinary frescoes should perhaps be given to the T'ang period (618-906 A.D.).

The Origin of the Frescoes

Fourteen of the frescoes are hung on the stairs of the new wing of the British Museum, and were acquired by Mr. Eumorphopoulos from an English dealer about two years ago. They are supposed to have come from a remote cave temple in the province of Shansi, in Northern China. An agent was sent out to verify this claim, but owing to the present political conditions of the country he was unable to reach the locality from which it was asserted they had been brought. The expedition, however, was not unfruitful as it resulted in the discovery of another fresco. This much larger painting was found at a temple called Ch'ing-Liang-szu, near Hsiang T'ang-hsien, in the province of Chihli. There are general indications of technique which place its approximate date at about the same period as the 14 frescoes which were already in the possession of Mr. Eumorphopoulos, but again this tantalising uncertainty of 600 years has to be faced. Is it Sung or really T'ang?

Before entering into details of the frescoes some explanation of the difficulty of any exact attribution is made infinitely more laborious because Chinese artists produced archeological reproductions in great numbers and of supreme excellence. Just as the canons of poetic form, imagery, and diction have become crystallized by the Book of Poetry, so in the plastic arts the admirable quality of primitive forms and expressions resulted in a tendency toward a curious kind of artistic fixation, and the harassed sinologist is met with the problem of two unknown artists of equal merit separated by 600 years or more, each working on an identical subject in exactly the same manner.

Difficulty of Exact Attribution

It is obvious that the margin for exact attribution is extraordinarily small. This practice and theory of archeological art flourished especially during the Sung dynasty, when the work of T'ang artists was universally admired by Chinese virtuosi. At a later period artists of the Ming dynasty copied the work of the Sung, though less successfully, and it is not uncommon to find a piece of pottery, undoubtedly T'ang in manner, which may prove to be a Ming archeological copy of a Sung archeological reproduction of a T'ang funerary vase!

The subjects of the frescoes all represent occasions of religious significance. They comprise Bodhisattvas (disciples of Buddha), Lokopalas (Guardians of the Four Quarters), saints, ministrants, and priests. The paint is applied thickly on a ground of thin lime plaster which has been rendered into a body of hardened mud. The colours retain an amazing quality of freshness, and are principally gold, flesh, red, jade green, and sea green. Whoever they were, the unknown artists knew their technique. There is austerity, volume, and construction which no later period can equal, and, like so many examples of Chinese painting these frescoes give the beholder a strange sense of rapid execution. The actual period of transferring completed ideas to painting is in Chinese artists, even to-day, rapid, but it is preceded by a prolonged period of contemplation. The artist

visualizes the result of his picture more definitely than the European painter. Perhaps it is that he sets out with a more complete idea that decoration is his main object, and the fact that he works under certain pictorial conventions no doubt makes this more easy for him.

A Fresco Fourteen Feet Square

Of the 14 original frescoes the two finest are at the top of the stairs—a Bodhisattva holding the wheel of the law and an extraordinarily beautiful Avalokitesvara (Buddha) with a vase. There is also a saint with two attendants bearing offerings that is a triumph of pictorial design, and a fine Lokopala brandishing a sword. The Guardian of the Four Quarters stands apparently in a gale of wind, with his scarlet draperies billowing round his gigantic figure.

All these frescoes are big—10 to 12 feet by three—but the great fresco from Chihli, Avalokitesvara standing in glory between two Bodhisattvas, is immense, nearly 14 feet by 14! This surely is the finest example of Chinese primitive painting that has ever come to Europe, and can compare favourably with frescoes of the primitives. It has a dignity and grandeur of conception that can only be matched by the great T'ang figure of the Lohan, now in the British Museum.

To the Western mind Chinese art has stood, too long, for something pretty, grotesque, amusing, or artificial. These mural paintings are intelligible to all minds and all ages. There is nothing pretty or grotesque; they are monumental in their restraint. The figures impress the eye with dignity and expressive motion. They have a sense of graceful line and natural posture—the "life movement" which is the essence of T'ang art. No one can shrug his shoulders and say, "Chinese, Oriental painting does not interest me." Like or dislike, these frescoes cannot be ignored.

England, unfortunately, has no museum devoted to early Asiatic art like the Guimet or Cernuschi museums in Paris, but the loans and bequests of Mr. Eumorphopoulos go far towards giving the public the opportunity of revising their views on Chinese art in all its forms, and of realising that Chinese art of the 18th century was largely a period of imaginative decadence.

D. F.

A RARE UMBRELLA

Gift of Chinese Treasure to the Leeds Art Gallery

Leeds City Art Gallery has been enriched by the gift of a magnificent piece of early 19th century or late 18th century Chinese embroidery, which at one time occupied a prominent place in the Imperial Chinese Household. Executed in purple-black satin, it is the cover with valance of a State umbrella, and its peculiar interest lies in the fact that it is one of the very few pieces of such embroidery made for the Imperial Household which have found their way into England.

Its rarity is also emphasized by the fact that the valance bears a five-clawed dragon, which was the exclusive prerogative of the Imperial House.

The umbrella is in perfect preservation, both as to fabric and colour. The valance is about 13 feet long, and was executed in three panels, each of which is dominated for its full length by a dragon beautifully embroidered in gold. In front of each dragon are symbols of the sun in the form of flaming discs, and a heavy and finely executed border completes the valance. The circular top of the umbrella is decorated with hosts of bats, interspersed with clouds, these being symbolic of good fortune and longevity.

Leeds is indebted to Miss M. E. Chadwick, an art enthusiast, for this treasure, which has been mounted, and is now on exhibition in the Art Gallery.

THE Electricity (Supply) Act, which received the Royal Assent on December 15, is framed to deal with the question of electrical supply from the national point of view. The Central Electricity Board, consisting of eight members, including the Chairman, will be set up by the Ministry of Transport to approve scheme and carry them into effect.

WESTERN EDUCATION IN THE EAST

The Rejection of Authority and the Reason Why

The following very interesting letter was contributed to "The Times" on December 17, and is well worthy of reproduction here as being applicable as much to China as to India, with which country the epistle primarily deals:

To the Editor of the "TIMES"

Sir,—I can confirm from my own experience all that Sir Theodore Morison has so well expressed. At a time when I was trying to make Indian history a prominent subject in the University of Bombay, I was surprised to find the late Mr. Gokhale in strong opposition. He told me that the history of his country had no interest for him, because it was "taken up by war." This is in part true; but much more can be learned, and no country can wisely order the present if its past is ignored. As Sir T. Morison says, Indian history may inculcate "an excessive veneration for authority;" but it gives shining examples of heroism and self-sacrificing devotion.

I well knew the late Syed Husein Bilgrami. He stayed with me in India, and we had much correspondence. His great anxiety seemed to be the rejection of authority by young Indians, which he ascribed to the system of education that we initiated and for a time controlled. The world has moved far since the appearance of Mill's "Liberty," and some of the theories set forth in that classic work have evaporated. For a Western people it may have been enlightening; but it is totally unfit for Asiatics, whose best traditions and characteristics it tends to undermine. The narrowly utilitarian conception of education, which the famous minute of Macaulay enshrined, formed the basis of the system we applied throughout India, and we came to realize its inadequacy to meet the higher needs of the Indian peoples too late. Hence arises the "insurgent spirit" which vents itself in challenging all authority, however wielded, and in creating contempt for the lessons embodied in the lore of old India. A governing class inspired by Mill and by some of what Lord Morley called "our best books" would, if in uncontrollable power, whether in India or in China, quickly reduce an ancient people to chaos. The tragedies which our system of education has brought to numberless humble homes belong to another story.

I am, etc,

SYDENHAM.

Dec. 15, 1926.

IN Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, is a six-year-old boy who is suffering from mancinism, an extremely rare illness. Physically and mentally the child, Willie Cozens, is almost normal, but owing to a peculiarity in the development of the brain centres he writes backwards, beginning on the right side of the paper and writing all the letters the wrong way round. While, whose case is exciting great interest, is being carefully treated to see whether it is possible to re-educate him to write normally.

NINETY-ONE, and "still going strong," Baron K. Okura, who is one of Japan's leading industrial magnates, is going to retire from his long business career, not to rest as most ordinary merchants do when they pass the age of 70, but for the task of elevating the position of actors and actresses, which he considers to be a helpful mission in society. The Baron has travelled a lot and visited Europe on a number of occasions, and there he met Napoleon III, who asked him "What country is Japan?" a question which awakened in him a decision to do his utmost in placing Japan on the map. In this he has been most successful, for to-day he controls several score of important commercial and industrial undertakings which have taken no little part in the development of his native country and helped greatly to place it on the map.

NEW INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

PEPS in Great Demand

Now is the time when Influenza epidemics are rife. Dangerous microbes in the air are waiting to find a weak place in your throat or lungs. This is why a cough, cold or chill must be treated promptly with Peps tablets. Influenza is bad enough, but the complications—bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia—are swift deadly enemies.

If your head throbs, you have sneezing bouts, a raw, sore throat, or a dull pain behind your eyeballs, you may be sure influenza germs are at work. To kill the germs before they have time to work serious mischief you must take Peps infection-killing tablets.

When a Peps tablet is taken from its preserving silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, it gives off powerful medicinal fumes which swiftly destroy any germs that may be settled in the delicate linings of the nostrils, throat or bronchials. Make it a habit to take Peps tablets occasionally whilst ever bad weather lasts and you will be able to face the wet, chilly conditions outdoors with unconcern.

Free from all harmful drugs, Peps are the safest remedy for the throat and chest troubles of young and old. Peps are obtainable in sealed glass bottles of all English and Chinese dispensaries. Direct from agents: Messrs. Wakefield & Co., (China) Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the outposts can rely on fresh supplies of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries by sending to

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

The Hongkew Medical Hall, Shanghai.

Developing and Printing by experienced operators.

There's no stopping it—

Natural tobacco taste scores again and again!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE RADICALS OF THE KUOMINTANG AND THEIR POWER

Party Divided into Three Main Sections: The Strength of Those Who Control the Propaganda Bureau: Mass Suggestion and Its Force

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The Kuomintang must be regarded at present as in a state of political flux. There is the Old Kuomintang, which consists of the historical successors of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the men who made the party with him, who suffered during the thirteen years of exile and defeat, who made positive and noteworthy sacrifices to the party's ideals and who now, mostly, find themselves displaced by younger and new men. The Old Kuomintang leaders are such figures as Tong Shao-yi, Dr. C. C. Wu, Hu Han-ming, Wang Ching-wei, Chang Chi, Chiang Tai-yen, and many others less well-known to foreigners.

Chiang Kai-shek

Secondly, there is the military group about the figure and personality of General Chiang Kai-shek, who although he has been elevated to the rank and position of successor to Dr. Sun, is actually not at the moment a very powerful figure. Like other military men in China, although he has subordinated himself to civilian rule, he has not been able altogether to free himself from tuchunsi ideas. His is the military arm and his are the alliances which have brought into the Kuomintang world such figures as Tang Seng-chi, Yang Sen and perhaps even Chen Tiao-yuan, who are not and cannot be permeated by Sun Yat-senism.

Finally, there is the party of men who are on the whole younger, without historical tradition to support them but who nevertheless at the moment appear to be masters of the situation. I need only mention Comrade Borodin, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Teng Jang-da of the Political Bureau in Wuchang, Mr. Chen Kung-po, who was responsible for the Hankow confusion. Now, the question naturally arises: How do these men get their power?

The Strength of Propaganda

Again, we must return to the agitational arm of the Kuomintang. The propaganda work of the party and of the Communist Party of China has favoured these individuals and their colleagues and before they can be removed even by men within the party who may be displeased with them, the effect of their propaganda on the masses must be neutralized.

Mass opinion in China is more easily developed than in almost any country in the world, because there seems to be no resistance to it. For instance, in Britain and America even schoolboys have some idea of parliamentary procedure and the rights of minorities. There are debating clubs and mock trials and all the motions of democracy, which train the mind to regard the possibility of discussion and to respect a difference of opinion. In China, these playthings with the mechanics of democratic action are just beginning but they have not yet left their impress upon the consciousness of the people. The result is that while the mass feel that things are not right and should be bettered and while they are willing to be used in a campaign for betterment, they have not that resistance to mob psychology which normally develops itself in democratic countries. The mass in China swings one way or the other as an entity.

Following Blindly

This is true in private as well as in public life. In families or social groups, one finds that most of the group are one-minded on most questions even if there are secret doubts as to the rightness of the one-mindedness. There is a rare and occasional individual who enjoys a certain impudence of

thought and character, who leads the way and nobody resists. One will hear criticisms of that individual. One will occasionally listen to a muttered protest, but in the end the group follows that individual sheepishly. This is, of course, true everywhere as students of the mob know, but in China the characteristic is emphasized by the total lack of resistance to it.

The result is that even when intellectuals are led in a direction, by a few strong-minded individuals who have a definite purpose, they follow blindly even if unwillingly. And as the situation is working itself out in Hankow and Wuchang, the mass is at present following the group of individuals who have won the victory through propaganda rather than by arms.

The Want of Big Men

But there is a singular absence of great names in the group. The apparent attempt to make a hero of Comrade Borodin may have its value for a time, but ultimately leadership must be with a Chinese and Borodin is a foreigner. The ideas spread before the mass are embraced in the term which I use as Sunyatensim but which they know as Dr. Sun's "Three Principles." The party in control are strengthened by the presence among them of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, who is idolized by the mass and who really is a woman of exceptional charm and personality, and Mr. Sun Po, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

But this group cannot survive if it deviates from the ideas which it has led the mass to believe are the will of Dr. Sun. For the mass is still moving in a left direction, because it is following an original leadership in that direction. There has been no resistance in the mass to the spread of these ideas and the group in power are not individually or collectively of the type that can divert mass tendencies in other directions. The result is that in their arrangements they have to be careful to avoid a conflict with the agencies which they have created to bring themselves into power.

At the Rebuke of One

This irresistibility of the Chinese to marked leadership is responsible for much of the trouble in Hankow. A labour leader, for instance, organized the amahs while I was there. I heard that many amahs objected to the cost of membership and the trouble of attending meetings. Yet, they dared not resist orders from a stranger, whom they despised, because there is nothing of the Hampden in their make-up. That will, of course, come in time, but the time is not yet. There are exceptions to every generalization: for instance, the wharf coolies listened to a picket until they wearied of him and then threw him into the Yangtze. But this incident must not be made too much of. For the wharf coolies joined unions and will strike if called out.

The family system plays an important part in this social phenomenon. A Chinese will make almost any sacrifice to save his family and the continuity of his clan. The individual automatically reacts against the possibility of some damage being done to his parents or sons, which prevents him from taking risks in resisting his neighbours. A westerner will fight first for what he believes to be principles and take a chance on the damage later. Perhaps that is why so many of us take out life insurance policies. The Chinese think first about the effect of an act on the family, and naturally the thought prevents a resistant action. In a word, if a man felt that to rise in a labour union and criticize a leader might result in some one breaking up his house, he would not rise. He would keep

his thoughts to himself and do as the others did. It is part of the anti-social vestiges which these mass movements will eventually obliterate, if they are to justify themselves. But they still exist and prevent clear thinking by large numbers.

A Different Experience

I do not wish to infer that the Chinese are cowards or that they are essentially different from others. For that is not true. Their experience is different. Their individual and group movements in their long history previous to the republic have been different from those in western Europe although similar to those of other Asiatic peoples and particularly the Russians. In the guild or the family council, there might be a quarrel on some question, but it was seldom brought to a head, the compromise always leaving the quarrelsome person with a sense of the futility of doing things that way. Whereas, in the West, men duelled and died for what Chinese must regard as trivialities, in China, the question was settled over a cup of tea and an intermediaries' feast. But with the advent of western forms through the Kuomintang, appears this new insistence upon action. It is because such men as Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and other officials have placed too much emphasis upon the known irresistibility of the Chinese, that they have not been able to prevent the Kuomintang from attacking their power.

China Wins At Last

But can the radical group in the Kuomintang always maintain its leadership? No group in history has ever maintained its leadership permanently. In Soviet Russia, Lenin's personal following has fallen by the wayside. In the Kuomintang, a period of stabilization is setting in. In Canton, the so-called street fights, are quarrels between Kuomintang labourers and students and Communists. This struggle must continue and in the end the Kuomintang idea must either overcome the Communists in the mass or disappear in ruins: for the people are nationalistic and will not always be unresisting to ideas which are not adopted to the Chinese consciousness. At present, the activities of the group in power are western and European. They will have to be sinized or other leaders will supplant them who are more Chinese.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Secrets of An Old Manse

Retrospect is the twin of demolition. The ancient oak yields to the axe, sways, and crashes to earth with a groan. The imaginative step forward to inspect the stump, pondering upon the contemporary history of each ring. As you was formed, a fair maid was torn from the arms of her lover, to see him ruthlessly slain. As the ultimate cell of the outermost was completed, a caretaker cursed all picnickers and their gentle way of strewing rubbish about.

So, too, with an old house that is being torn from its foundations, brick by brick, beam by beam. What tale might not each component tell—comedy blended with the tragic, romance with the commonplace and sordid! Elsewhere, one might hazard but the vaguest guess as to what had transpired within those walls. Here in Cathay, are mystic influences to assist in clear interpretation.

Near by, and as we write, an ancient landmark is being razed to the ground. One wall, alone, remains intact, its surface revealing the locus of each former flat and of the stairway that gave access to it. Beams, bricks, and casements are carted away much too quickly to unfold their tale, but upon the wall are spots replete with meaning, cryptic only until we invoke the powers aforesaid to our aid. Let us begin at the top. We were told so often in our youth that we must begin at the bottom, that beginning at the top has a distinct allure.

Sixth Flat, Dining Room Wall: It needs no opera glass to discern that awful splotch, crimson no longer, it is true, thanks to the potent properties of the Shanghai

air. A dull mahogany now, yet its implication none the less gruesome. Here, upon a time, dwelt Henry and Angela. Angela—all the memories conjured up by that name! Angela, "standing where the brook and river meet"—it had been pouring rain for days, and Frenchtown's streets were in their usual unhappy condition. Angela, her meeting with Henry who had carried her to safety in his arms, valorously fording the water, breast-high, in every shell-crater of the Grand Boulevard des Capucins—her hasty consent to wed him—that fatal night at dinner, after the honeymoon—the careless house boy—the exploding tomato sauce—that awful splotch on the wall, crimson no longer, but none the less sinister in its dull mahogany!

Fifth Floor, Entry: The spoor of Niagara! Angela, it is true, had lifted up her voice on that fatal night, but recollecting that the neighbours could easily see into the room, had promptly pulled it down again. Henry, ever solicitous, had sought to dam the flood of tears. His hanky being the worse for wear, he had snatched up the cook's account book, applying the blotting side to Angela's fair eyes. Later, Angela had read her doom in the mirror—"One piece beefsteak, 75 cents." No. Angela's tears that night had ruined naught save the cook's accounts. It was next morning, when the coolie had conceived the bright idea of emptying the Soochow bath tub by carrying it bodily to the window, and had stumbled, that the cataract had decorated the wall of Flat Five. Thus Angela and Henry pass for ever our keen....

Flat Four, Bedroom Wall: Shivery music, please. Yon sinister black mark, the outline of a human hand! You've guessed it, Reader—the trace of the slayer! Here was sleep once foully murdered. Winter it was, the dead of winter. Abeldard had been called to Kalgan on business—or that, at least, was the excuse he had given Heloise. She had lost heavily at cards, and had retired two hours early in order to forget her woes. The coolie knew naught of this, and had stolen in to replenish the fire. Aghast at seeing his mistress in bed at that hour, he had fallen and emptied the coal scuttle over him. Heloise had awakened to behold what she thought was the Devil. Shriek after shriek rent the air as the coolie groped blindly for the door, leaving the imprint of his hands on the colour-wash where they remain to this day.

Third Flat: To all appearances, the wall of a temple. Yet how could that be, seeing that the building stood in the heart of the Central District? On the other hand, how else account for the spots on the wall? Surely, here must have come seigner.

worshippers who inscribed their fervent petitions on paper, and then chewed this to a pulp to be ejected at the image of some god. Now we have it! This had been the room set aside for the Chinese staff of a busy office. Here, over innumerable cups of tea, business deals had been discussed, each factor having been emphasized by—well, the wall tells the story.

Second Flat: A niche in the wall. Too small, this, to have accommodated either a statuette or a wall safe, its dimensions corresponding to those of an overgrown grapefruit. The exact size of the occupant of Kom Tu Often, this niche. Kom Tu Often was a shroff, and had come too often. Few shroffs are honoured to the extent of having a special niche created for them in the family. After this one had been created, Kom Tu Often suffered permanent headache and came no more.

First Flat: All traces of history are obscured from this, by the clouds of dust arising from demolition of the building. The ground floor, too, reveals nothing, being piled high with debris waiting to be carted away. Like the second flat, these had been devoted to offices and thus could not be expected to reveal anything truly romantic.

The Chinese papers have published a statement showing a summary of motor accidents in the International Settlement for the whole year of 1926, and, according to this statement, the number of people killed in those accidents are estimated at 83; those injured in the head, 144; those injured in the abdomen, 114; and those injured in the thigh, 224. The total are 565 (including five foreigners), the majority being men.

The current issue of "Israel's Messenger" contains interesting articles on the local celebration of the semi-Jubilee of the Jewish National Fund and the Shanghai Jewish School. A leader on "The Jewish Conception of God" has special reference to the local controversy initiated by local Rationalists. Credit is given to local Jewry for remitting over \$3,000 to the Palestine Foundation Fund for a hospital to be erected in Palestine. Mention is also made of the move to re-construct the Temple of Solomon by the ultra-orthodox Jews headed by Rabbi Breslauer. The petition made by the latter to the League of Nations to intervene with the Palestine Government to allot a strip of land on Mount Moriah, was, however, tabled by the Permanent Mandates Commission at its session in November last. There are two articles on "The Problem of Diaspora Jewry" which should not fail to interest the readers of Israel's Messenger. Surely, here must have come seigner.

ANOTHER ABERDEEN TALE

When first I played a' golf, dear friends, now many years ago, I studied Vardon carefully, and thought I ought to know That easy stance, that steady swing, when driving from the tee— It followed, then, my "wee hit ba" went right into the sea! The tide was high, I could not see where two-and-six had gone, But moonlight found me on the beach, and I was all alone Upon a bed of riches, friends, with golf balls in galore; Of Dunlops, Captains, Silver Kings, I picked up quite a score. So now I tell my golfing friends to study Vardon too, And play with either Silver Kings or Dunlops marked in blue. And when they drive off from the first into the grey North sea, I feel my labour is not lost and chuckle mightily. I stroll along the beach at night—my eyesight still is keen— Which ends another story from a lad of Aberdeen.

ROTHIE.

"TEMBANI" PRIVATE HOTEL
SEA FRONT, MARINE DRIVE
Paignton South Devon

"Tembani" is a Modern Double House, well raised above the Promenade, with a New Dining Room, and also a New South Wing. A glorious view of sea and coast line can be had at almost every window in the house, and the bedrooms are far larger than in most hotels, many being 14, 15, and even 17 feet long.

20 bedrooms have a direct view of the sea, and of Torquay across Torbay and the coast line, truly a glorious panorama. No expense has been spared to equip "Tembani" like a Grand Hotel, at really half their tariff rate, at the same time you are personally and warmly received and made comfy right away.

Reception Rooms are large and airy, and comprise a Drawing Room, Lounge, Smoke Room, Recreation and Card Room.

First Class English Cuisine

THE BOOK PAGE

A STUDY OF CHINESE RELIGIONS

CHINESE RELIGIOUS IDEAS. A CHRISTIAN VALUATION.—By P. J. MacLagan, D. PH. Student Christian Movement, 6s.

This is a series of eight lectures, delivered in connexion with the Duff Missionary Lectureship. Dr. MacLagan is well qualified to write on the subjects here dealt with, having had long experience as a missionary in China, and having carefully studied Chinese religious ideas. He speaks with conviction when he says in his introduction, "However many my disqualifications, I may claim at least the qualification of a personal interest, a sincere admiration, common to all who really know them, for the Chinese people, and a desire to contribute what I can to a better understanding of them on our part."

To appraise, from a Christian point of view, the value of the old religions of China, is a commendable undertaking; and when this is done with a genuine desire not only to be frankly critical of their imperfections, but also with full appreciation of their best elements, the results go a long way towards bringing about the better understanding sought for.

Confucianism and Taoism, ancestor worship and idolatry, are here carefully examined and evaluated. The philosophers, Chi Hsi and Wang Yang-ming, who have been styled "Realist" and "Idealist" respectively, are each allotted a chapter in the effort to set forth faithfully their views, and to estimate their influence on Chinese religious ideas.

This book is a distinct contribution to the study of Chinese religions, and it is rich in suggestions to those facing the problem of presenting the Christian faith to the Chinese people. I. M.

GOTAMA THE BUDDHA

His Life from the Pali Writings

THE LIFE OF GOTAMA THE BUDDHA.—(Compiled exclusively from the Pali Canon). By E. H. Brewster. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

The Pali writings furnish the most authoritative account of the Buddha and his doctrine that we have, and the Pali Text Society has done excellent work in gradually editing and printing all the books of the Pali Canon. Gotama Buddha lived in the sixth century B.C. but the Pali Canon was not arranged until about 250 B.C. at the Council of Patna, and was not given its written form until about two centuries later. The memoirs, being handed down by tradition over such a long period, are not so complete as could be wished, but no other records known thus far give us such a good account of the famous Buddha.

Some 30 years ago Mr. H. C. Warren published his "Buddhism in Translations," the materials being drawn from the Pali writings of Ceylon and Burmah. That book covers more ground than the one under review, but the first part of it is concerned with the life of the Buddha, and students of the subject would do well to read these two works together.

Mr. Brewster's compilation gives English what we have ever seen; the arrangement is chronological, so as to form a consecutive story. The book is divided into five parts, dealing respectively with the Earliest Years, the Discipline and Enlightenment, the First Events after Enlightenment, the Buddha's Relations with his Disciples and Others, and the Last Events and Passing of the Buddha. The work is well commended by Mrs. Rhys Davids, one of the highest authorities on the subject, who has given some help in the preparation of the book. This is not a popular style biography for light reading; but for serious study of the subject it will be found of great value to students. I. M.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCE AND POLICY

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.—A Book for Tax-payers, by Stephen King-Hall. Ernest Benn, London, 1926.

A remarkably sound book written on a subject which should be of interest to all who live under the flag and are subjects of the widespread British Empire. A better comprehension of the problems of Imperial Defence would enable British subjects to take a more intelligent interest in the fighting forces of the Empire. With millions allotted to those forces, at a time when taxation bears heavily, to see that the money is used to the very best advantage is of the highest importance. It must be said at once and emphatically that this is no book advocating such fighting forces as would lead other nations to strive for expansion of their forces and bring about the "armed peace" under which the world groaned prior to the World War. The key note of the book is that the British Empire wants peace and that peace is the goal of British foreign policy. If it is asked then what need there is for fighting forces and discussion of plans of defence the reply of the author is clear that until the world becomes an international unity war must always be one of the possibilities resorted to by man to settle disputes wrongly or rightly felt to affect a nation's honour or destiny. The course of events since 1918, the small wars, hardly averted large wars, national enmities and passions all bear out his views and are not balanced by the League of Nations, Washington Conference, and Locarno Treaty, factors weighing the scales down on the side of peace. But little hope is given of a reduction of the cost of defence and the chapter on disarmament, one of the very best in the book, makes the reason clear.

The author writes in a well-balanced easy style in dealing with his subject, and each chapter is in a natural way the stepping stone to the succeeding chapter. The extent and resources of the Empire in man power, transport and communications, the employment of the forces maintained in peace, their direction, co-ordination, and the efficiency of that co-ordination are all dealt with in logical sequence.

War to-day is not as of old a matter for "professionals" only but the whole of the nation is drawn into the vortex. A natural sequence is, as the author points out, the vital importance of having the highest intelligence and brains concentrated in the peace staffs so that, if the evil of war does come, plans have been formulated to bring the weight of the nations to bear efficiently and quickly.

In a book of this small compass naturally the author cannot deal minutely with each one of the complex problems involved but his book does enable the reader to grasp and appreciate the essential elements of the subject.

It is to be hoped that in the near future a longer work on this very interesting subject will come from the able pen of the author.

Having shadowed forth in effective dramas many of the outstanding figures in history, Mr. John Drinkwater now deals with Charles II in sober prose. "Mr. Charles, King of England" (Hodder and Stoughton, 18s.), is an odd title, but its familiarity indicates to some extent the friendly manner in which Mr. Drinkwater approaches his subject. He certainly shows us a friendly sort of man and a much shrewder personality than the nickname of "Merry Monarch" suggests. There was gravity beneath the license of the Restoration and, in Charles's complex character, "a vein of reflective melancholy." He was a realist, born and nurtured in peculiar circumstances to be the founder of constitutional monarchy as we enjoy its blessings now. He loved carelessly—but he founded the Royal Society, encouraged Wren, and created an atmosphere in which literature flourished. Mr. Drinkwater's is a sound and rather sober, but eminently revealing, study of "a likeable, informing man."

CHINA'S FISCAL PROBLEMS

In Theory and In Practice

DEMOCRACY AND FINANCE IN CHINA.—By Kinn Wei Shaw, Columbia University Press, G.45.50.

The sub-title of this book is "A Study in the Development of Fiscal Systems and Ideals," but the reading of the text suggests that, from very early times right up to the present day, the Chinese have been adept in theory and inept in practice; given rather to law making than obeying, and that there has been, in fact, little development in their fiscal systems and ideals, but rather a cyclic or oscillating movement. It is one of the faults of many political and fiscal theorists that they believe one system to be the best for all races at all times, and the author of this book appears to be probably possessed of this belief; the most amazing part of the book is the conclusion, in which he seems to imply that this perfect system is almost within sight in China.

That little progress (by which we mean real and permanent change) has been made in China during the past 25 centuries is shown by the description of conditions in the latter part of the Chou dynasty, which also so aptly describes present conditions: "During this period the country fell into a state of such disorder that the existing laws and regulations no longer sufficed to maintain the old fiscal régime. The central government was weak. The feudal chiefs of the stronger states fought against each other for political and military supremacy. More than this, the noble classes abused their powers to an alarming extent; and lawlessness, rather than law, became the rule of the day. Taxation grew more and more burdensome, and the requirements of military service unbearable."

Again, we read that one of the two reasons for the breakdown of the feudal system was "the growing recognition of the necessity for the unification of the whole empire under a centralized government in order that a stop might be put to the waste caused by the constant warfare between the different feudal states, and that there might be peace throughout the country. Statesmen were divided as to the method of bringing about centralization. One group thought that it could best be achieved through democracy and pacifism. A second group placed its faith in autocracy and militarism."

It is not indicative of rapid future development that China was, over 2,000 years ago, in a comparatively advanced position in fiscal theory and practice, and that she has been very rich in experiment, without achieving any lasting progress.

Mr. Shaw describes the various theories, experiments and failures of successive dynasties in a most interesting and clear manner, and follows the excellent American tradition of meticulously indicating his sources of information and of supplying a complete bibliography and index. In writing of China, however, there is one great difficulty, and there is no indication whether or not he has overcome it. The difficulty is that official records are extremely unreliable. How, in the future, will the historian learn from official records which of the many excellent laws that now adorn the statute books of China (and have been duly promulgated) were at any time operative?

Some of the interesting theories which we are informed, have been put into practice in China are the nationalization of mines and forests, national monopolies of salt and iron, state regulation of transportation and of prices, partial nationalization of land by confiscation, state agricultural loans, co-operative production and distribution, cancellation of taxation in years of famine, government financing by inflation of currency. Some of these and various methods of taxation recur time after time through the ages, there being, apparently, a natural tendency upon the failure of one experiment, to revert to previous practices; as might the English (at each coal strike) cry "Back to Pitt" or the French (at each fall in the exchange) "Back to Louis XIV." Apparently Mr. Shaw would join in with the cry "Back to Confucius" but only for his plaudits.

It is interesting to read that Mr. Shaw attributes the fall of many

dynasties to their attempts to proceed contrarily to economic laws, especially in regard to currency. It is surprising that these lessons cannot be learnt, and that even the great western powers recently came near to economic destruction before altering their policy. It is unfortunate that Marshal Chang Tso-lin did not read Mr. Shaw's book before his recent currency fiasco in Fengtien; he may yet take warning from it.

We wish that Mr. Shaw had confined himself to descriptive work or that, instead of launching out into a discussion of reconstruction of fiscal China, he had spent his time in a comparative study of Chinese and European systems (e.g. the *tsing tien* and manorial systems) for, although we willingly accept most of his facts, we cannot always follow him in the conclusions he draws, particularly when dealing with modern times. He makes certain sweeping assumptions or statements such as that the Presidents of China have been elected by popular choice; that a period of fiscal reconstruction started in 1926; that there is a settled national policy in China (with regard to anything); that one of the four causes of fiscal disorder is the exemption of foreigners from taxation; that the present form of government is (or was) a constitutional republic; that China proposes to adopt a federal form of government. A great deal of this last portion of the book is merely rhetorical pleading, and not always very logical. In one place he complains of "absurd limits on rates of transit dues," and in another utterly condemns *likin*. He states that unreasonably low customs rates have resulted in the decline of China's foreign trade, whereas his previous facts would tend to show that, had no limits been placed on these duties, foreign trade would have died out from time to time almost completely. It is difficult to reconcile his contention that customs duties are unreasonably small with a later one that the proportion of indirect taxation should be greatly decreased.

Having made a great fuss about foreign loans for railways and other government purposes, he states that only 28 per cent. of the total revenue is required for the service of both foreign and secured domestic loans. In any case it is difficult to see why China should be so totally aware from the development of railways and resources by foreigners or foreign capital; the experience of other countries (e.g. South American Republics) has been sufficiently pleasant. We hear much of the militarism of China's leaders, but Mr. Shaw states that only 45 per cent. of the total government expenditure is for military purposes, whereas in Britain for the 250 years up to the end of the Great War it was 85 per cent.

Of the future rapid increase in China's foreign trade we have no doubt, but, after a careful reading of his book, we are quite unable to share Mr. Shaw's optimism with regard to this country's future fiscal development.

C. A. ASHLEY.

"My son," said the successful city merchant, whose scion had recently started in life in a shipping office, "you can't get on in this world without push. Luck is all very well in its way, and may give a man a helping hand now and again, but it's unreliable, my boy. Take it from me, all the most successful men and women get on by push."

"But, father—"

"No buts, just bear my lesson in mind—it's push that does it!"

"I know, father," said the son gloomily. "I got it this morning!"

In the course of his work as a literary adviser to a publishing firm, Mr. Stephen Gwyn, author of "The Experiences of a Literary Man" went to see Mr. H. G. Wells:—

"As I left Mr. Wells," he writes, "I happened to mention that I had to go and see Yeats on a similar affair. Instantly Mr. Wells crinkled up his nose, as a dog does at the sight or sound of another whose odour and associations are unsympathetic. 'Yeats!' he said. 'Yeats does not like science.'"

"I did not discuss the contemptuous tone or what it implied, but went my way, and, having found Yeats, mentioned from whom I came. Allowing for the difference of nose, Yeats made precisely the same instinctive wrinkling movement. 'Wells!' he said. 'That man has a mind like a sewing-machine.'"

TEN PICTURES OF CHINA

Glimpses in Passing by an Expert

IN CHINA.—By Abel Bonnard, Translated from the French by Veronica Lucas. George Routledge and Sons, Broadway House, 68 Carter Lane, London, E. C. 4.

Monsieur Bonnard spent the year 1920-1 in China and this book is the record of his impressions of the country as he then saw it. It has been translated from the French and the translator must have an uncanny facility for translating into English nuances of expression such as only a Frenchman would use. There is some wonderful word painting in this book that must have been as difficult to reproduce in our more straightforward language as it is for a painter to limn, in sticky oil colours, the ethereal tints of the rainbow. One takes up a book of this kind with a certain sense of boredom. We are so accustomed to the effusions of tourists, who flit across China, flit home again, and then feel themselves qualified to set the Orient and the Occident in their proper settings, that one would rather be spared the annoyance of reading any more of their books. But M. Bonnard was no ordinary observer. He brought to China, or acquired during a short stay here, an acquaintance with Chinese literature and thought, an insight into the mind of the people and an appreciation of what poets and would-be poets call, the soul of China, that he is an interesting and informing companion even to one who has spent a lifetime in the same pursuits. First we shall allow the author to speak to us on Chinese art. "Now, however, we have had the opportunity of studying these paintings. They are poems for the eye. The objects represented seem to float upon thought, as it were, against the twilight of old silk. A breeze sways the pure silent flowers and a spirit of fraternity is to be felt in the lines of the drooping leaves, bending this way and that in a perfect harmony. Some young women in a leafy park (indicated faintly) are exchanging smiles which are as acute and subtle as an autumn, evening sky." We are tempted to say we never saw such paintings but are afraid the writer would retort in the words of the famous artist "don't you wish you could?" We envy M. Bonnard his seeing eye as much as we do his facile pen. Few "old China hands" have such insight and appreciation of the things to be seen in the land we live in but, on the other hand, M. Bonnard, having been a guest of the French legation, had opportunities of seeing the best Chinese pictures which are seldom unrolled to the public view. He had exceptional opportunities and an exceptional facility for taking advantage of them.

A tale of the brief restoration of the monarchy, which took place under Chang Hsun, on June 30, 1917 and lasted just thirteen days must suffice for a sample of the contents of this interesting book. It is entitled "A pattern of the domestic virtues."

"On the night of the restoration one of the most important officials of the Republic considered himself to be in such danger that he fled to the Legation quarter, leaving his family behind to be beleaguered. He threshold; one of those women who rang at the gate of the French Hospital. A nun appeared on the have done so much good here, both in the highest and lowest classes. In spite of the late hour and the strangeness of his demand he was allowed to enter and soon afterwards retired to bed in perfect security and fell comfortably asleep.

The next day, as there was fighting going on in the streets, a young diplomat, belonging to one of the allied nations, considered it his duty to inquire into the safety of the family of this personage, who had always given himself out as a friend of the *entente*. But as the soldiers of the two factions were at daggers drawn and the fugitive's house was completely barricaded, it was necessary to get a safe-conduct from Chang Hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, in order to break through and rescue the deserted women and children.

No one knew where Chang Hsun was to be found. With the consent

of the Minister, the young man went to consult with the Japanese Minister, who was a very able old man with an extraordinary acute and subtle mind, always abreast of the intrigues of the moment and, very often, holding clues to them.

He listened to his visitor with a good grace, approved his plan and, smiling his crafty smile, could not deny that he could get hold of Chang Hsun if he liked.

"I will ring him up on the telephone," said he. "I won't tell you where he is but I hope to be able to communicate with him." He left the room and returned in a few minutes. "It is all arranged. As a matter of convention, there will be a faint of opposition to your passing, but you will be able to get through and bring out your protégés."

The young man thanked him and went of in his motor to the home of the refugee official. There he found the deserted wife with her children weeping and behind her three concubines. Now, by a malicious caprice, Chang Hsun had only given a passport for the lawful wife and her children and two officers accompanied the diplomat to see that this specification was duly carried out. The concubines burst into tears and threw themselves at the young man's feet. One of them was a pretty woman. He made a rapid decision. "Listen," he said to them, "you three shall go first in my car. The troops will think it is my party with the permit and will let you pass. I shall follow behind with Madame and the children." And so it was managed. The first car rushed through at lightning speed but when the second came along the astonished officers tried to stop it. The legitimate spouse, poor lady, was crouching on the floor of the car with her children while the two diplomats stood on the steps. At last they got through and the whole family was lodged in a European hotel. A message was sent to the paterfamilias but he showed none of the joy which he must have felt; did not even ask to see his belongings but the next day he sent for his concubines. He has since retired from public life and lives as an edifying example of the social virtues.

FAR AFIELD

W. W. Cassels, One of the Finest Missionaries who ever Came to China

W. W. CASSELS.—First Bishop in West China. With portraits, illustrations and map. By Marshall Broomhall, M.A., Editorial Secretary of the China Inland Mission. The Religious Tract Society, 4 Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 4.
Towards the close of 1884 and the early days of 1885 a wave of missionary enthusiasm swept over Britain as a result of the announcement that seven young Cambridge graduates proposed going to China in connexion with the China Inland Mission. The departure of missionaries for the foreign field was not, even then, considered an event of much importance but the "Cambridge seven" were society men. Their names were C. T. Studd, Captain of the Cambridge Eleven, Stanley Smith, stroke oar of the Cambridge boat, Mr. Montagu Beauchamp, nephew of Lord Radstock, D. E. Hoste, an officer in the Royal Artillery, Messrs. C. H. and A. T. Polhill-Turner, the one an officer in the 6th Dragoon Guards and the other a Ridley Hall theological student and the Rev. W. W. Cassels, Curate of All Saints Church, South Lambeth.

The man in the street is apt to regard young men touched with an enthusiasm for foreign missions as being just a little abnormal. Too lamb-like to be really healthy. But there was nothing "soft" about this band of athletes and people were stirred up to think there must be something extraordinary in the kind of religion that sent men of this type to the ends of the earth to preach the gospel; led officers of crack regiments to discard their uniforms, put on Chinese dress, wear pig-tails and live on coolie food in the interior of China. Doubtless, there was, and is, much more in religion than the ordinary man is capable of understanding and this book tells the story of the first of the band who has completed his course and gone to his reward.

This, in itself, is a somewhat extraordinary fact. Forty-two years ago these young men dedicated themselves to missionary service. The only clergyman in the party, a curate in a poor district in South London, rose to be the first Bishop in West China. The others are all still living and, though not all in China, not one of them has lost his first love or cooled in his enthusiasm. Mr. D. E. Hoste, is now the General Director of the China Inland Mission, the largest mission in China. He is a force in missionary circles and though for reasons of health and a certain shrinking from publicity, he is not seen as often on public platforms as his friends could wish. Mr. Stanley Smith, always of an independent type of mind, ploughs a somewhat lonely furrow in a station in North China. Last time we saw him he was wearing Chinese dress and plodding on in missionary work. One of the brothers Polhill-Turner is, we believe, still on the field and the other is detained at home for family reasons. Montagu Beauchamp is now Sir Montagu and is also at home; he is also a clergyman in the Church of England. Mr. C. T. Studd is Director of a mission to the tribes in Central Africa. The last of the seven, Bishop Cassels quite recently passed away and is commemorated in the book under review.

When these seven young men left England in 1885 they all believed they were giving up brilliant prospects at home for certain obloquy abroad. Their anticipations were, to a certain extent, realized. But they received the promised hundredfold "with persecutions." Bishop Cassels, doubtless, felt that he had less to hope for of worldly success than his fellow missionaries but like them he gave his all. The honours that came to him were as unexpected as they were well deserved. He was ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury the first Bishop in West China. He was offered the position of Bishop in Mid-China in succession to Bishop Moule but declined it. He was offered a place on the staff of the Church Missionary Society which would have allowed him a safe and pleasant residence at home but he chose to return to the troubled days we are passing through in China. He died on November 7, 1925 and eight days later his devoted wife also passed away. This book is a worthy tribute to one of the finest missionaries who ever came to China.

A FAIRY TALE TRAGEDY

The Life of the Unhappy Empress Marie of Russia

THE EMPRESS MARIE OF RUSSIA AND HER TIMES.—By Vladimir Poliakoff. Thornton Butterworth Ltd, 15 Bedford Street, London. 21s. net.

"Once upon a time there lived in Denmark a young cavalry officer." So begins the story of the eventful life of the lady who rose to be Empress of all the Russians; lived to wear widow's weeds and to hear that her son, the Emperor, with his consort and whole family had been foully murdered in a cellar by brutal Bolsheviks and, barely escaping with her life, is now living quietly in Copenhagen, the home of her poor and happy childhood.

As a story, the life of Marie Fedorovna not only excels in improbability the wildest romances but puts the fairy tales of our childhood to the blush. The young cavalry officer, spoken of in the first line of the book, married a princess who was as poor as himself. The King of Denmark bestowed a palace on the young couple, being related to them, he could not see them homeless. The palace was a kind of fairy palace. You would not know it was a palace unless some one told you. It was small and situated on one of the principal streets of the city. The princess turned out an admirable hausfrau and swept and dusted and cooked, went to market and bought provisions just as though she had been born a goose-girl and not a princess. Six children were born to this pair of happy lovers. They romped through the old house and were as noisy and happy as they were poor. They took walks down the big street and played at looking in the shop windows and choosing the pretty things they were too poor to buy. The harbour was

near the palace and the boys made friends of the sailors and beguiled them into spinning yarns of the gorgeous East and the distant lands where they had been.

"Years later by an amazing chain of events," so proceeds this tale, the author evidently quite unaware that he is writing the very language of fairy stories, "the penniless cavalry officer became King of Denmark." And, we may add, through the astonishing marriages made by his family, he won the nickname of the "Father-in-law of Europe." The two eldest daughters, born in the days of their parents' poverty, were Dagmar and Alexandra. Alexandra came "over the salt sea's foam" to Britain and was welcomed by Tennyson as "the Sea King's daughter from over the sea." Her life was full of light and ended on a note of glorious fulfilment. A sorrowing nation bore the Queen Mother to her last resting place amongst every demonstration of national grief. Dagmar went East and became the "Matoushka Tsaritsa" the "Mother dear," Empress of Russia, but her life passes under the shadow of tragedy and is closing in the twilight of catastrophe.

To the fairy princess there always comes the handsome prince; and so one day there came to Copenhagen Nicholas, the heir apparent of the Russian throne. He "was an upright fellow, handsome, graceful and accomplished." He met "little Dagmar" then "a slim eager girl with eyes that seemed to be too big for her face and a smile that appeared suddenly like the sun from behind the clouds." Of course he could not help himself. He fell deeply in love and the princess returned his love just as though she had been a village maid and he a knight of high degree. They were ludicrously happy and the long vista of the years stretched before them promising all that earth could give of joy and felicity. But the fates are jealous of mortals who are too happy and Nicholas was smitten, on his return to Russia, with a paralysis of the spine brought on by an accident in a wrestling match. He was ordered

to Nice and his ship touched at Copenhagen but he was unwilling that his love, who had seen him in the pride of his strength, should look on him smitten by the stronger than the strong. His ship put out to sea and only a string of flags waved a farewell message to the weeping princess. Ere long she was summoned to his deathbed and there he joined her hand in that of his brother Alexander and adjured them both for his sake to be happy.

And so Princess Dagmar of Denmark became Marie Fedorovna, wife of the Crown Prince and, ultimately, Empress of Russia. On her wedding day three crown princes walked in her train. They were her brother the Crown Prince of Denmark, Albert Edward the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, better known to us as Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany. But none of the adoring multitude who gazed on the happy bride knew that she had previously knelt at a tomb in the great cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul and laid a wreath there to the memory of her first love. So closely are threads of sorrow and joy woven in the web of our lives.

Alexander III loved his little wife devotedly and she returned his affection. But he was a hard, dour, slow thinking, giant of a man; not at all like the debonaire Nicholas who lay in the tomb that was "naked and cold as eternity." His father had freed the serfs in Russia and planned to give freedom to the people. The decree giving a constitution to Russia lay on his desk awaiting his signature when on the morning of March 1, 1881 he rode forth to attend a review. A bomb was thrown at his carriage which exploded and damaged the carriage and wounded two of the escort. The coachman dashed on to safety with his Imperial master but the Emperor ordered him to stop and returned to ask for the wounded men. A second bomb was thrown at his feet and he fell mortally wounded. The light-hearted Princess Dagmar, now grown to be the stately Empress, had to drink the black draught of sorrow to its dregs.

Alexander III lived his life under the shadow of threatened assassination. On one occasion several young men were seized, with bombs in their possession, on a street through which the Emperor was to pass. They were hanged, and amongst them was a youth named Uljanoff. His brother, Vladimir, was a boy in college at the time and vowed that he would take revenge for his brother's death. Right well has he kept his vow, for that student is known to all the world under his later, and more sinister name, of Lenin.

We have now followed the fortunes of our fairy princess until she is an old and worn woman. Her son Nicholas was the most ill-fated of his race and the last of the Romanoffs. He married (Princess Alix of Hesse, a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, but she was known to the Russians as "the German." Her life was a hard one, for he was strong willed and obstinate, though she loved her Nicholas as dearly as "little Dagmar" had loved her fairy prince so many years before. She fell under the influence of a charlatan named Philippe, a renowned spiritual healer, and later under that of the infamous Rasputin. Marie Fedorovna strove to make her son see the folly of this infatuation but failed and withdrew to Kioff. This saved her life when the revolution broke out in 1917. She was kept in durance but her gaoler was a gentleman in the guise of Caliban. Early in 1919 the Dreadnought Marlborough arrived at Yalta and took the ex-Empress on board. She was taken to London where she threw herself into the arms of her sister, the Queen Mother, Alexandra. Now she is back in the old home in Copenhagen where in peace she awaits the close of her tragic life. Gleams of hope come to her that some one of the imperial family may have survived the ghastly murder in that loathsome cellar in Siberia. Earth has no other toy to offer and fate has no deeper cup of woe; but loving friends are round her and she looks toward that country where there is no more death, neither sorrow nor crying.

Amazing, Chesterfield's swift climb to popularity. Amazing, that is, until you taste one



No need to argue quality when you can taste it!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

TRACKS IN THE WILDERNESS

Followed By The Absent Minded

The absent-mindedness of some of us takes curious directions. There are those who go patiently on dating their changes with the numerals of the old year during the first fortnight of the new. There are others who walk absent-mindedly under ladders blissfully forgetful of superstitions until the paint bucket has upset its contents upon their foolish heads.

There are still others who step on the accelerator instead of the brakes when one of those motorist moments of jeopardy arises. And of course there are all those happy wool-gatherers who are always just a leap behind in the pursuit of their spectacles and fountain pens.

Feminine psychologists are profuse in their explanations of these traits which might almost lead us to an inferiority complex did it not gradually dawn upon one that the whole world is somewhat akin in these matters.

But some minds do appear to have the advantage. They hold on to telephone numbers with the tenacity of a horse-fly. They remember the amount left in their chequing account to the last decimal and they never walk home because they cannot remember their motor car license number outside the theatre. These things are by way of reflecting the merely material. Personally, I could put up with the constant pursuit of those material things, a pursuit which shows the uncanny waywardness of inanimate objects as soon as we lapse from perpetual vigilance.

I could forgive the small bit of blotting paper which shows an unsuspected initiative in burrowing to the bottom of a rarely used heap of papers. I could condone the errant clipping which disappears at the precise moment when a sympathetic friend evinces an interest in hearing it quoted before the fire on a quiet evening. I might even be able to do as the illustrious Mr. Aldous Huxley does in the case of spectacles. This author, globe-trotting, and alighting in Shanghai for what was to me at least a memorable sukiyaki evening last year, declared that he always carried numberless emergency spectacles along when travelling. Sheer infallibility of numbers was used to counteract the exigencies of travel—and, one imagines, of an unforgotten absent-mindedness.

Thus the material, although its pursuit is rather irksome and at times decidedly strenuous for the absent-minded, can be overcome by dint of practice and patience. Consistent energy in this direction may in time even point on one's mind that bright expression flaunted by people grown tolerant of others' absent-mindedness, through an undistorted view of their own. Picking up a letter needing an answer, such a tolerant personality is conscious of no feeling of dismay or of

outraged efficiency when the epistle of several weeks standing shows no trace of the year or day or month of grace in which it was penned.

I deem it a vast show of understanding, this having no need of dates on letters—even on those that the postal authorities have not honoured by a thorough job of post-marking. But psychologists insist that it is a noticeable flaw in the feminine make up; one which even years of methodical application and exemplary discipline can eradicate only up to a degree; and one which springs out, like an inherited fondness for waltzes, whenever one is taken off-guard through a temporary absence of the mind.

Meanwhile letters dated "Tuesday" or perhaps by way of clarity "Monday evening" continue to mount up as convincing proof—in the psychologists' annals—that woman has wrought much confusion.

Such things I could pass over, smilingly, and with good heart for the contest of trying to remember, shadowed always by the dire consequences of having forgotten, were it not for one thing. I can never overlook the obvious slight—when the intangible qualities were being passed around—that I was not born one of those spiritually secure beings who need no bookmark to point the way to picking up their book again; one of those sensitive-fingered individuals who feel their way unerringly and by instinct to the exact full stop on the undeniable page where literary excellence is enhanced a hundred times by this instinctive appreciation thereof. Jill O'Lantern.

STOLEN WIT

Poor Thirty!

"Mother: 'Will you always love your mother, even when she's old?'"
Child: "Well, don't I?"

Satisfactory End

"The last time I saw you, Minnie, you were having 'trouble with a front tooth.'"

"Oh, that came out all right."

Decollete

She (at the opera)—Why don't you take your eye off that woman in the box?

He—Because I think she should have something on her.

DIRECTIONS FOR A TRAVELLER

Then to the right. You cannot miss the turning:

The river folds a mountain in its arm,
And at this season there'll be brush fires burning,
And golden stubble stretching, farm on farm.
Trout rising. A grouse drumming. The low thunder
Of wagons on the bridge, and far away
The silver silence that is kin to wonder—
Where dreams the bay.

Now, this is something—to have known the savour
Of marshes when the misty sedge is dim;
The strange breath of them, and the pagan flavour
That clings to memory as a charmed hymn.
Yes, you will love my marshes. The swift sally
Of teal above the rushes, and the slow
Flight of the heron when the purple valley
Floods with the afterglow.

Grey house beyond the dunes. The clean beach shelving
To a green tide that whispers as it comes,
With black coots in the broken water delving,
And the deep resonance of ancient drums.
Knock once, lad. They are kindly folk and cheerful,
And there are braided rugs upon the floor—
Though years ago, I mind, her eyes were tearful—
Knock once, and swing the door.

There all the stars are nearer. There the treasures
That the sea brings are yours to ponder on;
There kelp-fish are, and the unreckoned pleasures
That I remember now . . . such as the dawn.
A gray house past the dunes. Lad, there'll be laughter!
They'll set the kettle on and brew your tea,
And in the driftwood glow that follows after . . .
Perhaps they'll speak of me.

Ben Hur Lampman.



Designed and drawn for "North-China Daily News."
EVENING GOWN OF CHIFFON OR GEORGETTE OVER SATIN WITH JEWELLED GIRDLE

SHANGHAI'S WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

The Joint Committee of Organizations

How seriously women in Shanghai are taking their clubwork is shown in the existence of a permanent organization known as the Joint Committee of Women's Organizations, which since last June has been quietly yet persistently functioning to good effect.

This Committee which aims at linking up organizations of women in the various community units, also has for its purpose obtaining representation for women of those nationalities not yet organized in Shanghai in club work, and provides a definite medium for the expression of thinking and civic minded women here. Hence as can be seen by the accompanying photographs representative women from the various communities have a place on the Executive Board of the Committee and a real unification of the women of Shanghai has been effected.

The Joint Committee does not seek to function merely for the sake of functioning, according to the members of its executive governing body, nor does it seek to cause an overlapping in work already done by existing groups, but it does seek to act as a smoothly running bit of machinery available for the use of the various organizations when need arises.

At the present time it is interesting to note that the Joint Committee is making preparations for the Pan Pacific Women's Conference with headquarters in Honolulu, and that correspondence between Shanghai and this body has already taken place with a view to having Shanghai women represented there in 1928.

When this conference takes place it will act as a melting pot for the vast quantities of problems important to women throughout the world and especially to the women residing in the countries of the Pacific.

Miss Jane Addams, the internationally known social worker, is Honorary Chairman of this Conference, and Mrs. Harriet Andrews is the Chairman of the Honolulu Executive Committee. Several sub-committees dealing with women's concerns in education, in professions and industry, in health and social work and in government service have already been formed so that every phase of modern woman's activity may be included at the Conference.

One can almost feel that there is sufficient material in Shanghai alone for a miniature world conference of its own and with the prospect of a Pan Pacific Conference ahead Shanghai clubwomen are showing a real and unquestioned interest in the idea of forming a contact with this greater organized unit of women.

As a part of this are the plans for the entertainment of Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan Pacific Union, who will speak on several occasions to the Joint Committee when he comes to Shanghai early in February, following his tour of Korea and Japan and prior to a visit in Formosa and the Philippines.

In charge of arrangements for Mr. Ford's entertainment which will provide opportunities for Shanghai women to acquire concise information about future plans in this direction are Miss A. Viola Smith, Mrs. R. Laurence, and Mrs. C. Y. Tang, forming a sub-committee of the Joint Committee.

"DAINTIE STITCHERIES"

The Work of the B. W. A. Needlecraft Section

Sewing, apart from tailoring, since the days far back in the prehistoric ages when the only needles were fishbones and the bones of small animals, has been essentially in the women's realm.

Throughout all ages to the climax in the Victorian era women have indulged in the soothing pastime of embroidery and "daintie stitcheries." Quaint and fantastic was the appliqué work of William the Conqueror's day, gorgeous in colour and design the deep, heavy embroideries of the middle centuries and intricate and fussy those of the Victorian period. Interest however in needlecraft, where bread-winning is not concerned, seems to have waned since then and now, in these modern times of active amusements and sports, no

longer does one see industrious little maidens sitting by the hour quietly stitching at their samplers, and making rich robes for their dolls. Rarely, too, does one come across a modern young woman who takes interest in embroidery and needlework for the pleasure of doing it.

This may be the case in general, but the interest among the foreign ladies, even here, where the temptation to give the work to a skilled outside amah is often strong enough to overpower the wish to sew for oneself, is not entirely vanished. For the aim and work of the

Needlecraft Section of the British Women's Association is to arouse (and keep) interest in this direction. And its efforts have certainly been attended with a large measure of success.

The section, the "baby" of all the sections of the B.W.A., has now four years behind it and after the annual meeting held on Monday at Headquarters set forth on its fifth year with every promise of further successes.

Meetings are held every Monday fortnight when the section's members gather at the rooms to impart to one another various trusty hints and tips concerning the best ways of couching for heavy embroidery, the surest mixtures of paint for stencil work, for the section does not confine itself entirely to the wielding of the needle, and other pieces of wisdom. Then, sometimes, after a season of hard industry a sale of work is held such as took place last October and was such a distinct success.

During the past year a greater interest has been shown in the meetings. Fifteen were held during the season, at which there was an average attendance of 16.2 against 14.3 for the previous year and the membership list now stands at 41.

Last season the members learnt from each other in the matter of making artificial flowers both of wool and paper, stencilling, the making of sachets and travelling pockets, the covering of dress hangers in novel ways, appliqué work and embroidery in general, the practical work in connexion with this last providing the Headquarters with a fine number of installed towels, table cloths and table napkins. For the coming season like work is planned, but the Chairman, however, has schemes on foot for getting different skilled needlewomen to be present at these meetings to bring new ideas and stimulate even more interest. But this is not yet settled and no definite promise can be made.

At Monday's meeting the election of new officers for the coming year also took place. The retiring Committee was as follows, Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. B. Stormes; Hon. Treas., Mrs. F. Dallas; Committee, Mrs. G. Dallas, Mrs. J. Adams, Mrs. W. Hunter, Mrs. A. Morris, Mrs. W. J. Damant and Mrs. W. J. Grey; while the new officers by the recent election are, Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Lewis; Hon. Sec., Mrs. A. Morris, Hon. Treas., Mrs. W. J. Adams, Committee, Mrs. J. W. Adams, Mrs. G. Dallas, Mrs. C. Whitton, Mrs. J. H. Logan, Mrs. N. Cheale and Miss F. Dallas.—Daphne Leroy.

IN ROUEN CATHEDRAL

The nave is cool and still, almost deserted.
My footsteps echo through the vast, dim place,
Where shafts of jewelled light from ancient windows
Fall on stone carvings delicate as lace.

Beside the box that holds the long, slim candles,
A woman sits, no longer young and fair,
Vending the waxen tapers for the altar,
Which glimmer softly, each pale flame a prayer.

She dozes in her chair—I see her nodding
Beside her box of candles in the gloom,
As far removed from all the rush of living
As a stone figure carved upon a tomb.

Her black gown blends with shadows of the pillars,
And the pale flame of candles on her face
Redens and softens lines of age and living,
And gives to her an almost saintly grace.

Not a hard lot, when one is old and feeble,
To doze and dream in the warm scented air
Of ancient shrines, and sell the waxen
That flicker softly like the breath of prayer!—B. A. Sawyer.

Hard Luck

"She—If it weren't for one reason I would leave you and go home to my mother."

He (hopefully)—What's the reason?
"Mother is coming here."

Characterized

"Your wife doesn't seem to make much of a success with her reducing."

"No; Margaret is one of those poor losers."

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUR SHANGHAI:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. Shinyo Maru Jan. 15
Per O.S.K. London Maru Jan. 18
Per M.M. Sphinx Jan. 21
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson Jan. 22
Per P. & O. Kashgar Jan. 25
Per P. & O. Delta Jan. 25
Per N.Y.K. Shidzuoka Maru Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. Kitano Maru Jan. 26
Per R.D.S. Pres. Taft Jan. 23

OUTWARD

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per M.M. Angers Jan. 15
Per P. & O. Kashmir Jan. 18
FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland Jan. 19
Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison Jan. 27
FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per M.M. Angers Jan. 15
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce Jan. 16

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Shuntien, January 8. From River Ports. Sir P. A. Aglen, Messrs. Hoggard, R. Bryan, Kent, Hartis, Russell, Beatty, Wintherbotham, Dalton, Cadman, Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney, Mrs. Singer, Misses Bateman, Jennings, Sharp, Wintherbotham, Carpenter.
Per str. Empress of Asia, January 9. From Hongkong. Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Mr. G. Applebaum, Mr. R. Mein Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Boothby, Miss N. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dolan, Miss Heffern, Mr. E. Heschelrath, Mr. A. T. S. Jensen, Mr. H. Langley, Mrs. A. R. Percy, Miss D. Perriers, Miss R. Rumhahn, Mr. E. Townsend, Mr. H. C. Lamond.
Per str. D'Artagnan, January 10. From Marseilles. Mrs. and Miss Verbert, Mrs. Braun and two children, Mr. Cammiade, Mrs. Fridet, Mr. and Mrs. Michoux, Mr. Schindler, Mrs. Cantorovich and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goulet, Pathe's J. Vermeulen and F. Pouré, Mr. and Mrs. Barbetot and child, Mr. Seng Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Tardiveau, Miss Maugeard, Mr. and Mrs. Krenow, Mr. Harry Suteré, Mr. and Mrs. Mejean, Mr. Chenudet, Mr. and Mrs. Liegerot and three children, Mrs. Hubert and three children, Mr. I. Mirski.

Per str. Sarpodon, January 10. From Liverpool. Mr. W. H. Adler, Mr. C. T. Biggin, Mr. E. Q. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Miss O. Collishaw, Mr. A. Dodd, Miss G. M. Heaps, Mr. J. W. Humphries, Miss M. Jansen, Mr. F. J. Long, Mrs. Long, Mrs. P. M. Matthews, Mr. J. C. Melville, Mr. R. A. Mills, Miss F. M. Morton, Miss I. M. Tester, Miss P. Thomas, Miss G. B. Wearin, Mrs. Weigall, Miss Weigall. From Port Said. Mrs. Flood, Miss K. Flood. From Singapore. Miss F. I. Harris. From Hongkong. Mr. J. Fleming.
Per str. D'Artagnan, January 10. From Marseilles. Mrs. Verbert and child, Mrs. Cammiade, Mrs. Fridet, Mr. and Mrs. Michoux, Mr. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. Priou, Mr. and Mrs. Blondeau, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Duval, Mr. Deville, Mr. W. G. Nops, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Mr. T. E. Firpa-trick, Mr. Jean Frodet, Miss R. Crespel, Mr. G. Kowaki, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitsui, Mr. Sawada, Mr. Mijabara, Mr. Cochiane, Marquis Tokugawa, Mr. Kikawa, Mr. Kamada, Mr. Katsuka, Mr. Shimayama, Mr. Kawashima, Mr. Jose Rodero, Mr. and Mrs. Gedson, Mrs. Contowitch, Mr. and Mrs. Goulet, Mr. E. D. Chen, Mr. P. Vermulen, Mr. R. P. Frederic Pouré, Mr. Seng Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Tardiveau, Miss Maugeard, Miss Gardissart, Mr. G. Rapin, Mrs. Rouille, Mr. Harry Sutter, Mr. and Mrs. Mejean, Mrs. Chenudet, Mr. and Mrs. Liegerot, Mrs. Hubert, Miss I. Mirski, Mrs. H. D. Janinot, Mr. R. P. Zbarowski, Mr. S. P. Wierzejski, Miss Martha Sayejh, Mrs. Eugene and Pierre Fons.
Per str. President Garfield, January 11. From Kobe. Miss J. Harris, Mr. Lenzmann, Miss Charlotte Lenzmann, and Mrs. Robert Lenzmann, Miss Agnes M. D. C. McKnight, Miss D. Wright.
Per str. Tingsang, January 11. From Northern Ports. Miss Paterson, Mr. Sokol, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and child, Miss M. Rose, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. D. F. R. McMullan.
Per str. Fengtien, January 11. From Northern Ports. Mr. H. C. P. Steptoe, Dr. and Mrs. Robin, Mr. Manfred Naigh, Mr. Ripley, Mr. G. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. Tripler, Dr. Muller, Mrs. T. C. White, Mrs. A. Evans, Misses Ripley, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cholmondeley, Dr. J. A. O. Driscoll, Mr. Malcolm.
Per str. Empress of Russia, January 11. From Japan. Mr. S. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Master R. P. Murphy, Mr. N. F. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Reifel, Mr. A. G. Hall, Mr. Geo. Komor, Mr. A. Allison, Miss E. Atkinson, Miss L. F. Collins, Miss A. S. Dault, Mr. W. A. Nolte, Mr. A. S. Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. S. Robinson, Mr. and

Mrs. K. W. Shaw, Mr. P. P. Fann, Mr. Sam. Blawiss, Lt. Comdr. Caston, Mr. I. J. Millership, Mr. O. R. Holmes, Anah Murphy's, Mr. W. S. Elliott, Rev. M. Joseph, Rev. K. Paris, Mr. U. Kostan.

OUTWARD

Per str. Nanning, January 9. For Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Albeck, Miss I. Thomson.
Per str. Liangchow, January 9. For Tsingtao. Miss L. Large, Miss C. Dawe, Miss B. Neal, Miss P. Neal, Misses Carvalho, Miss M. Barry, Miss M. Burdard, One Franciscan Sister.
Per str. Empress of Asia, January 9. For Vancouver. Mrs. S. T. Clover, Mr. A. Hay, Mr. H. N. Macintyre, Mr. H. V. McKorn, Miss V. A. Milner, Dr. W. H. Pott, Mr. H. P. Thomas, Mr. C. G. Buttemworth, Mr. L. S. Caldwell, Miss E. L. Drummond, Mr. H. F. Elderston, Miss K. M. Franklin, Mr. J. Grossett, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hanson, Master Eric Hanson, Master Albert Hanson, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Helps, Miss Margaret Helps, Master Gordon Helps, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Thomas and infant, Miss L. Todmen, Master Willard Todmen, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Willis, Miss Hope Willis, Miss Francis Willis, Master John Willis, Master Christopher Willis, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Zemliakoff.
Per str. Tuckwo, January 10. For River Ports. Mr. Green, Mr. Dunichie, Mr. Henderson, Lt. Cdr. Hamilton, Lt. Nichille, Mr. Chandler, Lt. Waring, Lt. Pugh, Mr. M. Austin.
Per str. Hsin Peking, January 10. For Ningpo. Dr. Grant, Mrs. J. S. Grant, Mr. Maingon, Rev. Father Nugent, Mr. C. Butland, Mr. V. L. A. Fairley.

Per str. Tatum, January 11. For River Ports. Mr. V. Arnold Jones, Mr. Lo King, Mr. P. S. Grant.
Per str. Shanghai Maru, January 11. For Japan. Mr. A. H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chinn, Mr. M. W. Becker, Mr. F. V. Chamberlin, Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Lachman, Mr. S. C. Johannes, Miss Vera Lee, Miss J. Lee, Mr. G. C. Fancourt, Mr. Frank Stahan, Mr. Percy Crow.
Per str. Shuntien, January 11. For Northern Ports. Mrs. L. Ververt, Miss M. Verbert, Mr. J. Gabeman, Mr. H. Caminade, Mr. and Mrs. Diehl, Mr. L. W. Walkinshaw, Mr. G. Wayte Wood, Miss F. M. Morton, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Austin, Mrs. G. Brown and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Priou and three children.

Per str. Kutwo, January 11. For River Ports. Mr. Chesshire, Mr. A. M. Jonkewsky.

SOCCAWEE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	At 12 M.	Direction a.m.	Force 1-12	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Jan. 7	30.14	31.8	N W	2	48.4	45.0	48.0	43.1	O.
" 8	30.31	30.5	N	2	42.4	41.3	48.0	33.3	O. R.
" 9	31.47	48.8	N W	2	34.4	32.0	37.7	33.3	O.
" 10	30.30	48.4	N	1	33.4	30.4	42.1	27.3	D. C.
" 11	30.31	40.5	N W	3	38.5	36.0	48.2	31.6	D.
" 12	30.32	49.5	T. R.	1	38.0	36.6	52.5	28.0	D.
" 13	50.23	50.4	E	2	47.1	44.2	57.0	36.2	O.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
		Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
		1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
Jan.	7	43.0	23.5	56.0	45.0	NB	Nil
"	8	38.5	32.0	41.0	52.0	0.23	"
"	9	35.0	31.6	39.0	45.0	Nil	"
"	10	30.5	30.6	41.0	46.0	"	"
"	11	35.0	34.8	47.5	42.6	"	"
"	12	34.0	47.0	50.0	60.0	"	"
"	13	38.3	40.8	54.5	48.6	"	0.10

BIRTHS

EDMONDSTON.—On January 11, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. EDMONDSTON, a daughter.

FISHER.—On January 8, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. FISHER, a son.

HARPER.—On January 13, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HARPER, a daughter.

PARSONS.—On January 12, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Rev. O. B. and Mrs. PARSONS, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAILEY — GARNETT. — On January 10, 1927, at Liverpool, WILLIAM EDWARD DAILEY, Liverpool and Shanghai, to Ida PORTER GARNETT, Lauriston, Beech-Lane, Calderstones. (By cable).

LONGDEN—RAMSAY. — On January 13, 1927, at H. B. M. Consulate and afterwards at the Free Christian Church by the Rev. W. J. EMBERY, PERCY EDMUND, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. LONGDEN of Devonport, to MARGARET MUIR, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE RAMSAY of Clydebank, Scotland.

PEARSON — TESTER. — On January 12, 1927, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. DEAN C. J. F. SYMONS, M.A., HAROLD AUBREY PEARSON, M.C., D.F.C., elder son of Rev. and Mrs. E. OMAR PEARSON, GUERNSEY, to IRENE MAY TESTER, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. TESTER, St. Leonards, Sussex.

SHEPHERD — WEARING. — On January 11, 1927, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before E. G. JAMIESON, Esq., Acting Consul, and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. DEAN C. J. F. SYMONS, GEORGE CLIFFORD SHEPHERD, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. SHEPHERD, to GLADYS BOLEN WEARING, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. WEARING.

DEATHS

BARCLAY.—On January 10, 1927, at 204 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, CATHERINE SUTHERLAND BARCLAY, mother of Mrs. BEASLEY and KENNETH McKELVIE, aged 67 years.

BARRIERE.—On January 11, 1927, at Hôpital Ste. Marie, Rev. Brother C. BARRIERE, C.M., aged 72 years, 47 of which he passed at the Procure des Lazaristes in Shanghai.

CASTRO.—On January 12, 1927, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, PRISCILLA CASTRO, widow of the late FELOMENO MANUEL CASTRO, aged 37 years.

CURTIS.—On January 8, 1927, at Kiukiang, EMILY ELLEN CURTIS, dearly beloved wife of WALTER VAUGHAN CURTIS, of Hongkong.

MARTIN.—On January 14, 1927, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM MARTIN, beloved husband of MINA MARTIN, aged 47 years.

PARRY.—On January 10, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, ROBERT GLYN, dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. PARRY.

The New
VIVA-TONAL PORTABLE
Model of the
COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA



A Revolution in Volume

THE wonderful new TONE and VOLUME that have made the New Columbia Grafonola the gramophone advance of the century have now been produced in a new PORTABLE model.

Up to now, portable gramophones have lacked volume and tone quality.

In the new COLUMBIA Portable is combined a number of novel and exclusive features that in themselves distinguish it from all other portable gramophones, but most important of all is its

Amazing Volume and Tone Quality

ROBINSON PIANO CO
LD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)
34 NANKING ROAD.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY
AND CHOLERA

The Most Valuable Remedy
ever discovered.

Effectually cures short all attacks
of SPASMS. Checks and arrests
these too often fatal diseases—

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists

Prices in England 1/3 and 3/-

Always ask for a "Dr. COLLIS BROWNE"

Sole Manufacturers:

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S. E.